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Part One
Pages 1-8

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PLATT'S INFLUENCE PLAIN

Each House Passes a Separate Power of Removal Bill.

SIX MONTHS' LIMIT IN THE SENATE

The Measure Now Likely to Hang Fire Between the Two Branches Until Platt's End Is Attained.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The Platt Republicans in the Legislature have begun their play of battledore and shuttlecock with the Mayor's Power of Removal bill, as foreshadowed in The New-York Times this morning. Yesterday the Assembly passed the bill fixing the limit at four months, as desired by the Committee of Seventy. To-day the Senate passed the Lexow bill, which places the limit at six months.

The politics in this play is apparent. While the Lawson four-months-limit bill is hanging in the Senate, which has committed itself to six months, the Lexow six-months-limit bill is certain to hang fire in the House, which has pledged itself by yesterday's action to four months. Between these two cross purposes the chances of the passage of a Power of Removal bill will diminish.

Another trouble about the passage of this bill which has only developed to-day, is the fact that Senator Lexow demands that whatever bill is passed shall bear his name, in order that he may grab whatever credit may accrue from this legislation. The whole policy of the Platt Republicans is so shallow and thin that no one is deceived. It is perfectly safe to assume that unless the signal note sounded in The New-York Times editorially on Sunday is heeded, the citizens and taxpayers of the metropolis will have ample cause to regret the day when a credulous people pushed into power a Republican Legislature, dominated by Thomas C. Platt.

When the Power of Removal bill was reached, Senator Lexow moved to strike out four months and substitute six as the time given the Mayor in which to take action. He said he made the motion reluctantly, because he had advocated the original bill of the Committee of Seventy in both houses, and the Assembly had passed that bill But the Mayor had said he needed more than four months in which to decide the vital and important questions that would arise, and for this reason the Mayor was willing to delay the bill for a short time in order to get this amendment. Senator Lexow called attention to the fact that this was probably as radical legislation as ever came before a legislative body. For this reason he believed that, as this bill came from the non-partisan organization that overturned at the recent election that un-American organization which ruled the great city, the wishes of that organization should be considered. He said the preliminary work of that campaign was done by this Senate, and rebuked those who are now coming forward and claiming the laurels of victory.

He urged that the Senate had a vital interest in the great legislation that would come before this Legislature. He said he had been personally criticised with reference to proposed legislation resulting from the investigation of the Police Department in New-York City, but no criticism would deter him from doing his duty as a representative of the people. He felt that the committee which had done the work was as able to reach a decision as those who now criticise and condemn, but who skulked behind the breastworks when the committee began its work. As to the suggestion that provision be made against the possible death of the Mayor, he had nothing to say. He was ready to uphold the hands of Mayor Strong at all times, because the people had selected him as the Strong man to represent them. But he thought best to leave any further amendment to others.

Senator Cantor said the remarks made were a reflection on the Committee of Seventy. He doubted that the Mayor had even been properly represented. He particularly protested that a false sentiment created in New-York City by the hypocrisy of the committee had made it possible for the Senator to reflect on an organization in that city. He held that a fair and candid consideration of the evidence would show that more Republicans than Democrats were really smirched by the investigation. He protested that the proposition to lodge the power of removal only in the present Mayor was not legislating on principle, but for partisan purposes.

Senator O'Connor objected to further discussion on this line, and the amendment was adopted to Senator Lexow's Power of Removal bill by a viva voce vote.

Senator O'Connor at once moved as a further amendment that the bill shall not apply to any Mayor chosen to fill a vacancy, but only to a Mayor elected for a full term.

This was attacked vigorously by Senator Cantor as an evidence that partisan advantage was, after all, the real object of the so-called reform measure. He asserted that if Republican was sitting as President of the Board of Aldermen there would be no such amendment. He said the people intended that a President of the Board of Aldermen might become Mayor under certain conditions, just as the Lieutenant Governor might become Governor. He did not believe that the reform Mayor would agree to such a plainly partisan amendment and felt that the bill would come back with Mayor Strong's veto, as it should.

Senator O'Connor spoke at length on the propriety of partisan legislation in such a case as this. He said the Republicans proposed to frame the legislation to suit themselves, and would take all the responsibility. Such enormous power as this bill provides should be properly guarded, as this amendment proposed.

Senator Raines said this measure settled the responsibility on the Mayor, as it should do. He intimated his belief that the Republicans had made a mistake in joining hands with certain elements in New-York City, and asserted broadly that he believed in partisan politics, and that as such he would vote for this measure as amended.

Senator Guy offered an amendment providing that no subordinate clerk or employe in any city department should be dismissed except for incompetency or neglect of duty on charges preferred in writing. He said he did this to protect Mayor Strong from a horde of hungry office holders that would make his days and nights miserable, and also to protect honest public servants who should not be prosecuted and hunted because of their political faith. He knew them to be honest and competent officials, and regretted the assaults already made upon them. The Guy amendment was voted down, viva voce.

Senator Cantor offered to amend by making the bill apply to any city in the State. Senator Parker supported this, and in the course of his remarks advocated breaking away from party whenever necessity requires legislation for the people.

Senator Cantor suggested that the majority might well wait until its commission to report general laws under the new Constitution had reported. This is a special act and the time has come for general, rather than special, legislation for this State.

Senator Lexow retorted that New-York City was appealing for this law, and for this reason should have it passed promptly. The Cantor amendment was voted down, and the committee directed to report the amended bill favorably. It will now be reprinted and lie on the desks of the members three days.

MR. LODGE ALWAYS A PARTISAN

TRUE TO HIS RECORD IN HIS NEW-YORK SPEECH WEDNESDAY.

He Deliberately Misrepresented in His Remarks About Consular Removals—What the Facts Show.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—That one may be a partisan and yet be fair to one's political opponents is not a part of Senator Lodge's creed. He does not hesitate to misrepresent when by so doing he can get in a blow at the Democratic Party. The latest exhibition of Mr. Lodge's unfairness was given last night in connection with his response to the toast, "Reform in Consular and Diplomatic Service," at the annual dinner of the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation. Mr. Lodge has offered a bill in the Senate designed to take the Consular service out of politics and put it upon a strictly business basis, and there are Democratic Senators who believe that it should become a law. In discussing this bill last night, Mr. Lodge chose to ignore the fact that the Republican Party must bear a share of the responsibility for the practice of making the Consular service a dumping-ground for politicians, and proceeded to arraign the Administration for what he was pleased to call "the final extension of the spoils system to its logical conclusion."

Mr. Lodge declared that the "utmost rapidity of removal replaced the former more deliberate practice," and that "the custom of retaining a certain number of experienced men was also abandoned." On the heels of this remark he read a statement that 209 Consuls had been removed and only thirty-two retained by the present Administration. This statement would have been more instructive and decidedly fairer if Mr. Lodge had included in it the figures showing the changes made during the Harrison Administration.

While Mr. Harrison was President, 227 Consuls and commercial agents were appointed. He retained 28 appointees of Mr. Cleveland's first Administration, and 47 who were commissioned prior to March 4, 1895, when the first Cleveland Administration began.

Mr. Cleveland, in his present term, has appointed 219 Consuls and commercial agents, and has retained in office 29 Harrison appointees and 46 who were in office when the Harrison Administration began.

The absolute weakness of Mr. Lodge's contention is shown in the fact that the retentions under Mr. Cleveland are exactly the same as those under Mr. Harrison, while Mr. Cleveland has not removed as many Consuls as Harrison removed, and, judging from his present attitude, is not likely to exceed the number credited to Mr. Harrison. One who was not looking for an unfair advantage could have made a better point by using the figures pertaining to the Harrison Administration, but of course such candor could not be expected of Mr. Lodge. It is, moreover, a question of opinion whether "rapidity of removal" is not preferable from a business standpoint to the "more deliberate practice" extolled by Mr. Lodge, which in reality means keeping Consuls on the anxious seat and naturally lessening their willingness to perform effective service.

SOUTH DAKOTA'S DEFAULTING TREASURER

The Place of His Hiding Said to be Known by a Justice of the Peace.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 24.—Justice of the Peace John G. Overton of this city said to-day he could lay his hands on South Dakota's defaulting Treasurer, W. W. Taylor. He added:

"Taylor is lying ill at the house of a friend, and we can hand him over to the South Dakota authorities when we have more positive assurance as to the amount of reward that will be paid. I don't fear any one will get ahead of us, but he may escape, if he knows he has been located. Neither I nor my colleagues have seen him."

Justice Overton's statement is regarded as a joke by a cousin of Taylor, Joseph H. Taylor, a merchant of this city.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Jan. 24.—Defaulting Treasurer Taylor of South Dakota was seen at Rensselaer, the home of his brother-in-law, Thomas J. McCoy, according to a report which reached here to-day. No information can be obtained on the subject from Taylor's friends or relatives, and the authorities profess ignorance.

TO STAMP OUT TUBERCULOSIS

First Annual Report of the State Commission on the Disease.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The State Commission on Tuberculosis in Cattle made its first annual report to the State Legislature to-day. The commission is composed of Francis E. Shaw, Florence O. Donohue, James Law, William O. Squire, and D. F. Wilber. The report, after detailing its work, says:

There should be some supervision of our meat and milk supply. The object lessons given by this commission have been of incalculable benefit to the people in the work of disseminating knowledge concerning the behavior of the disease, and many dairymen are now engaged in examining their own cattle. A stamping-out policy can now be put into action by rigorous inspection, first directed in the distributing centres and milk supplies of municipalities and dairies supplying milk to cheese factories, creameries, and condensories, after which examination should extend to more remote districts. Such action would be speedily followed by the complete extinction of the disease.

The question is one of political economy in the improvement of the dairy interests and the betterment of public health. While it is admitted that this work will involve a large expenditure, the ultimate gain to the agriculturists and to the saving of human life will be beyond estimation.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations of United States Consuls: Henry W. Gilbert of New-York, at Liege, Belgium; Frederick Bunchmeyer of West Virginia, at San Salvador, Salvador; Robert L. Oliver of Georgia, at Merida, Mexico; Samuel Ryan of Wisconsin, at St. John's, N. F. Stephen Breese of Morristown, N. J., was nominated for Postmaster.

Steamer Fast in the Ice.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Jan. 24.—The steamer Wisconsin is fast among ice hummocks in Lake Michigan, four miles out from this port. The steamer Osceola made several attempts to get to the vessel to-day, but failed. The icebound vessel is in no danger of going to pieces unless it should be struck by a gale.

A WHITE HOUSE DINNER

An Entertainment in Honor of the Diplomatic Corps.

TABLE SET FOR SIXTY-SIX GUESTS

Lavish Decorations of Greenery—Beautiful Effects Produced by Electric Lights — Other Social Events.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The second State dinner of the season was given to-night by President and Mrs. Cleveland at the White House in honor of the Diplomatic Corps. As the number of guests was unusually large, the State dining room was too small, and the table was set in the Red Corridor, with places for sixty-six guests. All the apartments on the first floor were lavishly decorated, and novel features were introduced. The mantels were massed with cut flowers, and palms were grouped in the window recesses and corners, and amid this mass of greenery there were myriad tiny electric lights, sparkling like fireflies. The chandeliers were wreathed in smilax, and garlands of the vine were stretched across the ceiling, and hung from the globes which surrounded the electric lights. Over the tops of the tall mirrors were baskets of ferns and vines, which fell gracefully and were reflected in the crystal surfaces. The arrangement of electric lights among the flowers and green over the door was very beautiful. The table was a symphony in scarlet. Down the centre were baskets of ferns and scarlet carnations, and the candelabra were capped with scarlet shades.

The guests laid aside their wraps on the second floor, and descended to the East Room by the staircase in the business part of the house. All the arrangements, which the large number of guests at dinner to-night made necessary, prove how entirely inadequate the Executive Mansion is for the purposes to which it must be put.

The guests were the British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote, the Ambassador of France, the Ambassador of Italy and Baroness Fava, the German Ambassador and Baroness von Saurma, the Mexican Minister and Mme. Romero, the Netherlands Minister, the Turkish Minister, the Chargé d'Affaires of Colombia, the Bulgarian Minister, the Brazilian Minister and Mme. Mendonça, the Brazilian Special Envoy, Baron de Rio Branco; the Brazilian Special Envoy, Gen. Cerqueira, and Mme. Cerqueira; the Russian Minister, the Minister of Haiti, the Spanish Minister, the Chargé d'Affaires of Costa Rica and Senora de Calvo, the Guatemalan Minister and Mme. Lazo-Arriaga, the Hawaiian Minister, the Chilean Minister and Mme. Gana, the Chinese Minister and Mme. Yu, the Argentine Minister and Mme. Zeballos, the Nicaraguan Minister and Mme. Guzman, the Danish Minister, the Venezuelan Minister and Miss Andrade, the Japanese Minister, the Chargé d'Affaires of the Dominican Republic, the Austrian Minister and Baroness von Hengel Mueller, the Chargé d'Affaires of Switzerland, the Chargé d'Affaires of Portugal, Secretary of State and Mrs. Gresham, Senator and Mrs. Sherman, Representative and Mrs. McCreary, Representative and Mrs. Hitt, Senator and Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Bradbeer, Mrs. Perrine, Miss Willard, Miss Louise Benedict, Miss Florence Bayard, Miss Helen Brice, Miss Clementina Furness, Miss Tuckerman, Miss Harlan, and Miss Dimock.

The ladies of the Senatorial circle held their regular weekly receptions to-day, and many persons made the round of visits. Mrs. Murphy, wife of Senator Murphy, held a crowded reception, assisted by her daughter, Miss Murphy, who presided over the pretty tea table. The hostess wore a rich toilet of black moire, with a green velvet collar, with a bunch of violets at each side. Miss Murphy was in a most becoming costume of black lace, with collar of light blue satin. The home of the junior Senator from New-York was formerly the home of Senator Stanford of California, and has been the scene of a lavish hospitality, which will be continued by the present occupants.

Among those who were making the round of Senatorial calls were Mrs. Grant-Sartoris, Mrs. Crosby, Sir Julian and Lady Pauncefote, Mrs. Tracey, wife of Representative Tracey; Mrs. Lockwood, wife of Representative Lockwood, and Mrs. Coombs, wife of Representative Coombs.

The German Ambassador has invitations out for a reception Sunday afternoon, Jan. 27, the Emperor's birthday.

WANT SALOLLI SENT HOME

Nebraska's Legislature Asked to Call for His Deportation.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 24.—An unexpected incident which has caused much comment was the introduction in the lower house to-day of a resolution favoring the deportation of Archbishop Satolli. It was introduced by request by Representative Meyers of Newport, Brown County, and is as follows:

We, the citizens of Newport, as patriotic American citizens, having an honest love of the institutions of our country and desirous of perpetuating the principles of individual liberty which it has cost us so much blood and treasure to establish, view with righteous alarm the active efforts of an alien ecclesiastical power foreign to our institutions that comes to establish in this country a condition superior to the State and Nation; therefore be it

Resolved, That our representatives in the Legislature of the State of Nebraska be requested to bring this memorial and these resolutions before that honorable body and push it to a passage.

Resolved, By the Legislature of the State of Nebraska that our Senators be instructed and that our Representatives in Congress be requested to have the self-constituted representative of ecclesiastical power, Mgr. Satolli, removed beyond the shores of the United States of America.

It was referred to the Committee on Resolutions, and its adoption is extremely doubtful.

A Raid on a Texas Town.

SUGARLAND, Texas, Jan. 24.—A band of masked men rode into town yesterday morning and robbed the railway and express office of $1,500, severely injuring the agent. A number of citizens undertook to capture the robbers, and a sharp battle took place, but the highwaymen escaped to the Brazos bottom swamp. A posse was formed and started in pursuit. Last night some of the posse returned with four men under arrest. Their names are Crane, Thompson, Denton, and Flowers. The posse is still scouring the country for the others.

The "Silver Brick" Case Ended.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The famous "silver brick" case, in which George G. Merrick and others, during Harrison's Administration, attempted to force the mint officers to coin into dollars a silver brick, was finally settled to-day. This was merely formal, as the case had fallen through with the change of Administration. Merrick's counsel appeared before the Supreme Court and asked for a dismissal of all proceedings.

ARE MIXING THEIR WHITEWASH

Members of Martin's "Combine" Try to Get a Favorable Report on Philadelphia's Telephone Scandal.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—The members of the "combine" are busy mixing up a bucket of whitewash to be used in connection with the operations of a committee appointed to investigate one of the scandals in the City Government.

Reference is made to the charge that $262,000 worth of the Mutual Automatic Telephone Company's stock was disposed of to members of Councils, to secure the passage of an ordinance granting certain franchises.

Members of the Municipal League say they will do the best they can to make it impossible for the committee to use this whitewash. The league will have a committee present at all the sessions while the investigation is in progress. It promises to be a novel spectacle, which will be presented to the community when the investigation begins.

The counsel for the league will be Theodore M. Etting, who, as a member of Select Council, was largely instrumental in pushing the investigation into Bardsley's stealings four years ago. One of the men who was a "sufferer" because of that investigation was Edward W. Patton, a mercantile appraiser, who pleaded guilty to the charge of malfeasance in office when the Mercantile Appraiser's scandal was uncovered. Now he is one of the Committee of Five from the Select Council, appointed to investigate the telephone scandal. He is one of the members of "Dave" Martin's ward combine, and as deeply interested as any one in covering the corruption which has grown up under the domination of that crowd.

It will be an instructive lesson in Philadelphia politics when Mr. Patton and Mr. Etting meet again on an investigation of alleged corruption. Doubtless Mr. Etting remembers Mr. Patton, as well as Mr. Patton remembers Mr. Etting, and when the two are arrayed in hunting up fraud, the situation can hardly fail to have a humorous side.

If Mr. Patton sees fit to keep as far out of the way of Mr. Etting as is consistent with his duty as one of the committee, no one will blame him.

THREE CAR ROBBERS CAPTURED

In a Year They Stole Goods Valued at $5,000 in Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 24.—The Delaware and Hudson Railroad officers, working with the Binghamton police, captured a gang of car robbers in the railroad yards here this morning. The prisoners are three notorious thieves who have already served time in State Prison. They are "Bush" Merrell, "Skinny" Dunn, and Martin Gibbin. They have been operating for the past year on all the railroads leading into Binghamton. During that time the value of stolen property charged to them is about $5,000, consisting of barrels of whisky, sugar, and flour, and packages of merchandise.

The goods were traced to Abram Rosenthal, and were found hidden in a barn on his premises in the outskirts of the city. The robbers' method was to break car seals in the railroad yards and at the water tanks whenever darkness afforded concealment. The Erie, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and the Delaware and Hudson are the chief losers.

HAVE GONE WITH THE REGIMENT'S FUNDS

Two British Petty Officers Charged with Embezzlement.

HALIFAX, Jan. 24.—The military authorities have sent telegrams to Boston, New-York, and other American cities, ordering the arrest of Sergt. Balham and Corpl. Hotson, Royal Engineers, who are believed to have deserted and taken with them over $3,000 belonging to the corps. Balham took an early train Tuesday, en route to Philadelphia, where his brother resides. The money was intrusted to him to pay the accounts of the regiment.

To-day it was learned that the accounts of several merchants against the Royal Engineers, which were understood to have been paid, are still unsettled. The military authorities will make every effort to run down the men, and if they are located in the United States extradition proceedings will be instituted.

HIGGINS LOSES A VOTE

Ballots for United States Senators with No Result.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 24.—In the vote for United States Senator to-day, Speaker McMullen of the House left the Higgins column and voted for Massey. Only one ballot was taken, and the result was: Higgins, 9; Addicks, 6; Massey, 4; Wolcott, (Dem.,) 8; Tunnell, (Dem.,) 1.

OLYMPIA, Washington, Jan. 24.—Five more ballots, making nine in all, were taken for United States Senator to-day without result.

SALEM, Oregon, Jan. 24.—There was no result in the Senatorial contest to-day. Only one ballot was taken.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 24.—The Senatorial vote to-day was: Shoup, 20; Sweet, 19; Claggett, 15.

BURGLARS TAKE VALUABLE PAINTINGS

They Display Excellent Judgment in Making Their Selections.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 24.—The art gallery of Beriah Wall, living at 13 Chestnut Street, was entered by burglars last night. About $2,000 worth of oil paintings and some very choice etchings were selected by the robbers, and carried away without detection, and without the slightest clew being left behind.

The thieves must have had a knowledge of the value of the paintings which they carried away, for they were counted among the best ones owned by Wall. The paintings were all handsomely framed, and the mystery to the police is the method of removal. There were ten large pictures in all, besides the smaller ones.

A German at Fort Monroe.

FORT MONROE, Va., Jan. 24.—Miss Charlotte Evans, daughter of Capt. Robley D. Evans, commanding the flagship New-York, gave a german to-night at the Administration Building to the officers of the North Atlantic squadron. The hall was handsomely decorated with bunting, and the officers of the army and navy were in full uniform.

Bridge Policeman Hoffman Dead.

Bridge Policeman Joseph Hoffman, while patroling his post in front of the Brooklyn entrance to the bridge on Wednesday night, was stricken with apoplexy. He was attended by an ambulance surgeon and taken to his home, 415 Madison Street, Brooklyn, where he died. He was fifty-five years old, and had been on the force since the opening of the bridge, in 1883.

BINGHAMTON BANKS CLOSE

The Cashier of Both Charged with Being a Defaulter.

AN ATTEMPT TO REMOVE THE BOOKS

The Suspensions Cause a Run Upon the Other Banks of the City, but They Meet All Demands with Cash.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 24.—The Chenango Valley Savings Bank and the National Broome County Bank closed their doors to-day. Tracy R. Morgan is cashier of both banks. The two suspensions, following so close on the recent failure of the Merchants' and Ross private banks caused much excitement and a run on other banks, which, however, withstood the strain.

This afternoon Philo H. Backus, State Bank Examiner, sent the following dispatch to the State Banking Department at Albany:

I have closed the Chenango Valley Savings Bank. There is a defalcation by Treasurer Morgan, the cause and full extent of which are not known. The books are in bad condition, not written or posted. The defalcation is confessed. The Broome County National Bank, in the same room, has suspended. Morgan is the cashier. I have wired Superintendent Preston in full to New-York and notified the Controller of the Currency, and have received replies from both. A burglary of the vault was attempted about 3 A. M. by Cashier Morgan and President Brownson of the national bank, but was prevented by a detective whom I had engaged.

The news regarding the failures spread rapidly, and it soon became apparent that a run upon the other banks of the city would be inevitable. Such a movement had been anticipated, however, and the solid institutions were prepared for the rush. The run upon the Binghamton Savings Bank was heavy, and the crowd of anxious depositors increased with the hours, but the bank was ready for the emergency. It had protected itself with a large amount of cash, and during the day telegrams were received from metropolitan banking institutions to the effect that they would support the Binghamton banks for unlimited amounts.

Runs were also made upon the other banks of the city, but all depositors were promptly paid, and when the doors were closed at 3 o'clock, it was evident that the rush and fright were over.

The books of the Chenango Valley Bank, which closed first, were being examined by Bank Examiner Backus, who came here several days ago. He claims that the books were in bad condition, and it was at his instance that the bank was closed.

The affairs of the National Broome County Bank were not in a condition to compel the suspension of that institution. The National Bank Examiner, who was in this city Jan. 17, investigated the affairs of this institution and found the bank solvent. A statement of liabilities and assets showed that all the affairs of the bank were in first-class condition. The bank, however, did not take the precaution to prepare for a run. Soon after opening yesterday morning three heavy demands were made upon its funds. This crippled the bank, and the doors were closed. An examination of the affairs of the bank shows its condition to be as follows:

Liabilities—Deposits, $397,500; rediscounts, $18,087; total, $415,588.

Assets—Customers' paper, $414,000; cash, $64,000; overdrafts, $19,000; due from other banks, $14,500; total, $511,500.

The capital of the bank is $100,000.

The closed banks have offices in the basement of the Phelps Bank Building. Tracy R. Morgan was cashier of both banks, which were virtually in one, except that separate books were kept for each, one being regulated by the national banking laws and the other by the State Banking Department. David Brownson, the son-in-law of Mr. Morgan, is President of the National Bank. Benjamin N. Loomis is Vice President of the Savings Bank. The name of the President is not given on the books.

Much excitement was caused by the announcement that Tracy R. Morgan and David Brownson had been detected carrying papers from the Chenango Valley Savings Bank about 5 o'clock this morning. The story told by the police is to the effect that they had been instructed by the bank examiners to watch the institution and see that nothing was removed during the night or after the regular closing hour. This morning at 5 o'clock Mr. Morgan paid a visit to the bank and spent some time inside. Afterward he walked to the grocery store of David Brownson, a block away, and both gentlemen returned to the bank with a large basket. Mr. Brownson entered the bank through the Chenango Street door and Mr. Morgan went in the front door. When they came out they carried the basket filled with papers. They walked up Chenango Street and were stopped at Henry Street by Officer Heath. He asked the gentlemen what they had in the basket. They answered "private papers." The officer ordered the papers returned to the bank, and a dispute followed, but the officer insisted and the papers were returned.

A HIGH-TARIFF REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT

Organization of the So-Called Manufacturers' Association.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 24.—The so-called manufacturers' convention completed to-day the organization of the so-called Manufacturers' Association by electing that eminent high-tariff Republican, Thomas Dolan of Philadelphia, President, and a lot of other Chinese-wall protectionists for the remaining offices.

The association will have another meeting this Fall just about the time when the campaign for the Republican nomination for the Presidency will open, and McKinley will be there.

There was a reception this evening, given for the delegates by Cincinnati merchants. Foraker did the talking.

Clarence Slocum Killed.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 24.—Clarence Slocum, twenty-three years old, was found under a Pennsylvania train at Marion this evening with both legs crushed. He was on the train when it left the ferry, and it is supposed that he fell between two cars while passing from one to the other. He was taken to his home, 208 Tonnele Avenue.

Dr. Buffett amputated one of the crushed legs, and it was thought that he would live, but at 11 o'clock he died from the shock.

Favor Power for the Mayor.

The Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen unanimously agreed yesterday to report favorably on Alderman Goodman's resolution asking the Legislature to amend the Lexow Police Reorganization bill so as to give the Mayor, instead of the Governor, the power to appoint the three Commissioners to reorganize the Police Department.

THE CAUSE OF THE HARD TIMES

Views of Congressman Bynum Expressed in a Speech in Baltimore—Must Take Care of Consumers.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 24.—At the annual banquet to-night of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, Congressman William D. Bynum of Indiana delivered an address in response to the toast, "The Great Commercial Depression." His conclusions were expressed as follows:

A glance over the history of the last twenty-five years will disclose the fact that there has been a constant strife among our great interests, and that the contest, although generally peaceable, has no less taxed our strength and our vitality.

We must recognize the fact, the important fact, that if we are to enjoy sound prosperity, our great interests, especially labor and capital, instead of preying upon each other, must travel along the highway of progress arm in arm as companions, assisting and supporting each other, and not as enemies ready to strike each other upon the slightest opportunity.

It would require too much time for me to enter upon anything like a partial discussion of the insatiate influences which have materially contributed to the great depression which is upon us.

The parent of all, however, has been the effort of the producer to obtain an undue increment from the consumer. In speaking of the producer, I mean that class engaged in the production for profit, who control and dispose of the output; and of the consumer, that class who purchase for consumption, either directly or indirectly, with the results of their toil.

The stagnation in our trade, the great fall in prices, in my judgment, is more the result of the inability of consumers to make needed purchases than to any other cause. The question may be asked, If there is not an excessive supply, what has broken down the demand? I answer, day by day and year by year, our consumers have been pinched and squeezed until they have been crushed. We have pursued the policy of the man who killed the fabled goose that daily laid a golden egg. The laboring people, those who toil with their hands, compose the great body of our consumers, and unless they have steady employment at fair wages there can be no healthy demand—no genuine prosperity.

Neither treaties of reciprocity with foreign nations nor retaliatory measures because of the discrimination against our products by other countries, will appreciably benefit us. These discriminations, in a great measure, are the result of the same conditions there that exist here.

Until we return to sound and just principles in economics the revival of trade and the restoration of prosperity will only be spasmodic. If by a broad and generous statesmanship we can ascertain the primary cause which has produced such disorder in the commercial world and remove the same, we will have but little trouble in reforming our monetary system and placing the finances of the Government upon a solid foundation.

Other speeches were made by Congressmen Springer, Boutelle, and Dolliver.

COL. BENJ. F. WATSON RESIGNS

NO LONGER A MEMBER OF THE EXCISE REFORM ASSOCIATION.

Driven Out by the Excise Bill Approved by the Executive Committee Last Wednesday.

Col. B. F. Watson, who for a number of years has been President of the Excise Reform Association of this city, resigned Wednesday, on account of his objection to the association's Excise bill, which is to be presented to the State Legislature to-day.

The meeting of the association's Executive Committee, at which Col. Watson handed in his resignation, was held in the Colonel's law office, at the same time that the Church Temperance Society was holding its annual meeting at the Church Missions House. Col. Watson was present at the close of the latter meeting, and appeared considerably agitated, but said nothing about his resignation, excepting to a few intimate friends.

The clauses in this Excise bill which were the immediate cause of Col. Watson's resignation were those advocating the sale of liquors on Sunday, the abolition of Boards of Excise, and several others which allow for the "almost unrestricted licensing of saloons."

The sub-committee which framed these clauses presented them to the Executive Committee Wednesday. President Watson ruled out the Sunday-opening clause as being unconstitutional, and in this he was sustained. The rest of the bill he vigorously protested against, but it was, nevertheless, adopted almost unanimously. Upon this Col. Watson resigned as President of the association and as a member.

To a reporter for The New-York Times he said, last night, that there was no feeling whatever between himself and the other gentlemen, but that he could not possibly sanction such a bill as had been framed.

"The bill," he said, "is totally antagonistic to the well-known spirit of this association. For ten years we have stood midway between the temperance party on one hand and the liquor sellers on the other. Both of these we consider extremes. But now we stand in the ridiculous light of leading the van of the liquor sellers.

"Two weeks ago the liquor dealers' official organ came out in a long article saying that this bill was the best one ever presented. We are out-Heroding Herod. The motto of our association, of which I have the honor to be a founder, is, drink temperately or totally abstain, and in this spirit we have always acted, trying to limit or restrain the sale of liquor. This bill, however, liberalizes the sale of liquor to an extent not even asked for by the dealers themselves, and I expressed my dissent to it by resigning."

Col. Watson will now cast his lot with the Church Temperance Society, which has no connection whatever with the Excise Reform Association other than that there are a number of gentlemen who belong to both.

The association is entirely undenominational. Its officers include some of the most prominent men in the city, while the rank and file of its membership is composed of merchants and Wall Street men.

Nominations by the Governor.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The Governor sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

To be Manager of the Rochester State Hospital—Chauncey G. Starkweather of Rochester, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Levi J. De Land.

To be Commissioner for Loaning Certain Moneys of the United States of the County of Chautauqua—E. C. Fisk of Mayville, to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of office of William H. Rice, and Leander S. Phelps of Fredonia, to succeed William R. Clark, whose term of office will end by limitation on the 19th day of April next.

The Storzkinzie Murder.

THOMPSON, Conn., Jan. 24.—The search to-day for the bodies of Rosie Storzkinzie and her child, believed to have been murdered by her husband, was fruitless. Some circumstances lead to the belief that they were thrown into a brook in a nearby swamp. The husband was arraigned to-day and remanded to the care of the Sheriff until to-morrow.

The Ammen Ram at Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—The Ammen ram Katahdin arrived this afternoon, and anchored off the Navy Yard.

Gov. Brown in the City.

Gov. D. Russell Brown of Rhode Island arrived in this city yesterday.

STRIKE ON THE WANE

The Companies Expect to Operate All Lines To-day.

WIRE CUTTING IS AN OBSTACLE

Mobs That Gathered Were Dispersed by Militia and Police Without Serious Consequences.

NINTH REGIMENT RELEASED FROM DUTY

Windows Were Closed When Cars Passed—State Board of Arbitration to Investigate.

Militia and police and mobs clashed occasionally in Brooklyn yesterday, but without serious consequences.

The strike leaders profess the utmost confidence, but more cars were run, and officials of the companies announce that they will operate all lines to-day.

The Ninth Regiment was released from armory duty, and the Seventh may be relieved.

The cars which had been run during daylight in Fifth Avenue, Flatbush Avenue, Myrtle Avenue, Putnam Avenue and Halsey Street, Green and Gates Avenues, Broadway, Ralph Avenue, and Reid Avenue ceased running after 7 o'clock at night.

Cars were run at irregular intervals in Court Street, Flatbush Avenue, and Fulton Street until 9 o'clock P. M., and then they were withdrawn from service.

One of the railroad Presidents said, very frankly to a reporter for The New-York Times that cars were not running at night partly because of the advice of the city authorities, and partly because wires had been cut.

The authorities seemed to have agreed that last night was a good night for sleeping, and so the City Hall was deserted at an early hour. Police Commissioner Welles, who was much in need of rest, disappeared from Police Headquarters, and the tired but wakeful National Guardsmen were left to guard the cold railroad stables while the merry wire cutters continued their destructive work, and the Mayor and his Police Commissioners slept the sleep of the just.

WRITS FOR TWENTY-ONE MEN.

Padden and Chapman Claim Their Non-Union Comrades Are Prisoners.

John P. Padden and John Chapman, two non-union men, brought from Pittsburg to take the places of strikers on the Brooklyn City Railroad, secured from Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday, writs of habeas corpus for the production in court, at 10 o'clock to-day, of twenty-one non-union men, who are alleged to be restrained of their liberty in the stables at Broadway and Halsey Street.

According to Padden, he and Chapman and the twenty-one alleged prisoners were hired in Pittsburg and came to Brooklyn two days ago, landing at the Forty-second Street station, in New-York.

Padden declared yesterday that he and Chapman escaped from the stables at Broadway and Halsey Street through the connivance of a National Guardsman.

Martin J. Connelly Chairman of the Executive Committee of the strikers, said last night that he would to-day cause application to be made for the release of non-union men whom, he claims, are held prisoners in nearly every trolley stable in Brooklyn.

MORE CARS IN USE.

Companies Say They Will Operate Every Line To-day.

The strike situation in Brooklyn was considerably improved yesterday, notwithstanding the temporary paralyzing of three lines by the cutting of wires.

The Brooklyn City Railroad put three additional lines in operation. They were: The Flushing Avenue, the Kent Avenue, and the cross-town route.

The strike of the linemen did not materially affect the situation. By the middle of the afternoon every break in the wires of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad had been repaired.

Little by little the operation of the cars on the roads involved in the strike is being extended into the night. On three lines—Fulton Street, Flatbush Avenue, and Court Street—cars were run up to 9 o'clock. They were not molested. On the other roads cars stopped at 5, 6, 7, and 8 o'clock.

Nearly 300 trolley cars were in operation yesterday on the lines involved in the strike.

There are now seventeen lines running. The companies announced last night that they would to-day put every line in operation.

An official of the Brooklyn City Road said last night his road was prepared to run cars last night, but it didn't for two reasons. The first was that it was advised not to by the police and city officials, and the second was that its wires were cut.

FLUSHING AVENUE LINE OPENS.

The First Car Escorted a Few Blocks by Troops.

The Flushing Avenue line was opened again to travel yesterday. The first car left the depot, Flushing and Marcy Avenues, at 2:30 P. M., with an escort from Company B of the Eighth Batallion under Capt. Thomas M. Young and Lieut. J. W. Mason.

The troops accompanied the car several blocks and then returned. In all, fourteen cars were operated during the day.

Strikers gathered in groups along Flushing Avenue, and shouted to the motormen and conductors to leave their cars. They succeeded during the afternoon in inducing four crews to desert.

The first deserter left his car at Tompkins Avenue, another at Walworth Street, and

ALWAYS TO BE DREADED,

A Menace to the Public Health Comes in the Guise of a Trifling Disorder.

Since the first outbreak of the grip, several years ago, the disease has been carefully studied. It has not improved on acquaintance. It is still regarded as one of the most treacherous and dangerous of maladies, all the more to be feared because it most often comes in the guise of a simple cold. Its true character is not always recognized until the victim lies moaning with a pain that pressess on every organ, and strikes to the very bone.

The grip fastens itself upon people who worry, work too much, eat too much, or too little, expose themselves to cold and wet, and so get to be weak, thin-blooded, and run down. Clearly, the way to avoid the grip is to overcome the conditions producing it. The efficacy of a sound alcoholic stimulant is generally admitted, and the peculiar advantages of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey make it the most successful of all preventive remedies.

A sneeze, a cough, and a slight chill, are the first symptoms of grip. They indicate defective circulation and general weakness. Strength, appetite, and full regular circulation follow the use of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. The insidious little cold never becomes anything more serious, and in a few days it goes away altogether. Good riddance to it.

The grip is now prevalent in the Northern and Eastern States, and the weather has favored its progress. It is likely to stick until Spring. How to cure it is an interesting question. How to prevent is no longer a question at all.

Your druggist or grocer will supply you with Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey.

two crews deliberately abandoned their cars at the transfer office, at Flushing and Classon Avenues. On each occasion cars were stalled for about an hour, and were then taken back to the depot.

GREENPOINT CARS START.

Strikers Watched Them and Threw Stones, but They Kept On.

For the first time since the beginning of the strike Brooklyn was put in touch with Greenpoint by the reopening of the three trolley lines running there from the Bridge and City Hall.

The cars were operated all day without serious molestation.

A few bricks were thrown, and a few obstructions were placed on the tracks, but none of the new men was interfered with.

A carload of motormen and conductors from the Fifty-eighth Street depot arrived at the depot in Franklin Street at 8:45 A. M. On its way the car was impeded by ashes and other things. At 8:58 o'clock the first car left the depot for Fulton Ferry with policemen on both platforms. Ten others followed in good order. They all reached the ferry without interference, and returned safely to the depot.

When it became known that these cars were running crowds of men began to gather in the streets through which they passed, but the police kept a sharp lookout and prevented them from inflicting any damage.

At Grand Street, and at Broadway, there were a number of strikers who jeered the motormen and conductors. A few stones were thrown, but they did not hit the cars. Few passengers were carried. The last car was taken into the depot at 6 o'clock.

A CORDON STOPPED THE MOB.

Capt. Thorn Had Two Companies Out at Night.

A mob of 500 men, presumably strikers and their sympathizers, advanced in a body last night down Third Avenue toward the car stables of the Brooklyn City Railroad at Third Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street.

Thereupon Capt. Thorn of the Twenty-third Regiment ordered out two companies of troops and drew a cordon across Third Avenue at Fifty-sixth Street. The soldiers stopped the further progress of the mob. There was some little disorder and stones were thrown, but the militia did not fire, and no one was injured.

The men proceeded to the Pequod Club, Third Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, where they held a meeting.

The military authorities deemed it wise to double the guard around the power house of the Brooklyn City Railroad at Second Avenue and Fifty-second Street.

MOB IN THE RED HOOK SECTION

Dispersed by a Company of the Fourteenth Regiment.

Trolley wires were cut and grounded last night in several places in Third Avenue, Brooklyn.

At the stables of the Brooklyn City Railroad, Bush Street and Hamilton Avenue, extra precautions were taken last night by the military to prevent any one from leaving the stables or obtaining entrance thereto.

There was a brush last night between the militia and a mob at Richards and Coffey Streets, in the Red Hook section of Brooklyn, near the Erie Basin.

A company of the Fourteenth Regiment, under Capt. Noble, charged the crowd, and drove them back from the stables of the Brooklyn City Railroad's cross-town line. Stones were thrown.

SEVENTH EXPECTS TO LEAVE.

Its Place May Be Taken by Another Regiment.

Officers of the Seventh Regiment, stationed in Brooklyn, said last night that they had begun preparations to leave, and that they expected orders to-day recalling them to New-York.

It is supposed that another regiment will be sent to relieve them.

NINTH REGIMENT DISMISSED.

Officers of the Two Brigades Sure the Strike Is Waning.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 24.—"The situation in Brooklyn looks the best to-night of any time since the disturbance started in," said Adjt. Gen. McAlpin this evening. "Gen. McLeer has just telephoned me that everything is quiet."

Gen. McAlpin also said that the military officers of the First and Second Brigades felt so sure that the strike was waning that the Ninth Regiment, which has been held in its armory under orders for some days, was dismissed this afternoon.

MEN OF THE NINTH GO HOME.

Their Wives and Sweethearts Heard the Announcement Releasing Them.

The soldiers of the Ninth Regiment received word a little before 9 o'clock last night that they were free to go home and sleep in their own beds. They had been sleeping on hard boards in the West Twenty-sixth Street armory for four nights.

It was at the conclusion of the evening parade and review that the order was announced.

There were in the drillroom about 300 civilians, and nine in every ten were women. They were the wives, sisters, and sweethearts of the soldier boys. Not even a murmur of applause greeted the announcement. It was evident that the women were eager to applaud, but the absolute silence of their armed and uniformed friends affected them.

Col. Seward made a little speech, congratulating the men on their excellent bearing. He asked them to remember that they might be again called on to assemble in the course of a few days. Then he ordered their dismissal. There were no demonstrations on the part of the women until the men returned to the company rooms down stairs.

TRIED TO RESCUE PRISONERS.

Police and Militia Disperse a Third Avenue Mob.

There was a revival of hostilities between the militia, police, and the strikers in Third Avenue yesterday, which resulted in the arrest of three men.

The old transfer depot at Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue was the scene of the trouble. Shortly after 10 o'clock a large number of the men of the Twenty-third Regiment who had been guarding this point were withdrawn, leaving not more than half a dozen soldiers on guard.

A mob began to gather, and, by 11 o'clock, not less than 700 persons were on the scene. They began by jeering the passing cars of the Third Avenue line, and ended by throwing stones. A policeman was hit by one of these missiles, and the militia and the police made a charge upon the mob. The police used their clubs and the militia their bayonets.

The crowd fled in all directions, but not before the police had succeeded in arresting John Tighe, aged twenty-six, of 285 Twentieth Street; Charles Burke, aged nineteen, of 318 Twentieth Street, and Stephen Gannon of 644 Myrtle Avenue.

An attempt was made by the mob to rescue the prisoners, but it proved unsuccessful.

COULDN'T RUN NIGHT CARS.

The Brooklyn City Road Prevented by the Cutting of Wires.

It was the intention of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company to operate its Fulton Street line until 12 o'clock last night, but the strikers and their sympathizers prevented this by cutting the wires in several places beyond Tompkins Avenue.

Three cars of the Fulton Street line were stalled last night between Rockaway Avenue and the car stables at Jamaica and Albany Avenues. A piece of the overhead wire several feet in length was cut out, evidently by experts, and at other places the wire had been dragged down.

The stalled cars were over an hour in reaching the stables at East New-York. Most of this journey was accomplished by running the trolleys on the wire of the other track.

A repair wagon was sent out under guard of a detachment of Troop A, stationed at Fulton Street and Tompkins Avenue. The soldiers drov eaway the crowds, and the wires were repaired.

VISITED BY OLD COMMANDERS.

Col. Bremner, First Colonel of the Seventh, at Its Headquarters.

Among the visitors at the headquarters of the Seventh Regimept, at the Halsey Street stables, yesterday, was Col. Andrew Bremner, who was the regiment's first commander. Col. Bremner is now eighty-four years old.

When he was Colonel of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, in 1848, there was a proposition to renumber the regiments and make them consecutive from 1 to 15.

Col. Bremner went to Albany and protested. He was told that he might select for his regiment any number from 1 to 15, so he chose the Seventh, retaining one figure of his regiment's old number.

Gen. Emmons Clark, Secretary of the Board of Health, was another visitor. He was Colonel of the Seventh for twenty-five years. Col. Appleton succeeded him.

SEVENTH MEN HUNT FOR CARS.

Six Were Stalled by the Burning Out of a Motor.

Six cars of the Putnam Avenue and Halsey Street line were lost for a time last night. They were due at the Halsey Street stables about 7 o'clock, and when none had appeared long after that hour, Col. Appleton sent out a detachment of the Seventh to hunt for them.

The soldiers tramped about a mile over the line, but did not find any trace of the missing cars. They might have tramped a few miles more had not word been received that the cars were stalled at Nostrand Avenue and Halsey Street.

The stalling was caused by the burning out of a motor. The last car got into the stables about 9:30 o'clock.

LOCKED IN A HALL BY POLICEMEN

Strikers Were Cheering and the Doors Were Barred.

A crowd of strikers and their sympathizers gathered last night in a hall at Central Avenue and Palmetto Street. The decision of Justice Gaynor was read and loudly cheered.

Police Captain Kitzer, with a squad of policemen, locked the men in for making a demonstration.

The men protested, but Capt. Kitzer at first paid no attention to them. When they threatened to make complaint in court, and after having been locked in for nearly fifteen minutes, the men were released by the police.

THEIR ATTITUDE REMARKABLE.

Would Strikers and Their Sympathizers Defend Their Property?

The attitude of the Brooklyn strikers and their sympathizers is certainly most remarkable.

The railroad employes declare not only that they will not work at the wages offered, but that they will allow no others to take their places. They then proceed with the usual course of outrage and intimidation, and while in the very midst of their operations appeal to the courts complaining of the success of their own acts of violence, and asking that the railroad companies be compelled to do the very thing they are being prevented from doing.

The unhappy confounding of sentiment and law which exists in many minds has been made to do active duty of late in connection with these troubles, and has served to arouse all the cranks in the country.

It is probable that any one of these very same sympathizers would stoutly defend his own sacred property and person, and would laugh at a proposition to "arbitrate the rights" of servants who are unwilling to work for him at the price for which others could be obtained.

The cause of the singular weakness of the Brooklyn city authorities may be found in their anxiety for re-election to office. LEX.

New-York, Jan. 24, 1895.

Happenings to Policemen.

Patrolman James Allen of the Classon Avenue Station was suspended from duty for being intoxicated yesterday.

Patrolman Thomas C. Toomey of 774 Driggs Avenue, who contracted pneumonia while on duty during the strike, died yesterday. He had only been on the force a year.

Special Policeman John Bannigan was suspended by Capt. Rhodes for being intoxicated.

Policeman Cornelius O'Keefe of the Sixth Precinct fell into a car pit at Gates Avenue car house at 8 A. M., receiving contusions of the back.

A patrol wagon containing ten policemen was upset while turning from Lewis Avenue into Fulton Street, at 6 o'clock last night, and Policemen Francis Foster, Robert H. Davis, and Roundsman McMahon were slightly injured. The wagon was broken.

More Blankets for the Seventh.

The men of the Seventh Regiment have been suffering more than the soldiers of other regiments because of their posts being in much more exposed positions. At the East New-York, Ridgewood, and Halsey Street Stables the winds have free sweep.

Arbitration Impossible!

With such DANGEROUS ENEMIES as GRIPPE, PNEUMONIA, or a treacherous COUGH or COLD, the only thing to do is to charge right at 'em with

Riker's Expectorant

and rout the WHOLE GANG of THROAT and LUNG troubles BEFORE THEY KNOW WHERE THEY ARE AT!

Only 50 Cts. a bottle for this SWIFT, PLEASANT, and CERTAIN CURE, and your money back if it fails. Of your druggist, or at

Riker's,

6TH AVE., COR. 22D ST.

In the more thickly settled parts of Brooklyn the discomfort of a brisk Winter breeze is not so great as where the Seventh's men are stationed.

There have not been enough blankets to keep the soldiers of the Seventh warm. Quartermaster Sergeant John P. Fisher got 300 Wednesday, and yesterday 200 more. Now there are 2,000 blankets on hand to keep 980 men warm.

The Seventh Regiment now lacks but thirty-nine men of its enrollment. Thirty-five are sick, and four are traveling.

The Seventh's Menus for To-day.

These are the things which Commissary Meyers of the Seventh had provided for the soldiers at the Halsey Street stables to eat to-day:

BREAKFAST.
Bacon and eggs. Cold meats.
Coffee and beef tea.

DINNER.
Fish.
Stewed beans and potatoes.
Ginger snaps.
Coffee and beef tea.

The supper bill of fare will be chosen to-day. It is unlikely to be any more elaborate than the dinner.

An Indignation Mass Meeting.

An indignation mass meeting is to be held at the Atheneum, Atlantic Avenue and Clinton Street, Brooklyn, Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, to protest against the action of the railroad companies in their fight against the demand of their employes.

The meeting will be held under the auspices of the strikers. Clarence S. Roberts of Stereotyper's Union, No. 1, and others will speak.

Pittsburg Knights Active.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 24.—The number of applicants for employment on the Brooklyn electric roads grows smaller each day at the employment agency in Fourth Avenue. The orders were changed to include conductors to-day, but only seventy names were registered.

The number of men shipped East does not equal half the number who engaged to go. The Knights of Labor are doing lively missionary work in the interest of the Brooklyn strikers.

President M. M. Garland of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, sent the following telegram to Justice Gaynor of Brooklyn, on his decision in the strike case:

"Accept congratulations due to an upright Judge."

Hiring Men in Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 24.—The hiring of motormen and conductors to fill strikers' places on the Brooklyn trolley roads was begun here yesterday. Joseph Howard opened a recruiting headquarters at the Perrin House, and a considerable number of men were engaged to go to Brooklyn at once.

There are enough substitute street railroad men about this city at the present time with applications for work on the street railroad system to equiy a good-sized road. Many of these men have families and do not want to take riot chances in Brooklyn, but the promise of $2 a day with regular employment and police protection has induced even some cautious ones to accept.

Steinway Employes Chagrined.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Jan. 24.—The men employed by the Steinway Railroad Company have adopted resolutions announcing that they have witnessed the upholding of the Brooklyn companies involved in the strike, in their illegal action, by the City of Brooklyn and the State of New-York with indignation and chagrin. They, therefore, enter a solemn protest against the railroad companies being permitted to any longer violate the laws, and extend their sympathy to the strikers.

Practical Sympathy in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 24.—The Conductors, Drivers, and Motormen's Union, which belongs to the American Federation of Labor, voted last night to send $500 to the Brooklyn strikers, who are all Knights of Labor.

It was further voted to recommend to the next meeting that a weekly assessment be levied while the strike lasts, the proceeds to go to the strikers. Such an assessment would produce about $1,600 a week.

New-Jersey Troops All Ready, Too.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 24.—The First and part of the Second Brigade of the National Guard of New-Jersey are under orders not to leave the State, but to keep within easy reach in case the trolley strike extends to Jersey City or Newark.

The Quartermaster General's Department has rations and supplies all ready on cars to move at a moment's notice, and the Governor is watching the situation.

Arbitrators Will Investigate.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 24.—The members of the State Board of Arbitration and Mediation left for Brooklyn this afternoon to begin to-morrow the investigation ordered by resolution of the Assembly, into the Brooklyn strike.

Jersey City Men Will Wait.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 24.—The trolley men of this city last night concluded to take no action until the Brooklyn strike is decided. They collected $250 for the strikers.

OIL PRODUCERS COMBINE

They Will Form a Company to Buy and Refine Petroleum.

BUTLER, Penn., Jan. 24.—The meeting of the Independent Oil Producers and Refiners was held here to-day. Ex-Senator J. W. Lee explained the object of the meeting. He said the independent pipe line was organized three years ago with a capital of $600,000. Two million dollars have been expended in the construction of a seaboard line, while as much more has been invested in refineries. The refiners have operated at a loss, and unless assisted will be obliged to shut down. The Standard Oil Company, the speaker stated, has endeavored to take them at cost, with 6 per cent. interest.

Lewis Emery stated that the independent producers owned three-fourths of the production, and the reduction of stock afforded a golden opportunity to complete the seaboard line, which now has its terminus at Wilkesbarre, for the relief of the refiners. Upon his resolution a subscription paper was circulated for the purpose of raising funds to organize a company to operate the refineries, and $60,000 was quickly pledged. The object of the company is to buy the production at the wells; refine and market it, regulate the wages to be paid to operatives, pay the costs of producing the oil, and divide the profits from the sale of the refined oil.

A MANDAMUS GRANTED

Justice Gaynor Says the Brooklyn Heights Co. Must Run Its Cars.

ACCOUNTABLE TO THE PUBLIC, FIRST

If the Company Cannot Get Labor at What It Offers to Pay, Then It Must Pay as Much as Is Necessary to Get It.

Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court, Kings County, decided yesterday to grant the application of John Loader, a Brooklyn business man, for a mandamus to compel the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company to run its cars on schedule time.

The full text of the decision is as follows:

It is my duty to declare the law of this case. This railroad corporation is not in the position of a mere private individual or company carrying on business for private gain, which may suspend business temporarily or permanently at pleasure.

On the contrary, it has a dual relation—a public relation to the people of the State, and a private one to its stockholders. It must not be forgotten here, though it may seem to be growing dim if not wholly forgotten elsewhere, that in its chief aspect it is a public corporation, having duties to perform to the public which transcend any obligation which in its private aspect it owes to its stockholders.

It has received franchises of great value from the State, and had conferred upon it the State's transcendent power of eminent domain.

In return, it took upon itself the performance of public duties and functions, in the performance of which it is in law and in fact not an independent individual or entity, but the accountable agent of the State.

Though these principles are old, and inherent in the idea of the sovereignty of the people, it would seem that in the recent rapid growth of corporate power, and of the tendency to use public franchises for the aggrandizement of individuals first and for the service and benefit of the public second, they have come to be somewhat overlooked, and need to be restated.

They have often been declared by the highest courts of this State and the Supreme Court of the United States. (Olcott vs. the Supervisors, 16 Wall., 687, 694; Bloodgood vs. the Mohawk, &c., R. R. Co., 19 Wend., 9; the People vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., 28 Hun., 543.)

The duty of the company now before the court is to carry passengers through certain streets of Brooklyn and furnish, man, and run cars enough to fully accommodate the public.

It may not lawfully cease to perform that duty for even one hour.

The Directors of a private business company may, actuated by private greed or motives of private gain, stop business and refuse to employ labor at all, unless labor come down to their conditions, however distressing; for such are the existing legal, industrial, and social conditions.

But the Directors of a railroad corporation may not do the like. They are not merely accountable to stockholders; they are accountable to the public first and to their stockholders second.

They have duties to the public to perform, and they must perform them. If they cannot get labor to perform such duties at what they offer to pay, then they must pay more, and as much as is necessary to get it.

Likewise, if the conditions in respect of hours or otherwise which they impose repel labor, they must adopt more lenient or just conditions. They may not stop their cars for one hour, much less one week or one year, to thereby beat or coerce the price or condition of labor down to the price or conditions they offer.

For them to do so would be a defiance of law and of government which, becoming general, would inevitably, by the force of example, lead to general disquiet, to the disintegration of the social order, and even the downfall of government itself.

Experience shows the wisdom of our fathers in retaining at least some control of corporations to whom are given public franchises for the performance of public duties.

The law of this case was too clearly stated by Mr. Justice Cullen to be misunderstood in an application similar to this a few days ago. That learned Judge held that the company had made no adequate answer to the case presented against it, and only withheld the granting of the writ to give the company more time to conform to the law which he so clearly enunciated, probably in the reasonable hope that that would suffice without a resort to the coercive power of the people of the State lodged in the court.

In addition, however, I shall quote from a case decided upon appeal by the Supreme Court in this State in 1883, after mature deliberation, and which is an authority which I am bound to follow, even though I were not of the same view, and which, I need scarcely say, the corporation now before this court is bound to acquiesce in, for example's sake, if for no other reason.

That case arose out of the failure of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company to receive and forward freight as a common carrier. The language of the court is as follows:

"According to the statement of the case a body of laborers, acting in concert, fixed a price for their labor, and refused to work at a less price. The respondents [the railroad company] fixed a price for the same work, and refused to pay more.

"In doing this, neither did an act violative of any law or subjecting either to any penalty. The respondents had a lawful right to take their ground in respect of the price to be paid, and adhere to it, if they chose; but if the consequences of doing so were an inability to exercise their corporate franchises, to the great injury of the public, they [the railroad company] cannot be heard to assert that such consequences must be shouldered and borne by an innocent public, who neither directly nor indirectly participated in their causes." (The People vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., 28 Hun., 543.)

The court in that case allowed a writ of mandamus to compel the corporation to do its corporate duty.

That a private citizen has sufficient standing to make this application, which could unquestionably be made by the Attorney General of the State, has heretofore been twice decided by this court, and I must accept it as law. And it being admitted that the company is not fully operating its lines of road, it follows that it is my duty to allow the writ prayed for, either in its peremptory or alternative form, unless a sufficient answer has been made in law.

As I have said, the learned Judge who heard the previous application decided that the answer then made was even insufficient to raise a question of fact, and only refused the writ in order to give the company more time, with an admonition to it that it should not longer delay.

I do not think that the present answer of the company is sufficient to prevent a writ from being issued. The claim of violence amounting to a prevention is not legally made out. Instances of violence, generally by others than the former employes of the company, are shown, but it is also shown that not only the police force of the city, but also over 7,000 soldiers, are preserving order, and I cannot believe that this company is not protected in its rights, nor do I think that any question of fact is fairly raised on that head.

Besides, the persistence of the company in failing to run its cars except as it may gradually get employes to accept its terms, being in itself unlawful, as I have shown, must necessarily by its bad example tend to public disquiet, if not to some disorder.

In respect of the question of hours and of wages, between the company and its employes, its duty was to have gone on and now is to go on with its full complement of employes, having the right gradually and from day to day to supersede its employes if it can by new employes who will work on its terms, or to supersede them all at once when it has obtained a sufficient number of new employes for that purpose; but in such a controversy it has not the right to stop its cars while it is thus gradually getting other men.

If the people of the State were running these roads, they would not thus incommode and damage themselves; and it must not be forgotten that this corporation is intrusted with the running of these roads as the servant of the people of the State.

It, therefore, only remains for me to determine the form of the writ, whether it shall be peremptory or alternative. In one aspect of the case there seems to be an issue of fact presented, and if such an issue be presented, the law does not permit me to decide it and allow a peremptory writ, but requires me to allow an alternative writ, which has the effect of reserving such issue of fact to be tried by a jury, or by the court, if so agreed upon.

At one place in its answer the company avers that a reason why its employes would not continue working for it was "that it refused to run its cars as required by said employes in respect to the frequency with which cars should be run, and the number of cars to be run."

The number of cars or trains which a railroad shall run is left to the sound discretion of its Directors, subject to review by the courts, upon an application for a writ of mandamus to make them run more if the public convenience require it. Its employes may not assume to determine the number of cars to be run.

If, however, this allegation in the answer refers to the controversy in respect of what are called trippers, then it has no force, for that controversy is in its essence one in respect of hours and wages.

I concur in what Mr. Justice Cullen said in the other case in that respect, namely: "I do not regard the alleged attempt to abolish trippers as interfering with the running or management of the road; because I imagine the company would be allowed to run as many trippers as it chose if it would only pay the men $2 a day for running the trips. In that case I imagine there would be no trouble. So that this is really a question of wages. Each party has the right to obtain the best terms it can; and, as was said in the freight-handlers' case, if the company cannot get men at the price that it thinks fair, it is bound to get them at a price it may deem exorbitant, because its duty is to run its road."

Such was the disposition of that point by the learned Justice.

Justice Gaynor will hear argument by counsel on each side at 10 o'clock this morning, as to whether the writ shall be peremptory or alternative.

A number of prominent lawyers seen by a reporter for The New-York Times commended the position taken by Justice Gaynor in his statement of the law.

"Justice Gaynor," said one of the leaders of the Brooklyn bar, "is noted for his learning, and it would obviously not be proper for me to discuss his opinion."

James D. Bell was more outspoken.

"I commend Justice Gaynor's decision," he said. "On general principles a mandamus is a proper way of making a street railroad resume operations.

"It is no defense for the company that it cannot get the necessary number of men to run the cars. The company must get the men. It must furnish a reasonable service. I live on the line of the Nostrand Avenue cars, and I am not aware of any attempt to reopen that line to travel.

"I have traveled much over the city during the strike, and I have personally seen no violence which would prevent the operation of the cars. The protection of the military and the police seems to me to be ample. It is the duty of the railroad company to attempt, at least, to operate every branch."

President Lewis of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company refused yesterday to discuss Justice Gaynor's decision.

"It would not be proper for me to talk about the decision," said he.

"We feel satisfied with the situation—as satisfied as we could feel, amid the trying circumstances by which we are surrounded. The outlook is very hopeful."

Mr. Lewis was asked why the Nostrand Avenue line had not been put in operation.

"We would have operated that line today," said Mr. Lewis, "if the Mayor hadn't wanted us to do something else. We are ready to reopen that line."

Martin J. Connelly, Chairman of the strikers' Executive Committee, said:

"The decision of Justice Gaynor has infused new spirit into the strike. Justice Gaynor was elected to his high position by the votes of the people. This decision is no more than was to be expected from him.

"We are now, as ever, ready for arbitration. We ask nothing but what is just and honorable and right.

"We are confident of winning the strike. Many of the non-union men who have come to Brooklyn have been brought under false pretenses. Many of them have deserted, and they will continue to desert whenever they get a chance."

"To-morrow we will apply to the courts for writs of habeas corpus for the release of a gang of non-union men who have been locked up by the railroad company in the Third Avenue power house. Friends of theirs have made affidavit that the non-union men are being deprived of their liberty."

PRESIDENT NORTON'S STATEMENT

The Order to Strike, He Says, Was Unjust—Will Keep New Men.

President Norton of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad yesterday issued a statement to the public, reviewing the things that led to the strike, and setting forth the position of the company.

President Norton said that his employes presented two agreements to him for signature in the middle of last December.

One related to the shopmen and electrical workers, with whom there had previously been no contract. They had never expressed a desire for a contract, and the company had never felt justified in making one.

Among the features of the proposed contract with the shopmen and electrical workers were clauses limiting the number of apprentices and providing for an increase of pay.

The proposed agreement, which related to motormen, conductors, switchmen, car cleaners, and others, said President Norton, was laid down on substantially the same lines as had been in vogue the previous year; but there were three features of that agreement which the company this year did not feel itself justified in accepting. One was an increase of wages, the other was the clause which called upon the company to run a fixed number of regular cars, and the third one which called upon the company to run a fixed number of tripper cars.

The lines of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company as to receipts vary. Some of the lines are particularly productive, and others are not. And to establish a fixed number of regular full day cars and a fixed number of tripper cars for all the lines would cost the company a great deal more money than it need to cost them, in that by the arrangement, in order to get the service out of the men who were put on the cars under contract, a great many trips had to be run in the middle of the day when they were not needed.

A refusal on our part to accept this particular clause in the agreement was the reason for which our men eventually declined to work any longer. And to accede to their demands would cost the company at least $50,000 the coming year, and from a business standpoint it was wise not to entertain it at all.

The matters involved did not in any way concern a reduction in wages, because where we proposed to run tripper cars when they were needed in the morning and evening the men were to be paid accordingly, and no regular tripper on the published schedules as the company proposed to put them out would receive less than $1.50 a day as heretofore. A rearrangement of the time tables upon a strictly business basis for the company meant a reduction in force, and not in wages.

President Norton distinctly told the Executive Committee of the men, he said, some days before the end of the year that he could not grant an increase of wages to men on regular cars. On the Saturday before the strike a committee of the company's own men called on him and was told the company could not agree to the three demands for an increase of wages, a fixed number of regular cars, and a fixed number of trippers.

The next day, President Norton said, the men left without notice, and had since refused to return, although invited to do so as individuals by the company.

We were obliged, said President Norton, to secure the services of other men in order to meet the requirements of our charter and to serve the public, who were dependent upon us for transportation.

It has involved upon the company a tremendous expense. We have been obliged to secure the services of other men, paying their fares, and keeping them and feeding them under the most trying circumstances. And all of these men have been subjected to the grossest abuses and insults, intimidation, and violence; but I am glad to say that a larger number of them, who are particularly anxious for work at this time, have withstood all this pressure and are still with us.

We could not certainly, in justice to the new men, entertain anything in the way of a compromise or an arbitration, which might have called upon us to displace them with the old men. In fact, these men were engaged to us by a special application and agreement, which we of course consider sacred.

Now, nearly every position formerly held by our old employes has been filled by another man. The cars are running on all our lines, and, while it may take some time to get the business into its proper condition, the cars are moving with special regularity, and the new men seem to be thoroughly familiar with their business.

We are of the opinion that the strike ordered by the Executive Committee was a most unjust thing to do, in view of the fact that so many of our old men were not in favor of it. Many of them, I know, have refrained from coming to work because their lives were threatened, and, having families dependent upon them, and living in neighborhoods where other men lived who were in favor of the strike, it became a matter of necessity for them to keep away.

I believe the statement of facts as above given should relieve the company from any charges of tyranny and injustice, because we have shown clearly that we are able to secure the services of other men who are willing to work for our old wages, and are satisfied with such arrangement of time tables as we, in our judgment, deem best to put in service.

"As to hours of labor," Mr. Norton concludes, "we have never asked our men to work more than the hours prescribed by State law, and all time tables have always been made up with that in view. And the interpretation of the law, as we have used it, has been in vogue ever since the law regulating the hours of labor on street surface railroads went into effect."

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THE SHOOTING OF CARNEY.

Col. Austen of the Thirteenth Regiment Submits a Report.

Thomas Carney, who was shot by a soldier of the Thirteenth Regiment, in Hicks Street, on Wednesday afternoon, died in the Long Island College Hospital at 2:45 A. M. yesterday.

The civil authorities promise to make a most searching investigation into the circumstances attending the death of Carney.

Col. David E. Austen,
Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn.

Coroner J. A. Kene, who has the matter in charge, impaneled a jury yesterday morning, and it viewed the remains at 3 P. M. Then it adjourned. It is not probable that the taking of testimony will begin until Monday.

Just before death Carney made a sworn statement in the presence of Coroner Kene. In it Carney said: "I was at work on the roof of a house at Hicks and Harrison Streets with Terence O'Neil. I was on the cornice and saw the soldiers coming. Some one yelled to me to 'Get back.' I started to go back; in fact, I started to run back. I heard gunshots, and I was hit in the hip. I had not thrown anything from the roof at the soldiers, nor did O'Neil, who was working in the middle of the roof. We had been at work on the roof since morning for Michael Healy, the roofer."

Col. David E. Austen, commanding the Thirteenth Regiment, yesterday made a report of the affair to Gen. McLeer, commanding the Second Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y. It was addressed to the Assistant Adjutant General, Second Brigade, (Col. Frothingham,) by whom it was transmitted to Gen. McLeer. It is as follows:

Sir: Pursuant to instructions, my regiment was assembled at the corner of Henry Street and Atlantic Avenue about 2 P. M., the First Battalion, under Major Cochran, being the first to report. I assumed personal command, and marched same, with car in waiting, as far as Sackett Street. I had left Lieut. Col. Watson to take direct command of the Second Battalion, to march same to Sackett Street, leaving patrol on each block, and to prevent in any way necessary any interference with car travel, and to prevent any person from standing on the sidewalk of the car line of Hicks Street—that is, all pedestrians were required to move toward their point of destination.

As some of the Second Battalion reported to me at Sackett Street I again ordered the First Battalion to proceed, leaving patrols on each block from Sackett Street to Hamilton Avenue. After reaching Hamilton Avenue, both cars returned over the same route, and later made a second trip.

On the first advance some bottles, pans, and in some cases bedroom china, were threateningly displayed at windows. Many instances were stated of these being thrown and in my case a bottle and pan just grazed my head. Where acts of this kind were committed, I ordered officers to see that the men protected themselves by compelling windows to be shut and, in case of any throwing of missiles, not to hesitate to order fire, if necessary, for protection.

In one instance, in so-called "Smoky Hollow," a man at a window with a pistol was fired at, and a guard sent up in the house and brought him down, with his pistol, and turned man and pistol over to the police. In a second case, where a man was throwing coal, Lieut. Col. Watson entered the house and brought the man out and turned him over, with some of the coal in his possession, to the police.

When, the resistance was made, many shots were fired that I should not have ordered; but I consider same in every way justifiable, and the only way to put an end to such demonstrations. In one large building a number of men were standing at open windows, and were ordered to close the same; the order of the advance was not observed, and two or three stray shots were fired at his point.

Men were ordered through me to battalion commands, to caution men to fire only on order of commissioned officers; with a general direction that selected men as advance flankers might in emergency fire to protect themselves.

Capt. Mayer reported that a man on a housetop approached the edge of the roof three times, and with something in his hands, apparently to throw; the railroad Superintendent advised me that he saw the same thing, and while I have no positive knowledge, I think this is the man who is reported to have been shot; this, however, is only guesswork, and from circumstantial evidence. Capt. Mayer advises me two or three shots were fired at this time.

The line of Hicks Street is not in any particular one commending itself to treatment other than as accorded, and it is only by meeting first riotous demonstrations with prompt remedies that subsequent loss of life and riotous demonstrations are prevented.

An officer of the United States Army accompanied the battalion advance, and spoke in high terms of its regiment work.

Robert Graves also was present. I withhold the army officer's name at his own request. Respectfully,

DAVID E. AUSTEN,
Colonel Thirteenth.

Police Captain Druhan of the Amity Street Station, on the night of the shooting, made a report decidedly at variance with that of Col. Austen. The Police Captain and his men conducted a careful investigation, and the Captain declared that the shooting was entirely unprovoked.

Col. Austen was yesterday questioned by a reporter for The New-York Times in reference to the shooting of Carney.

He smiled grimly and shifted his cigar.

"I think the troops acted justifiably," he said. "The soldiers have the right to protect themselves from danger and from attack. They had the right to clear the street and order the people back from the windows and roofs of the houses.

"This man Carney was three times ordered back from the edge of the roof by Capt. Mayer. He refused to go, or failed to go, and he was plainly seen to have something in his hand.

"Carney was, I think, the first man who has been directly aimed at by the troops."

"Is Brooklyn under martial law?" was asked.

"Well, you can hardly say it is," replied Col. Austen. "The law is divided in a way between the military and civil authorities."

A reporter for The New-York Times asked Police Commissioner Welles yesterday to be allowed to see the report of the shooting of Carney made by Police Captain Druhan.

The Commissioner refused to disclose the contents of the report.

"It is a document of the department," he said, "and I will not make it public."

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HICKS STREET WINDOWS CLOSED

Men of the Thirteenth Notified Residents in Advance.

Col. Austen, commanding the Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., whose men were responsible for the shooting in Hicks Street, opened headquarters yesterday morning in an undertaking establishment in close proximity to the stables of the Hicks Street line of the Atlantic Avenue system.

Prior to starting the six cars which were yesterday operated in Hicks Street, Col. Austen sent out details of troops, with explicit orders to notify every resident of

throwing coal from the window of his home at the militia, pleaded guilty yesterday, and was sent to jail for fifteen days.

TO SHOW THEIR SYMPATHY.

Representatives of Typographical Union No. 6 Visit the Strikers.

Typographical Union No. 6 sent representatives to Brooklyn yesterday to express its sympathy for the strikers. President James J. Murphy headed the delegation, and with him were ex-President James M. Duncan and L. J. Washburn of the Executive Committee.

They went first to the meeting place of the strikers in Halsey Street, and there an audience of nearly 100 men heard their speeches.

President Murphy expressed the sentiments of the Typographical Union, and his companions added emphasis to them.

"Victory in twenty-four hours," they said, and they urged the men to stand firm for their principles and to make the strike a battle of peace.

After leaving the Halsey Street hall the representatives of "Big Six" went to another meeting place of strikers at Hopkins Street and Throop Avenue. They repeated their words of hope and encouragement there, and were cheered as they left for the Ridgewood place of assembly, in Palmetto Street, near Myrtle Avenue, where another crowd applauded them.

THE SEVENTH AT RIDGEWOOD.

Scrambled Eggs and Pie Yesterday—Beans Always in Evidence.

"Phew! but we get it now!" exclaimed Quartermaster Sergt. Major A. White of B Company, Seventh Regiment, to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday afternoon, as he finished reading a note from Major Abrams, telling him that F Company was on its way from Halsey Street to Ridgewood.

"Sergeant!" he called, and up stepped the veteran Quartermaster Henry Everdell of D Company, ready for orders. He is Sergt. White's right-hand man.

"Sergeant," said Sergt. White, "we've got 410 men to feed to-night, instead of 310. F Company is coming, and we must be ready for them."

Sergt. White was standing then beside about 100 loaves of bread that were stacked on a bench by the great boilers in the Ridgewood power house.

"Get some men who know how to toast bread," he continued, pointing to a lot of Seventh Regiment men who stood a few feet away, near a great camp grate that had been fixed over a splendid steak-cooking coal fire near a boiler.

"Have them toast 450 slices of bread," continued Sergt. White, "and then we'll give them bouillon. We've got a lot of eggs. Get them scrambled, and I think about 300 apple pies are around here somewhere. Have them cut up. Then there's coffee. Lots of that!"

Sergt. Everdell moved to action at once, and in half an hour things were ready for a meal. The 410 men marched in and no soldiers on serious duty ever had a better meal than they, and nobody ever got more enjoyment out of the finest banquet that money could buy.

The men came in single file, each with his knife and fork, tin cup, combination plate and warming pan.

"My; but this is good," said a man of G Company, who had just come off sentry duty. "We've got the grub of kings. Camp at Peekskill with its regular round of rations doesn't cut any figure just now. Why, we had chicken for breakfast. I'll bet there wasn't a striker who had chicken to eat to-day. We can stand this beautifully, although we don't get much sleep."

"I've had seventeen hours' sleep in four days," chimed in a man of D Company, as he crunched a piece of toast.

"We will have roast beef for dinner to-morrow," said Sergt. White. "Bacon will be a feature of the breakfast, and beans we have always with us."

"Did you ever see ham broiled?" asked Sergt. Everdell. "Well, you never have unless you have seen the way we do it. We have a couple of ordinary coal shovels cleaned and kept ready for action. We just grease them, put the ham on, and stick them in one of these big furnaces. Presto: the ham is broiled, and there you are.

"Here, boy!"—this to an employe of the company—"We want to use that fire. Get it going, hot."

There are artists in the Seventh Regiment, and every car that goes out of the Ridgewood stables testifies to their wit and skill. One of the first that went through Myrtle Avenue yesterday morning had on a window a splendid Seventh Regiment soldier, with his bayonet at charge, and on it, spitted, the limp figure of a striker.

It is not always warm in the cars in which the men sleep, for the tiny stoves are not good for many hours. The men of Company G have been impressed by chilly midnight awakenings, and so they have put on the front door of their electric dormitory, Car 1,539:

> COMPANY G, ICE BOX.
> Box closed from 1 P. M. to 4 P. M. during warm weather.

Here is what one cannot help seeing if he gets within twenty feet of Car 1,525, which shelters for a few minutes at a time Privates Swain, Doyle, Miller, and Ryan of B Company:

> COLD FEET! KEEP OFF!

On the door of a car that sometimes covers men of G Company, is this sign:

> WESTCHESTER HOTEL—CO. G, 7TH.
> H. C. PERLEY, W. G. WOOD,
> A. EMBURY, E. A. HOWLAND.

"This is a good thing," remarked a member of D Company, as he dragged himself out of slumber on a car seat and prepared to go on guard about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. "Both my shoulders are asleep. They just fit into that groove in the seat, and I've only been dozing here half an hour. Oh, yes, this is a good thing!"

Many ladies called on the boys at the Ridgewood stables yesterday, and many a basket of dainties brought into good humor men who had been made nervous and angry by long tours on sentry duty.

"They didn't call us tin soldiers to-day," remarked a sentry, as the reporter passed the lines in Gates Avenue.

NOT A WINDOW WAS OPEN.

Fifty-seven Cars Run on the Greene and Gates and Myrtle Avenue Lines.

Fifty-seven cars were run on the Green and Gates and Myrtle Avenue lines yesterday, but to protect them soldiers were on sentry duty from Gates Avenue to Fort Greene, just as they were the day before.

Fires blazed at every corner from early morning till the last car was run in, soon after dark, and about them stood weary sentinels and street urchins who realized a part of their dreams of glory when they were allowed to forage for food for the fires.

Not a shot was fired, for not a window was open. The thirty shots of Wednesday had convinced the residents of Myrtle Avenue that glass could be saved and danger avoided by keeping windows closed.

The cars on both lines that start from the Ridgewood stables returned from each trip with no injuries added to those they received Wednesday, and the new motormen and conductors plucked a wonderful amount of courage in their transit through lines of bluecoats and bayonets.

One of the early morning cars in Gates Avenue was stopped at Central Avenue by a pile of paving stones and building material. The motorman and conductor left the car to remove the obstructions, and while they were away the motor brake was stolen, although a policeman was supposed to be guarding it.

The company, however, had provided for just such emergencies, and the motorman quickly took another brake from under a car seat and sent his vehicle flying away unharmed.

The company has plenty of men at the Ridgewood stables, but that station is to them a source of constant bother. Forty men were there Wednesday and only fifteen yesterday morning. More came in a hurry from the main offices in Montague Street, but the strikers won away six of these before many trips had been made.

The crowd about the stables was not half the size it was the day before, and unless a person was moving he had no chance whatever within the lines. The police kept curiosity seekers more than a block away from the sentry lines, and as these were a block from the stables on all sides, the law was master of the situation.

The men of the Seventh were not in an argumentative mood, and when, in the early morning, a belligerent citizen started to pick up a stone after he had been struck with the butt of a rifle, a sentry promptly gave him the bayonet. He tottered away. The bayonet penetrated at least two inches in the small of his back. He went away without giving his name.

The soldiers could not guard cars after dark, and the last one was run in soon after 7 o'clock.

CUT WIRES PREVENTED RUNNING

Seventh and Ninth Avenue and Fifteenth Street Lines Crippled.

One of the most serious developments yesterday was the complete suspension of traffic on the Seventh Avenue, Ninth Avenue, and Fifteenth Street lines, owing to the cutting of wires.

No cars were run during the day on those lines.

The feed wires at the old depot in Twentieth Street, as well as the return and support wires, were cut, and sections of them from that point to Flatbush Avenue were destroyed. The feed wire in Twentieth Street, from Seventh to Eighth Avenue, was entirely destroyed on Wednesday night.

An attempt to cut the wires of the Fifth Avenue line was prevented by Corp. Butt, of the Twelfth Regiment.

The wires were cut on Wednesday night in Third Avenue at Sixty-second Street. They were repaired at an early hour by the linemen of the Second Avenue power house, who refused to join the strikers. By noon twenty cars were running in the avenue out of a total of fifty-seven cars when the road is fully operated. The first car left the depot at 7:30 A. M. No car was sent out after 7:30 P. M.

H. W. James of Baltimore, who came here with several others Tuesday afternoon to run trolley cars, said yesterday that he had been engaged at $2 a day for ten hours' work, and came on the representation that the strike had ended. He left the employment of the company, and stated that others who came with him would follow his example.

Capt. Thorn, commanding the Twenty-third Regiment, stationed at Fifty-eighth Street, picketted his men from the depot to First Street to protect the cars running on the Third Avenue line.

There was a slight fracas at Third Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street. Early in the forenoon a crowd of several hundred persons assembled at that point. A stone was thrown by one of the strikers. It struck a policeman. The mob was immediately dispersed by the pickets.

Nobody was injured. John Tighe, twenty-six years of age, of 285 Twentieth Street; Charles Burke, ninetten years of age, of 318 Twentieth Street, and Stephen Gannon, twenty-five years of age, of 644 Myrtle Avenue, were arrested on the charge of creating the disturbance.

JUSTICE QUIGLEY LEFT.

He Thought He Might Be Clubbed Before He Could Explain.

Police Justice Quigley of Brooklyn was telling his friends yesterday how he had come near finding out to his cost that the police had grown bolder since they were taken under the protection of the National Guard.

The Justice, after the adjournment of Court on Wednesday, strolled out of his courtroom, at Reid and Gates Avenues, and stopped to look at the militia.

A policeman rushed at the Judge with drawn club.

"Get out of that; if you're looking for trouble, you'll get it," he cried.

Justice Quigley moved away.

"I thought at first I would protest," he said, "but I concluded I would be clubbed before I could explain, so I left."

Justice Quigley was informed yesterday by Policeman Tracy of his court squad of a brutal act by one of the Twelfth Precinct policemen stationed on Wednesday in Fulton Street, near Utica Avenue. The officer's name is not known.

One of the clerks employed by Victor A. Brandis of 1,742 Atlantic Avenue decamped with a horse and wagon some time ago. Brandis's ten-year-old errand boy was going along Fulton Street on Wednesday, when he saw the thief acting as conductor of a car.

The little boy asked a policeman to arrest the conductor for being a thief. The policeman made no effort to arrest the conductor, but struck the boy a blow over the head with his club. He was about to hit the boy again, when a man interfered. The policeman delivered the second blow on the man's head. By that time the car and conductor were out of sight.

TROOP A ESCORTED A SALT CAR.

It Was the Only Display of Military Authority in Greenpoint.

The only display of military force in Greenpoint yesterday was when a detachment from Troop A cantered through Kent Avenue and Franklin Street to the cross-town line station in Franklin Street, escorting a salt car, at 6:30 A. M.

As soon as the car had reached its destination the soldiers returned to their station at Fulton Street and Tompkins Avenue.

he cross-town line was opened at 8:45. Capt. Rhodes of the Seventh Precinct had a force of thirty-five policemen who kept the crowds back when the first car started. At Manhattan Avenue a woman threw a potato at the motorman. That was the only act of violence committed during the car's journey.

The car went only as far as the City Hall. It did not go to the Erie Basin because it was feared that attacks would be made upon it in that part of the city. All the other cars on that line also stopped at the City Hall for the same reason.

All went smoothly on this line until shortly after 2 o'clock, when a crowd gathered at Broadway and Lorimer Street. Several cars were attacked with stones. One stone knocked off a motorman's hat.

Policeman Welsh of the Nineteenth Precinct spotted the men who threw the stones, and gave chase. The crowd then stoned him, but he fired several shots, and the people fell back. He arrested Louis Roth of 166 Broadway, James Connolly of 10 Herbert Street, and George Starker of 734 North Sixth Street. None was a striker.

No cars were run on this line after 6 o'clock.

A TOUR OF INSPECTION.

Company F of the Seventh Glad to be in Ridgewood.

Col. Daniel Appleton, Senior Surgeon Stimson, and Quartermaster Schuyler of the Seventh Regiment made a visit of inspection yesterday afternoon to all the posts where men of the regiment are stationed.

They went first to Ridgewood, and when they compared the place with their own accommodations in the Halsey Street stables, they offered congratulations, while they groaned the first time they got a chance to do so without being seen.

Col. Appleton and Major Abrams, in command at Ridgewood, had a little conference, and the result of it was that the Colonel telephoned to Halsey Street ordering F Company, the men of which have had a hard time, to march to the Ridgewood stables for duty there.

F Company turned from Gates into Myrtle Avenue at 4:50. B Company was on guard. As soon as the first man of the new-comers had headed for the stables there was a shout of welcome that awoke the echoes of the whole district and sent crowds fleeing in terror of a bayonet charge. Here is the cry of B Company:

Sis! Boom! B!
Sis! Boom! B!
S—e—c—o—n—d!

"Oh! but this is great,' exclaimed a private of Company F, after he had been assigned to a car and stretched himself in a back-wracking seat for half an hour of slumber.

ACCIDENTS AND ARRESTS.

Trolleys Run into Each Other and Strike Vehicles.

There were not as many collisions on the trolley roads in Brooklyn yesterday as on Wednesday. The record at Police Headquarters was as follows:

Trolley Car 1,152 of the Court Street line, at 10:45 A. M., struck Car 1,846 of the Halsey Street line at Sands Street. Conductor Samuel Gresser of 227 Rivington Street, New-York, was slightly injured.

Putnam Avenue Car 1,315, in charge of motorman Timothy Schelling of 438 West Thirty-eighth Street, New-York, ran into a coal cart at 4:50 P. M. Philip McCaul, the driver of the cart, was thrown out and received a severe contused wound of the shoulder.

A wagon owned by Tefft, Weller & Co. was run into by Myrtle Avenue Car 1,717 at Fulton and Washington Streets at 9:15 A. M., breaking the panels and the glasses of the car.

Car 194 of the De Kalb Avenue line, in charge of Motorman W. Dryer, was run into by Reid Avenue Car 809, in charge of Theodore Dulfer, at Reid and De Kalb Avenues, at 10 A. M.

John Brown of 1,490 Fulton Street was arrested by Joel W. Thorne of Troop A for dumping ashes on the Fulton Avenue track.

The police made the following arrests yesterday in connection with the strike:

Frederick Brown of 147 Bowery, New-York, a motorman, for intoxication. He showed fight and Policeman Connelly struck him on the head with his club, causing a severe scalp wound.

William McGrath, conductor, 1,840 Broadway, and Richard Lyman, motorman of 7 Hinsdale Street, for pulling down trolley wires on Broadway, near Stewart Street. McGrath was struck on the head by Policeman Garvey.

James Connolly of 10 Herbert Street, George Starkey of 134 North Sixth Street, Louis Rauth of 116 Berry Street, for throwing stones at a Cross-town car in Bedford Avenue.

Paul Cristoli of 18 Lawrence Street, for throwing stones at a Greenpoint car.

John Mayer, thirteen, of 187 Wythe Avenue, for putting stones on track in North Fifth Street.

Daniel Donovan of 160 Box Street, motorman, for throwing ash barrels on the tracks in Franklin Street.

James McBride of 1,776 Atlantic Avenue, for throwing lumps of coal at cars in Ralph Avenue.

John Dulue, fifteen years old, of Frost Street, for obstructing the railroad tracks in Lorimer Street.

Joseph Foran of 13 Third Street, Brooklyn, for throwing a stone at Court Street Car 509 at Nelson Street.

Foran struck the officer, who retaliated by hitting Foran on the head with his club, causing a scalp wound.

West Side Prize Fighters Arrested.

Capt. Gallagher of the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station, and a squad of policemen, broke up a prize fight over Thomas Burke's saloon at 112 Amsterdam Avenue on Wednesday night, and arrested forty-seven men.

The principals were William Bruen of 137 West Twenty-fifth Street, and Charles Davis of 21 West Fifty-third Street, both colored. The seconds were George Johnson of 201 West Fifty-third Street and John Collarton of 308 Amsterdam Avenue, and the referee was Charles Davis of 201 West Fifty-third Street.

One round had been fought when the police appeared.

In the Yorkville Police Court yesterday the principals were held for trial in the sum of $500 each. The spectators, most of whom were coachmen, were discharged.

New Directors Chosen.

Marcellus Hartley and A. B. Hepburn were elected to succeed H. L. Hotchkiss and E. A. Drake in the Directory of the American District Telegraph Company, at the annual meeting yesterday. There were no other changes.

PRINCETON ALUMNI DINE

Needs of the College Discussed by President Francis L. Patton.

MEMORY OF DR. M'COSH HONORED

Tribute to His Work for the University and His Sterling Character—Job E. Hedges Praises Mayor Strong.

A great tiger occupied a prominent position last evening in the banquet hall of the Hotel Brunswick. It had hung about its neck the orange banner of Princeton College, and it had been placed there in honor of the annual dinner of the Princeton alumni, given under the direction of the Princeton Club of New-York.

The tiger stood on a high shelf back of the guests' table. At the tables below were 110 Princetonians. The orange and black of the college hung in festoons all about the room, and lay in broad stripes down the centre of the tables.

William B. Hornblower, President of the Princeton Club, presided. At his right sat Dr. Francis L. Patton, President of Princeton, who responded to the toast, "Princeton University." J. Bayard Henry of Philadelphia spoke of "The Alumni," and Job E. Hedges, Mayor Strong's private secretary, talked about "Graduate Responsibility." The other speakers were Charles Howland Russell, Henry E. Howland, and William G. Lathrop, Jr.

Among those present were Charles Scribner, D. Percy Morgan, Julius S. Morgan, C. C. Cuyler, Charles Imbrie, Adrian H. Joline, William F. Dunning, the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Dr. M. Allen Starr, Thomas M. McCarter, Thomas Shields Clark, Cleveland H. Dodge, Arthur P. Sturges, Arthur H. Scribner, D. H. McAlpin, William Allen Butler, Col. Robert Graham Monroe, Charles W. Cass, John C. Ten Eyck, David B. James, Chicago; the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith, Duncan Edwards, A. Butler Duncan, Robert Bridges, Prof. Andrew F. West of Princeton College, and Prof. Henry Osborn of Columbia College.

There was great cheering when Mr. Hornblower arose to make the opening address. He said, among other things:

"During the past year we have laid to rest the earthly remains of that hard-headed, large-hearted, broad-minded Scotchman, Dr. McCosh, who was the President of our college when a majority of those present were students. Beneath the quaint mannerisms of the man there was a rugged manliness and force of character inherited from his sturdy Scotch ancestry. With strong convictions on religious questions and conservative adherence to those convictions, there was combined a practical, commonsense breadth of view which made him ready to welcome new ideas and to harmonize these new ideas with his orthodox standards.

"I well remember when I was a sophomore he spoke of the theory of evolution as a scientific dogma not yet established by sufficient proof to be considered as demonstrated, but in his opinion not by any means improbable nor in any respect antagonistic to the doctrines of revealed religion. It required some moral courage as well as breadth of view for a Presbyterian clergyman to express such ideas twenty-five years ago.

"But this is not the place nor the time for a eulogy of Dr. McCosh. It is sufficient to recall that we sons of Princeton owe him a debt of gratitude for his lifework which we can never repay and should never forget. The university of to-day is his lasting memorial."

President Patton also began his speech by paying a tribute to Dr. McCosh. He said:

"A great chapter in the history of Princeton was completed when in 1888 the venerable Dr. McCosh laid down the burdens of office and turned over the responsibilities of the Presidency to his successor. It is natural that our minds should revert to-night to the work of Dr. McCosh, for it is only a few weeks since we carried him to his last resting place. We shall never forget, we certainly ought never to forget, what he did for Princeton. No one will question for a moment that his was by far the most brilliant administration that Princeton has ever had, or that his name will always be mentioned among the very greatest of the college Presidents of America.

"Everything contributed to enhance the glory of his Presidency—the condition of the college when he came, the circumstances attending his coming, what he was and what he did. He found the college poor and depleted by the war, but already awakening to a new life. The money necessary for her equipment was ready and he came in time to give wise direction to its use. He brought with him a world-wide reputation as a thinker, a commanding personality, large experience as an educator; and, with an enthusiasm that never flagged and a purpose that was never baffled, he lent himself to the task of developing Princeton College. All honor to the man who lifted Princeton up to the proud place she occupies to-day among American universities.

"His work is done. You may build him a monument—I hope you will—in testimony of your grateful devotion, but his monument is already built in the books he has written, in his defense of fundamental truth, in the men he has trained, in the great college to whose development he gave twenty of the best years of his life."

Dr. Patton spoke of the requirements of Princeton. He said that the college needed at present $1,000,000 for dormitories, recitation hall, and new professorships. The library, too, was in need of large gifts. The college, he said, should have from ten to twenty fellowships, and from fifty to seventy-five scholarships. In conclusion he said:

"I believe that the college which most fearlessly emphasizes the soul and the conscience, that most loyally proclaims its belief in the living God, and that most unhesitatingly makes the principles of Christianity the basis of all instruction, will do most in the long run, other things being equal, for the moral and intellectual well-being of this land. I believe that there is no more important work to be done anywhere than is involved in the ample equipment of Princeton University for the great mission which, in the Providence of God, is set before her."

J. Bayard Henry told many witty stories that were greeted with laughter and applause.

Job E. Hedges urged the necessity of college men taking an active part in politics. "The time has come," he said, "when intelligent and honest men must take active part in the rough and tumble of politics."

"I am proud to be associated with Mayor Strong. If there is any man who is pure-minded and upright, and firm in his convictions, that man is the Mayor of New-York."

The toasts "Harvard," "Yale," and "Columbia," were responded to respectively by Charles Howland Russell, Henry E. Howland, and William G. Lathrop.

THE DOCK COMMISSION BILL

Hearing Before the Cities Committee of the Assembly Postponed.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The hearing on the Dock Commission bill that was to have taken place this afternoon before Mr. O'Grady's Cities Committee of the Asembly was adjourned until a week from next Tuesday, Feb. 5, because of the absence of material speakers who would have denounced the measure.

The only person who appeared in opposition to the bill was Dock Commissioner James J. Phelan. He informed the committee that a number of interested persons had expected and desired to speak against the bill, including Mr. Greene, the Chief Engineer of the Dock Board, who had served faithfully in the department for eighteen years, and who was better informed on its requirements than any person he knew. Commissioner Phelan said that there were so many other persons who desired to attack the bill, and who could not appear to-day, that, in all justice and fairness, he believed the adjournment should be taken.

E. G. Whitaker, ex-Deputy Attorney General, said that "we" were here, and were fully prepared to go on in advocacy of the bill. Mr. Whitaker said: "Mr. Phelan is one of the Dock Commissioners, and he is presumed to know what the opposition to this bill is. The bill is drawn in the very best interests of the City of New-York. It represents no selfish interest, and I think in all fairness that Mr. Phelan should state briefly what his objection to this bill is, so that when we come here again we will be able to answer. There may be no answer. It may be that we will consent to an amendment to it. He is one of the Dock Commissioners, and can give us a brief outline of the objections which he considers fatal to this bill. I want to say, in reference to the Committee of Seventy, that it has a bill which it intends to introduce. This bill has no reference to the Committee of Seventy bill. I therefore think that, in all fairness to the citizens who are entirely unselfish and acting in a public spirit, that Mr. Phelan should mention to us his objections."

Mr. McKeown of the committee asked Mr. Whitaker whom he meant when he spoke of "we."

Mr. Phelan answered that Mr. Whitaker meant "those who were trying to break in."

Chairman O'Grady announced that he had received a letter from H. F. Dimock, Chairman of the sub-committee of the Committee of Seventy, which requested an adjournment, and also telegrams from the Maritime Exchange. Mr. O'Grady stated that, inasmuch as the desire for a postponement of the hearing seemed almost general, it would have to be taken.

Mr. Whitaker again urged Mr. Phelan to make known his objections, but Mr. Foley interrupted by stating that he did not think it necessary for Mr. Whitaker to proceed further.

When Mr. McKeown asked Mr. Whitaker to tell the committee whom he represented, Mr. Whitaker answered: "I represent the Dock Builders' Association indirectly, and immediately I represent a large number of the individual members of that association, who are dock builders and eminent citizens of New-York."

Officers of St. George's Society.

The annual meeting of the St. George's Society of New-York was held at Delmonico's, on Welnesday evening. A large number of members were present.

The Secretary's report showed an increase of nearly 100 in the membership. The Treasurer reported satisfactory balances to the credit of the Charitable, Contingent, and Permanent Funds. Officers were elected as follows:

President—F. W. J. Hurst; Vice Presidents—H. W. J. Bucknall and H. A. Racker; Treasurer—Edward Litchfield; Secretaries—Berkeley Mostyn and Henry Wreaks.

Executive Committee—F. S. Smithers, George Massey, Oswald Sanderson, H. M. Kersey, John Smithers, George G. Ward, and L. Bowring Stoddart; Committee of Accounts—Henry Hagus, A. M. Townsend, and E. F. Beddall; Chaplains—The Rev. Dr. D. P. Morgan, the Rev. Dr. B. F. De Costa, and the Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren; Physicians—Drs. T. H. Allen, J. A. Irwin, and Thomas R. Pooley.

CORNELL ALUMNI AT DINNER

RECEPTION TO PRESIDENT JACOB G. SCHURMAN OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Speeches by Andrew Carnegie, Prof. Horatio S. White, and Others—Congressman Hendrix Toastmaster.

Nearly 200 alumni of Cornell sat down to the annual dinner of the Cornell University Club at the Plaza Hotel last night.

A reception was given to the President of the university, Jacob G. Schurman. Francis W. Halsey presided at the dinner, and among the prominent guests present were Andrew Carnegie, Prof. Horatio S. White, Prof. Charles E. Hughes, Jean Frankenheimer, Congressman Joseph C. Hendrix, Asa A. Alling, Oscar D. Weed, George W. Schurman, Ernest F. Eidlitz, Eugene Frayer, H. E. Millholen, G. L. Fielder, H. R. Ickelheimer, H. W. Sackett, Ira Place, Otto Williams, and D. B. Willnott.

The principal guests sat with the Chairman at the head of the dining room, and the others at two long tables on either side. The main table was decorated with a floral piece of roses and lilies. Books of the Cornell songs were distributed to those present, and at the conclusion of the dinner the jolly alumni made the dining room resound with airs long familiar to them.

Then the serious part of the evening's enjoyment commenced. Congressman Hendrix, acting as toastmaster, introduced Mr. Halsey, who delivered the address of welcome in the absence of the President.

The toast to "The University" was responded to by President Schurman. In reviewing the record of the college for the last year he spoke first of the proposed increase in trustees from ten to twenty, which, he said, would be advantageous, and requested the alumni to be very careful in choosing their trustees.

Cornell's system of military drill, he thought, has solved the problem of physical culture.

Andrew Carnegie responded to the toast to "The Trustees." He was introduced by the toastmaster as "one of those literary fellows." He said it had been his ambition to be introduced as a literary man and not as a millionaire. He spoke of President Schurman as the great financial man of the age. "Cleveland should send for him," he added. [Laughter.] "Carlisle needs him. [Renewed Laughter.] No Congressman should be without him." [Laughter.]

Prof. Horatio S. White was next introduced to respond to the toast "University Athletics." He said that Cornell University has no imported athletes, and does not have to apologize for its football eleven. Nothing is the matter with the crew except that it has acquired the habit of "getting there." He sincerely hoped that athletics would be allowed to go on at the university just as they are.

After speaking of the Henley regatta, Prof. White read congratulatory letters from the President of the Oxford and Leander Boat Clubs and Judge Thomas Hughes, and concluded: "With such expressions as are contained in these letters we may be encouraged to believe that a friendly reception and a fair race are insured. And may the best crew win."

Several other speakers followed Prof. White.

WEDDING OF MISS MARY A. THACKSTON

Married to Frederick Henry Brooks in the Central Methodist Church.

Miss Mary Allen Thackston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thackston, was married to Frederick Henry Brooks in the Central Methodist Episcopal Church at 8 o'clock last night.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Alice Rutter, Grace A. Hearn, Lena F. Hayes, and Effie Porteons. The best man was George E. Schanck, and the ushers were Erickson N. Nichols, Samuel F. Barry, Frederick W. Rockfellow, Carlisle Boyd, Hermon W. Peck, and William M. Frisbie.

The ceremony was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents, 118 West Thirteenth Street. Mr. Brooks is a prominent member of the Sons of the Revolution and of the Seventh Regiment.

Goodridge—Poultain.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 24.—Miss Katharine E. Poultain, daughter of Mrs. Phillip Poultain, one of the most popular social favorites here, was married to-day at noon to E. Read Goodridge of New-York. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's mother, 1,402 Eutaw Place, by the Rev. Edward Goodridge, an uncle of the groom. There were no bridesmaids and no ushers. The house was beautifully decorated, and a wedding breakfast was served after the wedding. Later, Mr. and Mrs. Goodridge left for a wedding journey. Their future home will be in New-York.

The invitations were limited to the families and immediate friends. Some of those present were Mr. and Mrs. Carroll MacGill, Mr. and Mrs. Graham Archer, Mr. and Mrs. James Lynch, J. Noel Poultain, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Blackford, and Miss Blackford, all of Baltimore; William S. Blackford, Mr. and Mrs. D. Leroy Dresser, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Goodridge, Mr. and Mrs. Carnochan, Miss Goodridge, Miss Caroline Goodridge, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Wayland, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Garretson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Glover, Dr. and Mrs. G. N. Miller, and Frederick C. Train, all of New-York; James Potter, Miss Sophia Goodridge, Mrs. Francis Gowen, and Mrs. Skipwith Cannell of Philadelphia; the Misses Canover and Richard Canover of New-Jersey, Mrs. Telfair Hodgson of Tennessee, and Mrs. Edward Goodridge of Exeter, N. H.

Buckley—Guidet.

Miss Jennie Louise Guidet, daughter of the late Charles Guidet, was married in St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church yesterday to Mortimer H. Buckley.

The ceremony took place at 3:30 o'clock P. M., and was performed by the rector, the Rev. Thomas S. Ducey. A reception followed at the home of the bride's mother, 41 Park Avenue.

Lewis—Horton.

Miss Mary Hope Horton, daughter of J. M. Horton, was married yesterday to Edward Bucleigh Lewis. The ceremony took place at 8 o'clock P. M. at the home of the bride's father, 112 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. The Rev. Samuel H. Virgin officiated. A reception followed the ceremony.

TO BUILD A TEMPLE IN JERUSALEM

Plan for Celebrating the Closing of the Nineteenth Century.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—A joint meeting of the Council of Thirty-six and members of the association, which proposes celebrating the closing of the nineteenth century of the Christian era at Jerusalem by erecting a temple "In honor of the Christ," was held at Carpenter's Hall this evening.

A memorial to be presented to Congress was adopted reciting that "as five years hence will conclude the nineteenth century of the teachings of Christ, it is proper that the nations of the world be invited to appoint Commissioners to meet in the City of Jerusalem to close the nineteenth and formally open the twentieth century of the Christian era."

The memorial further says:

And your memorialists further respectfully suggest that the President of the United States be requested to appoint Commissioners to co-operate with those to be appointed by Governors of the States and Territories, and thus have the United States of America represented in the City of Jerusalem at the time named."

Congress is asked to authorize the President to take the initiative to bring about "such an international gathering as would receive the approval of the nations of the earth."

GARRAHAN AND HIS NEW CITY

HE INSISTS THAT THE MARYLAND ENTERPRISE WAS LEGITIMATE.

Italians Say to the Contrary, and They Invested Money Under False Representation—Garrahan Held.

President Peter Garrahan of the Maryland Progressive Improvement Company was nervous when taken for examination before Judge Voorhis, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday. He had passed the night in prison, having failed to secure the $1,000 bail required.

Scores of Italians were in the courtroom. All claimed to have been induced by false representations to contribute money toward the building of the new Maryland city. Every man who joined the enterprise had to buy at least one share of stock. This cost $25, but the company didn't demand cash down. Payments of $3 or $2 a week were satisfactory.

Lawyer John Palmieri represented the Italians who claimed to have been swindled, and Lawyer William Coxe appeared for Garrahan. The circulars and prospectus that had been issued were produced and identified by Banker Giallorenzi and others who had been induced to buy stock certificates signed "Peter Garrahan, President." The advertising documents were printed in both English and Italian.

In the prospectus there was a legal carefulness noted, and Garrahan said it had been approved by his lawyer before being issued. The important matter on which stress was laid was that the Maryland Progressive Improvement Company was determined to build a grand city on a tract of 4,000 acres of land lying between Chesapeake Bay and the Patuxent River, in Maryland.

The company makes no claim to ownership of this land. It says simply that it has "control" of the tract, and no explanation is given as to what was meant by "control." The prospectus deals chiefly with the history and the natural advantages of the State of Maryland.

Lawyer Palmieri produced a bundle which he said contained about a hundred of the stock certificates, and he had within call a witness, he said, to prove that money was paid on each certificate. After Banker Giallorenzi had been examined as to the payment of $30, Judge Voorhis decided to hear what Garrahan had to say.

Garrahan declared it was the bona fide intention of the managers of the company to build a city, and he said everything stated in the prospectus was true. It was his purpose to hire 500 laborers to lay out the streets and avenues of the proposed city, and later on he was to engage skilled mechanics of all kinds to do the building and the ornamentation.

Beside Garrahan, in front of the Judge, were Francis M. Mali, Secretary of the company, and Alphonso J. Steers, the general agent of the concern in the main office, at 132 Nassau Street. It was brought out that the company had an Italian branch office in First Avenue, as well as that at 153 Mott Street. Agents Alter and Parodi were the Italians in charge. Neale and Steers corroborated Garrahan in the statement that the business was bona fide.

Some years ago, General Agent Steers was arrested on a charge of being concerned in an insurance fraud. He was then defended by ex-Judge A. B. Bright of Tennessee, and the same lawyer was in conference with him yesterday.

Judge Voorhis overruled the legal points raised by the lawyers for the company, and held Garrahan in $2,000 for the Grand Jury. He said he would insist on real estate security. The main point made by counsel was that the stockholders forfeited their rights by failing to pay up their monthly installments on the 1st day of January. No other arrests in the case have yet been made.

Garrahan told the reporter of another great scheme in which he was engaged a few years ago. He said he was the originator of the project to run bicycle railroads on Long Island in opposition to Austin Corbin's roads. Connected with this enterprise was a plan to boom real estate in the interior of the island. Garrahan operated under Boynton's patent, and the projected system came to be known as Boynton's Bicycle Railroad.

"I was forced out of the enterprise before it was fully developed," said Garrahan, "and it cost me a large sum of money."

Tenants Thrown into a Panic.

Seventeen families, comprising nearly 100 persons, were thrown into a panic last evening by a fire in the basement of the five-story building in which they lived at 79 Mulberry Street.

The fire started near an oil can in the grocery shop of Serlan & Scalese. In a very few minutes the flames broke through the window, leaped up through the iron grating in the sidewalk, smashed the glass of a window of a drug store, and reached to the second story.

The tenants became much frightened, and, after throwing their effects into the street, made their way down the stairways. All escaped. The grocery shop was wrecked. The loss was about $1,000.

Substitution Is a Growing Evil

and should not be encouraged, or even tolerated, by the intelligent public. When a person goes to a store to get something he wants, to have the dealer use all his arts to sell something that he says is just as good or better, to take its place, is reflecting very much on the intelligence of the buyer. He may succeed in palming off his article on the unwary, but for the sake of a gain of a few cents will probably lose a valuable customer. It is an unbusinesslike, short-sighted policy, and is especially harmful when health or life is concerned. To try to push off an unknown and untried article in the place of an old, reliable preparation, indorsed and prescribed by the medical profession for twenty years, is unfair as well as unwise.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites has never yet been duplicated. It stands alone. *It is the great remedy for wasting.* It is the children's friend, because they like it and grow fat and plump and rosy by taking it.

Scott's Emulsion is put up in a fifty-cent as well as a one-dollar size. They are both worth the money. For Colds or local affections of the Throat, the small size may effect a cure and be all that is required. Of course the great value of this preparation is its strength-giving and flesh-producing properties, but it is also very useful for ordinary Coughs and Colds.

Scott & Bowne, New-York. All Druggists. 50 Cts. and $1.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

The variety of features and entertaining quality of the magazine for 1895 are apparent in the February Number:

ROBERT GRANT discusses, in the "Art of Living," the dwelling, shall it be in city or suburbs? the disadvantages of the commuter; the problem of the flat, etc., etc.

W. C. BROWNELL writes of "The Recent Work of Elihu Vedder," with several illustrations.

GEORGE MEREDITH'S great serial, "The Amazing Marriage."

JOHN R. SPEARS describes a wonderful trip to the very southern end of the American Continent.

NOAH BROOKS gives reminiscences of the American parties concerned with the rise and growth of slavery.

CHARLES L. DANA, M. D., writes to prove giantism a disease.

"THE AMERICAN WOOD ENGRAVERS." In this number Gustav Kruell has a superb portrait of James Anthony Froude. Augustine Birrell, author of "Obiter Dicta," writes of Mr. Froude's life.

BRET HARTE contributes in the language of "Truthful James" a poem entitled "A Question of Privilege."

A GLIMPSE OF PRINCETON COLLEGE LIFE IN 1750 is afforded by a collection of the quaint letters of a New-England Puritan farmer to his son.

There are short stories of exceptional interest by Francis Lynde and Wolcott Le Clear Beard.

In the March issue will begin "The History of the Last Quarter-Century in the United States," an undertaking of the greatest importance.

Subscriptions for Scribner's Magazine for 1895 should be sent now. Price, $3.00 a year. Charles Scribner's Sons, New-York.

KIDNEY P

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Ironmaster.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Cotton King.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—The District Attorney.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st Sts—8:00—The Twentieth Century Girl.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Railroad of Love.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Grand Concerts. Wax Works. Pantomime.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Doris.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Off the Earth.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—Notoriety.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Vasantasena.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th to 27th St—2:00 to 11:00—National Bicycle Exhibition.
MENDELSSOHN HALL, 119 West 40th St—8:00—Song Recitals.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-40th St—8:00—Semiramide.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	39	18	8:30 P. M.	53	20
6 A. M.	41	16	6 P. M.	54	20
9 A. M.	44	17	9 P. M.	50	18
12 M.	48	20	12 P. M.	43	18

Average temperature yesterday.....18⅜
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 47¼
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....28¼
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 14, Column 5.

SIXTEEN PAGES

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 25, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

PASS THE ASSEMBLY BILL.

The hand of Platt is plainly visible in the changes made in the Power of Removal bill by the Senate yesterday. The bill, as framed by the Committee of Seventy, gave the power of removal to "the Mayor of the City of New-York." It was in that form when the public hearing upon it was given before the Senate committee at Albany. There was another bill in the hands of the committee, giving the power to "the Mayor of the City of New-York elected for a full term," which was simply intended to exclude from its exercise the President of the Board of Aldermen, in case he should become the Mayor. The latter bill was opposed by the Committee of Seventy and by every representative of municipal reform. The Senate Committee on Cities favorably reported the original measure on Wednesday, and on the same day the Assembly passed it with only thirteen negative votes, all Democratic.

But some time between the session of Wednesday and the meeting of the Senate yesterday Platt was heard from, and, in spite of the arguments at the hearing and the practical assurance conveyed by the committee report, the bill was changed so as to confine its operation to the present Mayor. It was a contemptible trick and an act of bad faith, and it was accompanied by a debate which was partisan in its lowest and meanest sense. More than that, the amendment was made by Platt, and not by the Senate of the State of New-York, representing the will of its people.

The chance of a President of the Board of Aldermen becoming Mayor may be slight, and there is no likelihood that the exercise of the power of removal would fall to Mr. Jeroloman, but the sole purpose of this amendment is to exclude the possibility of it because he is a Democrat, and as a matter of principle it should not be consented to. Mr. Jeroloman was elected upon the same platform with Mr. Strong, and he was nominated and elected with a full understanding of the fact that a President of the Board of Aldermen may become the Mayor of the city. He was the candidate of the Committee of Seventy and was accepted by the Republican organization, and he should not be insulted now.

Platt sugar-coated this pill by extending the period within which the power of removal may be exercised to six months, in accordance with the expressed preference of Mr. Strong. But it should not be allowed to go down. If the Senate will promptly pass the Assembly bill the Mayor will have plenty of time for removals, and we do not believe that he is afraid to make them or to make the subsequent appointments in the face of the Legislature while it is in session. This change in the bill is intended, first of all, to cause delay and facilitate the process of putting the screws on the Mayor; and, secondly, to give a partisan slap at the Democratic supporters of the reform ticket of last November.

Now, there is just one decent thing for the Senate to do, and the Committee of Seventy, backed by all the force of public opinion in this city, regardless of party, should insist upon its being done, and done promptly. The Senate must pass the Assembly bill. The people are getting impatient of Platt's interference with every move made in their behalf, and if the Republicans in the Legislature have not the independence, the courage, or the self-respect to serve the public, instead of bowing down to the arch enemy of decent city government, they will destroy all chance of their party again getting the confidence or support of more than a fraction of the voters of this city. Those voters have demanded self-government on a non-partisan basis, and they will have it in spite of the bosses of one party or the other.

COST OF RAPID TRANSIT.

Mayor Strong has given gratifying assurances of his earnestness in support of the plan of municipal construction of rapid-transit roads. He is going to take an active part in the work of the commission, and has an unhesitating faith in its success. He says that he believes in building the roads and making the system just what it ought to be, though the cost exceed the $50,000,000 prescribed in the law for the issue of bonds.

The calculations and estimates of cost under matured plans of the commission have not yet been made. Experts are still figuring on the subject. But the limit of the authorized bond issue is not likely to be exceeded. Certain things are to be kept in mind in considering this subject. It will take several years to construct a complete system. The commission is authorized to "provide for the construction of parts of said road or roads as the necessities of said city and the increase of population may in the judgment of said board require." It can have a central down-town line and west side extension constructed first, demonstrating actual cost, and testing the question of success, or it can stop short of the ultimate terminus of lines to the north, and then complete the system as the necessities shall afterward appear to require. It may contract for as much or as little of the work at once as it may see fit, and so determine relatively the cost of different sections, leaving ample leeway for completing separate lines.

Moreover, in addition to the issue of bonds, authority is given to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to "make appropriations of money to be raised by taxation," from time to time and as the same may be necessary, for purposes of construction. It is not likely to be necessary to resort to this authority, but it is there if needed to help out at any time. There is no occasion for asking the Legislature to raise the limit of the bond issue at present. Plans can be completed and construction can go on for two or three years at least before it will be known whether the limit is high enough or not. We agree with the Mayor that such amount should be expended as may be necessary to make the system just what it ought to be, having no doubt that it will be a most valuable investment for the municipality. But there is no hurry about figuring on the ultimate dollar now.

THE OPINION OF BUSINESS MEN.

Probably there is not in the United States a group of men of equal number whose views as to what ought to be the currency system of the Government would command more respect than those of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce who made their report yesterday. Yet these gentlemen, variously qualified to form and express an opinion on this subject, by personal and official experience on a large scale and for a considerable time, unite in recommending that the whole subject of currency legislation shall be submitted to the study of a competent commission. They content themselves as to the immediate situation with urging that the Treasury shall have the authority to borrow, on gold bonds, for supplying the deficiency of the revenue, for maintaining the gold reserve, and for the retirement of legal-tender notes. Their report was adopted by the Chamber, with but one dissenting vote—that of Mr. St. John of the Mercantile National Bank. The report stands as the judgment of the Chamber.

It is unquestionably the judgment also of the great body of business men throughout the country. Now, we have a suggestion to make to the Chamber. Its opinion is entitled to great weight, but it does not have great weight in Congress. It is undoubtedly representative, but it is not known in Congress to be so. Let the members of the Chamber make that fact clear to Congress. Let them organize a plan of correspondence with the merchants with whom they are connected in every part of the Union, to bring it about that every Congressman and every Senator, from Oregon to Florida, shall be made to understand the real wish of the business men of his district or his State. There is no shadow of doubt as to what that wish is. It is exactly what the Chamber proposes. But Congress will not heed it in the form of a proposition of the Chamber. Its members will heed it if it comes to them direct from the merchants, manufacturers, bankers, business men generally, who live in the same city, town, or county with themselves, and whose standing and character they know. We believe that if such a movement were at once and energetically entered upon legislation could be had at this session.

THE LAW OF STRIKES.

The decision of Justice Gaynor in the case of Loader vs. the Brooklyn Heights Railway Company was certainly surprising to many who had watched events in Brooklyn, and some of the expressions used by the Justice, some of the sentiments and ideas embodied in it, are simply amazing. That it will not discourage violence is, we take it, plain to every one. That it will not encourage those whose difficult duty it is to prevent and repress violence is equally plain. These consequences may not be such as a court is bound to consider; that is a point which Judge Gaynor must decide on his own responsibility, but it is open to any citizen to ask himself whether these consequences are not, on the whole, no less relevant and rather more important than some things to which the Judge gives a good deal of prominence.

The immediate legal effect of the decision, to a lay mind, does not seem likely to be great. There will be a hearing to-day, after which Judge Gaynor will decide whether he will grant an alternative mandamus or a peremptory mandamus. If the former, there will be a trial of the questions presented. If the latter, the very obvious practical question will arise, how the company shall be compelled to obedience, and that is much too serious a matter to be settled without judicial determination in various stages, requiring time. Without in the least questioning either the sincere desire of Justice Gaynor to act with entire justice under the law or the correctness of his interpretation of the law, we cannot see that the effect of his action will be either speedy or complete.

We have said that there are portions of the decision of the Judge that are simply amazing. The following will show, in part, to what we refer:

"The claim of violence amounting to a prevention is not legally made out. Instances of violence, generally by others than the former employés of the company, are shown, but it is also shown that not only the police force of the city, but also over 7,000 soldiers, are preserving order, and I cannot believe that this company is not protected in its rights, nor do I think that any question of fact is fairly raised on that head. Besides, the persistence of the company in failing to run its cars except as it may gradually get employés to accept its terms, being in itself unlawful, as I have shown, must necessarily by its bad example tend to public disquiet, if not to some disorder."

It is not, of course, for us to say whether by the records "the claim of violence amounting to a prevention is" or is not "legally made out." But any reader of The Times can, from the study of its news columns from day to day, come to a reasonable conclusion as to the actual existence of violence, as to the extent of it, and as to its effect in the prevention of car service. The decision states that "instances of violence are shown." It further states that these have been "generally by others than the former employés of the company." This latter statement is one of those that seem to us amazing in irrelevance and most unfortunate in their possible influence. The Justice then adds: "But it is also shown that not only the police force of the city, but over 7,000 soldiers are preserving order, and I cannot believe that this company is not protected in its rights, nor do I think that any question of fact is fairly raised on that head."

Again we disclaim any pretension to an opinion as to what "question of fact" is raised by the statements made before Judge Gaynor, but there is plenty of proof that the police and military have not "preserved order," though they have tried to, and that the company has not been protected in its rights, nor the people of Brooklyn in their rights. The very first of these rights is safety for the persons of passengers. There has not been such safety, and was not at the moment when this decision was rendered, and we doubt very much whether any man who is inclined to think there was would have sent any woman of his family on a trolley car over the whole length of any line that was open. And we are pained to have to remark that the Judge's own statement that the course and inferred motives of the railway company must "necessarily by its bad example tend to public disquiet, if not to some disorder," is open to a construction that no court should lightly incur.

We have frankly expressed our opinion that there are expressions in Judge Gaynor's decision the relevance of which is not clear to the lay mind, even on careful examination. There is one point not perhaps presented by counsel or directly involved in the case, but which might without serious inconsistency have been considered. It is the right of men to work without molestation and without the fear of it whenever and wherever they can find an employer. That right has for the past twelve days been invaded, violated, and cruelly denied in Brooklyn. It is a right fundamental to civilization. Where it is not sustained, and to the extent that it is not sustained, oppression, injustice, and the worst elements of slavery exist. If our courts are to act on specific cases brought before them, not only in the light of the strict construction of the letter of the law, but in the light of the essential requirements of justice and with reference to general considerations suggested by the situation of affairs, they may very properly take cognizance of a principle lying at the very base of orderly society and apply it to facts that are notorious. No reasonable man would have censured Judge Gaynor had he seen fit to do so.

THE HAWAIIO-AMERICANS.

Senator Lodge explained at some length to the Board of Trade and Transportation the desirableness of putting the Consular Service on a business basis. But, as we have already pointed out, he failed to explain what was the business basis of the Hawaiian agitation. That agitation, as it is now exhibited by Mr. Lodge and other statesmen, is evidently preliminary. The agitators long ago gave up Mr. Cleveland as a hopelessly unpatriotic and impracticable person. They expect his successor to be more patriotic and practicable. Meanwhile it is necessary to keep up the excitement, so that, with the expected advent of a new Republican President, the boom for annexation may be resumed at the point where Mr. Benjamin Harrison was compelled by circumstances to lay it down.

Mr. Lodge and the other Hawaiio-Americans are at one with Mr. Dole and the other Americo-Hawaiians upon the necessity of keeping up the excitement, which has not yet pervaded either the American or the Hawaiian people. The American people display a lamentable apathy, and the Hawaiians a more lamentable antipathy. In fact, it seems that the progressive and constitutional republic proclaimed by the Honolulu boomers and representing the aspirations of Hawaii is liable to be upset any day by the more numerous Hawaiians who do not aspire. There is need, according to Mr. Lodge, of a chronic man-of-war at Honolulu lest the Japanese and English should instigate the reactionary natives to crush the hope of freedom and annexation by turning out Dole and his associates and reverting to idolatry and cannibalism in the executive buildings.

It is an authentic though painful fact that under the late idolatress the total national debt of Hawaii amounted only to the paltry sum of $2,314,000, or considerably less than the annual revenue. This fact shows the rapidity of the relapse toward savagery which the Dole republic has arrested. We may be sure that that republic will take measures to make Hawaii owe an amount of money more in keeping with her new position as a member of the family of nations. How large a Hawaiian loan could be floated at par and how much profit the wise and fortunate occupants of the ground floor would realize is a question the answer to which depends upon many contingencies. If the Dole republic were assured against the brutal violence of the natives, the British, and the Japanese in Hawaii, and allowed to work the taxing power for all it was worth, Hawaii could owe at least ten times as much money as she owed under a heathen monarchy, and the progressive purchasers of Hawaiian bonds would have an extremely good thing. If the golden dream of annexation, with the consequent assumption of the debts of the republic, could only be realized, quite ten times the old national debt would easily command par and accrued interest. It is painful and even disgusting to remark the apathy of the great mass of Americans in view of a prospect which excites to the boiling point the enthusiasm of the Americo-Hawaiians and the Hawaiio-Americans.

ALDRICH VS. ALDRICH.

A reception was given to Senator Nelson W. Aldrich in Pawtucket, R. I., on the 19th inst., and the published report of Mr. Aldrich's address at that time contains the following:

"Our Democratic friends [in Congress] have not the courage to adopt our proposition of increasing the tariff by a horizontal increase of 10 or 20 per cent."

It was this same Senator Aldrich who published on the 12th inst. a long statement defining the attitude of the Republican Senators toward the proposition that the dangerous discriminating duty of 1-10 of a cent a pound on German sugar should be repealed, and who opposed this very small change in the tariff law (a change for the relief of our export trade) in the following words:

"The introduction of this question [of repealing the discriminating duty on German sugar] in Congress could not fail to reopen the entire tariff question, to precipitate a tariff debate, to unsettle the business of the country, which is only just beginning to reach a normal basis, and to destroy any beneficial results from what it had been hoped was to be an adjustment of the tariff situation for at least two years."

On that date the Republicans of the Senate Finance Committee, led by Mr. Aldrich, had already decided to propose to the Democrats an increase of every duty in the new tariff law by "10 or 20 per cent."

Does Mr. Aldrich think that a proposition to revise the entire tariff by increasing all the duties by 10 or 20 per cent., if accepted for consideration, would not "reopen the entire tariff question, precipitate a tariff debate, unsettle the business of the country," and disturb that "adjustment" which, it was "hoped," would remain undisturbed "for at least two years"? Does he really think it would not have a more disturbing effect than the consideration of the pending bill to cut off the little discriminating duty of 1-10 of a cent a pound on German sugar?

TROLLEY GRADE CROSSINGS IN CONNECTICUT.

The discreet action of Judge Prentice at Bridgeport on Tuesday and the prompt passage, on the same day, by the Connecticut Senate of the House bill forbidding thereafter the construction of trolley and steam railroad crossings at grade have probably prevented the completion of several projected crossings of this kind at points on the lines of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company where the danger of collision would have been great. The House having passed the bill and the Senate having adjourned for six days after receiving the bill from the House, it was expected by the Bridgeport trolley company that Judge Prentice would dissolve the restraining injunction on Tuesday morning and thus enable the company to complete its dangerous crossings before the Senate (reassembling at 1 P. M. on that day) could take action. To the company's disappointment, however, Judge Prentice declined to dissolve the injunction until the following day, remarking that he had ascertained that dissolution on Tuesday would precipitate a riot. And before the end of the day the bill pending in the Legislature became a law, having been passed promptly in the Senate by unanimous vote. The crossing builders also found themselves confronted by a fresh injunction, procured by the New-Haven company from Chief Justice Andrews, who had opposed the recent majority decision of the Supreme Court, the terms of which required that the original injunction should be dissolved.

But while the Senate's delay did not prove to be useful to the crossing builders in Bridgeport, it permitted the construction of two dangerous grade crossings in New-Haven, for on Monday night one of these crossings was completed, and on Tuesday, before the passage of the bill, the courts dissolved an injunction designed to prevent the construction of the other, so that this crossing was in use before the bill became a law. The trolley company in Bridgeport now declares that it will construct and use its projected crossings in that city, in defiance of the statute, and will take the legal questions involved to the Supreme Court at Washington.

Public opinion in Connecticut ought to be strong enough to defeat in some lawful manner the aims of these speculators, who are fighting for power to expose the lives of their own passengers and of those who are carried on the trains of the steam lines of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company to great and continuing danger. It should be understood clearly that this is not a contest between the steam company and the growing trolley lines, in which the steam company is trying to prevent the construction and operation of trolley roads. The sole issue is one relating to crossings at grade, and the steam company—to protect the lives of its own passengers and also, of necessity, the lives of passengers in trolley cars—very properly insists that where a new trolley road crosses one of its steam lines it shall go over or under. Every thoughtful passenger on the steam company's lines or on the trolley roads who is familiar with the growing record of trolley-crossing accidents must agree with the New-Haven company about this. We have never been inclined, as our readers know, to overlook the shortcomings of the New-Haven company in the past, but with respect to this grade-crossing issue the company is clearly in the right, and deserves the hearty support of the people in New-England and in New-York, while the trolley companies, which are fighting for the privilege of constructing and using these traps for human lives, are as clearly in the wrong.

THE HAWAIIAN JOB

Comments on the Antics of the National Legislators from Down East.

From The Boston Herald.

There is a well-worn story of a partnership formed between two individuals, one of whom possessed at the outset experience and the other money, which ended after a few years by the transferrence of the respective capitals, so that the one who started with the money ended with the experience, and the one who started with the experience ended with the money. The fate that has fallen upon the Hawaiian people in the last century is of much the same character. Seventy-five years ago they were an ignorant, barbarous, heathen, but contented people, possessing one of the most beautiful and resourceful island homes that can be found anywhere in the world. In the last three generations they have shared these advantages with certain civilized partners of the white race, with the result that the partnership has now come to an end, the Hawaiians receiving as their share in the final settlement a little, not very serviceable, Christianity, a smattering of education, and a certain political aptitude; while their white partners have on their side gobbled up the entire islands, with the government of the same, and all that in them is. And yet, so curious are the workings of the human mind, and so far are we frequently led away by delusions, that sympathy expressed for these downtrodden and much-abused people is held by some of the Senators and Representatives in Congress, particularly those from the State of Maine, to be a most unnatural proceeding, for the reason that various former American citizens have been the beneficiaries from this course of procedure, by which the heathen has been despoiled, first of his possessions, and then of his Government.

From The Trenton True American

The fact is, we presume, that no country is anxious or willing to assume the responsibility of the government of the Hawaiian Islands. Great Britain would be very glad to have the United States do so, because, under our Government, it could obtain all the privileges that other nations enjoyed without any responsibility for its Government. But least of all does the United States desire to have anything to do with it, for the reason that it would impose obligations which would afford no adequate compensation for the cost, would be in violation of the policy which has governed us from the beginning relative to complications with foreign nations, and would inevitably, sooner or later, embroil us with foreign Governments in questions dangerous to the peace of the country.

From The Milwaukee Journal.

The Hawaiian business is made very clear by that portion of the dispatch of Minister Willis which says that President Dole was very glad that there was no war ship in the harbor at Honolulu when the royalist rising took place. That would appear to settle the contention of the annexationists in this country. If the United States Government sees fit to station a vessel there to protect the rights of American citizens in case they are threatened, it has a right to do so, but there the responsibility ends. We should no more think of keeping a naval force there to overawe the people than of sending a fleet to Europe for the same purpose. The real American policy is "hands off," in every such case, and if it had been pursued at the beginning of the Hawaiian troubles some very disagreeable and disgraceful complications would have been avoided.

From The Kansas City Star.

It is really difficult to say which will create the more profound feeling of popular sympathy, the outbreak in Hawaii or the outbreak of Messrs. Frye and Boutelle in the United States Congress. It is too bad that a republic which has disfranchised only about 85 per cent. of its population should have an insurrection on its hands, and it is certainly to be deplored that so calm and dispassionate a man as Senator Frye, the Senatorial agent of the missionaries' sons, should be wrought up to such a pitch of indignation that he was "almost glad" he had the opportunity to speak on the subject. It is hard to imagine Mr. Frye or Mr. Boutelle, the self-constituted committee on Hawaii real estate for missionaries' sons, reveling in silence under any conditions.

From The Springfield Republican.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge is still barking loud and clear over the nefarious designs of the Administration on poor trembling Hawaii, which his watchfulness has discovered. It seems that the majority of the American voters are kept awake nights by a wild desire to annex the Sandwich Islands, which will not leave their minds. At the same time, there are a few ordinary people—merchants, bankers, and such—who are slightly worried over the financial condition of the United States and its people, and it is to be hoped that after the interests in the Southern Pacific have been sufficiently preserved, our junior Senator will rest his mind in a holiday solution of this lesser problem.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

According to the anti-Administration Hawaiian jingoes in this country, Secretary Gresham made himself infamous by reporting that the power of this Government was used in aid of the monarchy's overthrow, and according to these same gentry Secretary Gresham has made himself infamous because he has not lent the power of this Government in support of the republic.

We are not going to annex that crowd of savages, adventurers, and physical and moral lepers in the Sandwich Islands just now, but we have no objection to their annexing the Fryes, Boutelles, and Lodges of the American Congress.

From The Chicago Herald.

It would be very handy for the usurpers at Honolulu if they could call upon Uncle Sam to execute their rebels and pay all their bills. Uncle Sam has been a sharp fellow in keeping out of that vicious muddle.

Since the frantic advocates of Hawaiian annexation have failed in that quarter, why do not they abuse President Cleveland for not interposing in behalf of the Tonghak rebels in Corea? We have as much interest in the Tonghaks as in polygamous Hawaiians.

From The Buffalo Commercial.

For our part, we are of the opinion that while annexation would be a good thing for the sugar planters and a number of American speculators, it offers few advantages to the United States, while imposing serious responsibilities and threatening grave evils. We do not wish to take any more big lumps of indigestible material, like the Hawaiian Chinese, and Japanese thousands on those islands, into our already overtaxed system.

From The Chicago Herald.

The attempt of interested politicians to arouse resentment toward the President by alleging that Great Britain is trying to get Hawaii is too flimsy to deceive. Great Britain does not want Hawaii. She could have had it any time in the past from its own rulers. The trick is too transparent. We do not want the incumbrance of perpetual revolutions with Chinese, Japanese, Malays, of all mixtures, and everything anthropological known in that part of the world. Let Hawaii fight its own fights.

From The Savannah Morning News.

What excuse, then, have Senators Frye and Lodge for attacking the Administration? As a matter of fact, they have none. They are simply trying to arouse a feeling of hostility to the Administration and the Democratic Party.

Y. M. C. A. Anniversaries Celebrated.

The twenty-seventh anniversary of the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association was celebrated at Association Hall, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth, Street last night. The evening's entertainment opened with a song by the audience, then the following order of exercises was gone through with: Reading of Scripture, the Rev. James S. Ramsay, D. D.; prayer, William H. Sage; soprano solo, "Fear Not Ye, O Israel," Miss Fannie Cartzdafner; baritone solo, "Light in Darkness," Carl E. Dufft; address, William H. Sage, Chairman of the branch; soprano solo, "The Mission of a Rose," Miss Fannie Cartzdafner; address, the Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D.; baritone solo, "Jerusalem," Carl E. Dufft.

The East Eighty-sixth Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association held its eleventh anniversary meeting last evening in the St. James's Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street.

MRS. TANQUERAY IN BHILSI

EMIL POHL'S GERMAN TRANSLATION OF "THE TOY CHARIOT."

"Vasantasena," from the Sanskrit, Produced at the Irving Place Theatre Last Night.

Emil Pohl's five-act drama in verse that was acted with great vigor and earnestness by Mr. Conried's able performers at the Irving Place Theatre last night, is founded on a Hindu play called "Mrichchhakati," which is translated "The Earthen Toy Chariot." Mr. Conried, who surely is quite innocent of any intent to deceive, says on his house-bill that the original was written B. C. 400 by King Sudraka. Prof. Ward in his authorative article on the origin and history of the drama, in the Encyclopedia Britannica, says of this work that it may possibly belong to the close of the second century of the Christian era, "and seems certainly of an earlier date than the tenth." So there is a wide divergence of opinion as to the age of the Indian original of Pohl's simple, declamatory piece.

As for the authorship, it is common to find Sanskrit dramas attributed to royalty, but scholars do not infer from that fact that the Kings were often poets. Prof. Eggeling of Edinburgh University, in his essay on Sanskrit literature, says that by tradition "The Earthen Toy Cart" is placed at the head of existing Sanskrit dramas, and he favors the belief that Sudraka, a blind King of Bhilsa, really wrote the play. The original is in ten acts.

Pohl's version keeps closely to the Hindu poet's story, and is made up of long duologues and soliloquies, with an occasional noisy invasion by the chorus. An impoverished Brahmin of high caste loves a lady whose peculiar social station is described in the German version by the employment of the useful word "bayadere." The one male friend who clings to him in his poverty, jeers at his suit and tells him such a woman cares only for wealth. But beautiful Vasantasena is true to her Tscharadutta, especially after he saves her life, and scorns the ill-meant advances of Samsthanaka, brother-in-law of the reigning King.

She visits her lover's house in his absence, and has a pretty talk with his infant son, who innocently asks her "Bist du eine mutter?" Whereat she weeps. This shows us why Mr. Bronson Howard has lately taken up the study of Sanskrit drama with admiration. Then, having nothing else to give the lad, she fills the toy cart with her jewels, which are many and make a heavy load. Indeed, Lucie Freisinger wore so much metal last evening, that when she had removed it and piled it up in the boy's wagon, she seemed to be ready to retire for the night.

An escaped prisoner, a shepherd of royal blood, seeks shelter in the lady's carriage, and is borne away to her trysting place with her lover; and Vasantasena gets by mistake into the vehicle of the hated brother-in-law of the King. Thus Tscharudatta, waiting for the lady, meets the prisoner, and that naked but noble personage so eloquently pleads his cause that the impoverished Brahmin offers him refuge; and thus, Vasantasena falls into the clutches of Samsthanaka, who, failing to win her love, strangles her, and leaves her for dead on a bank by a fountain of real water, having covered her with leaves like a large, brown, beturbaned robin. There she is found by "a bath attendant afterward a Buddhist recluse," who, as she still lives, carries her away to safety.

Samsthanaka, the murdering brother-in-law of a man, accuses poor Tscharudatta of killing Vasantasena, and the circumstantial evidence is all against him, especially the jewelry and ornaments in the boy's earthen chariot. But in time to save Tscharudatta's head, Vasantasena reappears alive and well; a revolution places Ariaka, the shepherd prisoner, on the throne, and his royal edict makes Vasantasena a fit woman to marry a high-caste Brahmin. Thus, Tscharudatta, like Aubrey Tanquerav, weds a bayadere.

The performance, as we have said, was vigorous and sincere, and the comedy scenes between Mathieu Pfeil, as the gruff friend of the hero, the Enobarbus to this Hindu Antony, and pretty Anna Braga, as the bayadere's attendant, pleased the audience mightily, while the sentimental passages were followed with grave appreciation. Mr. Conried had been at great pains to set the piece handsomely; the costumes and scenery were new, and many supernumeraries were employed. But the tropical scenery was somewhat overdone. An actor cannot produce a serious effect when a practicable palm tree keeps falling on his head. A word is due to Herr Brumm for the excellence of his entr'acte music.

Tscharudatta	Max Bira
Rohasena	Martha Welty
Maitreja	Mathieu Pfeil
Samsthanaka	Carl Sick
Ariaka	Herman Schmelzer
Vasantasena	Lucie Freisinger
Mandanika	Anna Braga
A bath attendant, afterward Buddhist monk	Arthur Eggeling
Viraka	Emil Lenders
Randankas	Max Haenseler

Mr. Wheatcroft's Dramatic Pupils.

The large audience at the Empire Theatre yesterday afternoon found genuine diversion in a spirited performance by four of Mr. Wheatcroft's dramatic pupils of a farce called "The Three Miss Biddles," written by Alice Yates Grant and Edwin S. Belknap. The piece was founded on an utterly preposterous idea, which was carried out in a light and agreeable way. The performers were Misses Louise Brooks, Olney, and Lee, and Mr. Kittredge. The ladies represented three sisters named Biddle, whose Uncle Robinson had died, bequeathing his vast horde of silver marked with his initial letter to that one of his nieces who should first marry a man whose name began with "R." When Mr. Reginald Ronald Ralston appeared on the scene, (Tuxedo was the place,) as his name had three "R's"—one apiece—all three of the girls made a dead set for him, but the gifted soubrette had the first chance, and won.

The authors had made the best possible use of this slight material in the development of the dialogue and situations, and the performance, while lacking the illusion expert actors would have created, was most welcome after the heavy and ineffective performance of the first piece on the bill, one scarcely worth doing at all. It was called "An Angel's Sin," and the angel sinner was a girl who had been made the victim of a mock marriage. While she thought her case was hopeless and she would be cast adrift, she expostulated in all the set terms of conventional drama, but when it became clear that the man who had wronged her was free to marry her, and would, she ordered him out of the house, and did a solitary stunt in the bow window, while the pea-green moonlight shone upon her, and her other lover, the farmer with whiskers, looked sadly on. The author of this distressing work was Alexander H. Laidlaw, Jr., and the performers, who were all out of their element, were Misses Montedonico, Villers, and Carlisle, and Messrs. Flansburgh, Kittredge, and Chanler.

Another play was "Philopena," by Mr. Belknap, in which Misses Reals and Williams, and Messrs. Flansburgh, Chanler, and Terry appeared. Mr. Wheatcroft announced that

JAPAN TAKES YUNG-CHEN

Another Victory in the Vicinity of Wei-Hai-Wei Arsenal.

THE YUNG-CHOW MISSIONARIES SAFE

Gen. Sakuma Reports the Capture of the Fortress—Flagship of British Admiral Freemantle on Guard.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—A Central News dispatch from Tokio says: "The ordinary budget has passed the Imperial Diet."

Prince Arisugawa, Chief of the General Staff, is dead. The cause of his death was typhoid fever. Field Marshal Prince Komatsu of the Imperial Guard will become Chief of the General Staff.

Gen. Sakuma reports from Yung-Chen, under date of Jan. 21, as follows: "Upon the first arrival of the transports the landing of marines began. The snow was very heavy and deep. The Chinese earth batteries began firing upon the landing party, but after observing the formidable array of ships in the bay the Chinese troops retrated westward. The first troops that were landed pushed forward and seized the Yung-Chen fortress. It was a splendid rush. Field Marshal Gen. Oyama and staff will join us at once."

A dispatch from Tokio to the Central News says the steamer Satsuma-Maru has arrived at Ujina, Japan. She reports that she, with other transports, left Tallen-Wan on the afternoon of Jan. 19, and reached Yung-Chen Bay, near Wei-Hai-Wei, at daybreak on Jan. 20. The Yayeyana and the other war ships of the fleet landed a force of marines, who met a feeble resistance from four Chinese guns.

This battery was answered from the small boats, and the battery's defenders were dispersed by the guns of the war ships. The Chinese guns were captured and shipped on board the Yayeyana, and the landing was effected without loss.

The Japanese troops began advancing toward Yung-Chen the same night. The first fleet of transports had nearly completed landing their troops on the afternoon of Jan. 21, when the Satsuma-Maru left. The second lot of transports arrived on the morning of Jan. 21, and the landing of their troops was also nearly effected.

The weather was clear, the sea calm, and all of the conditions were favorable. The English, German, and Chinese keepers who were found in the Shan-Tung lighthouse were retained under their former conditions and pay, and instructed to continue the usual light.

The Central News correspondent at Che-Foo telegraphs that the Japanese have landed at Ninghai, twenty miles from Che-Foo, and intend surrounding Wei-Hai-Wei.

The British gunboat Redpole has gone to Wen-Chow at the request of the British Consul at that place. It is reported that missionary women have been beaten there by natives, and that the Chinese officials display a bitter feeling against foreigners.

The flagship of Admiral Fremantle is lying off Wei-Hai-Wei watching operations.

A dispatch to The Pall Mall Gazette from Che-Foo says the Chinese claim to have repulsed the Japanese in the vicinity of Wei-Hai-Wei, capturing nine guns.

The British, American, German, and French war ships have landed marines at Che-Foo to protect the citizens of their respective countries, who are greatly excited over the situation. The foreign residents of Wei-Hai-Wei are leaving that place.

The Board of Foreign Missions has just received the following cablegram:

To the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, New-York:

Yung-Chow missionaries safe.

CORBETT.

MEXICAN MARTIAL MANNERS.

Popular Enthusiasm Against Guatemala on Boundary Question.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Notwithstanding the reports of impending war between Mexico and Guatemala, it appears that Central American holidays are not neglected. The Hon. P. M. B. Young, American Minister to Guatemala and Honduras, writes to the State Department, Jan. 10, that all Government offices in Guatemala were closed for holidays from Dec. 6 to Jan. 7, and no public business was transacted during that time by the Government officials. Minister Young said nothing of the war rumors.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 24.—J. D. Duran, Consul General for Guatemala, is reported to nave been recalled by President Barrios. It is said that Duran, who is a Lieutenant Colonel in the Guatemalan Army, will assume command of the force on his arrival home.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 24.—With the immense parade of students last Tuesday, the war feeling throughout the republic has been wrought up to excitement. It is probable that other great popular demonstrations will occur in many of the cities of this country.

Don Emilio de Leon, Guatemalan Minister to Mexico, was outside his hotel when the procession was moving, and had an excellent opportunity to judge of the feelings of the Mexican people on the international boundary dispute.

A full report of the proceedings was sent by the Guatemalan representative to President Barrios at Guatemala. It is said to have created a profound impression in Government circles. The city was quiet and orderly yesterday, although the effects of the patriotic storm of Tuesday are easily discernible. The volunteer movement is rapidly spreading and it will evidently be possible to raise 25,000 men as volunteers in this city alone within a day or two.

The students have decided to form a regiment and to give the command to Gen. Escobode. It is reported that in the doubtful States meetings were held to raise men and furnish ample means.

A telegram from Guatemala says that the Guatemalan Minister in Madrid will not interfere in any way to pacify Mexico. The indications are that Barrios, President of Guatemala, expects aid from Spain on account of his bold stand.

The students who declared in favor of war are of the best families of Mexico. They are a remarkably intelligent and independent body. It is by their combined effort that the obnoxious bill for the conversion of the English debt was thrown out of Congress in 1884.

They have been remarkably free in their criticisms of the Government's policy, their ideas being usually very radical and far in advance of the most liberal of liberals. The dignified and firm attitude of President Diaz in the question of the hour, however, has won their hearts in the stand he has taken.

A special from Tapachula, State of Chiapas, Mexico, says that the southern border is in a ferment over the impending hostilities. More troops are centring about the frontiers. Fugitives from Guatemalan soil are arriving almost daily. They number many Guatemalan revolters from the Guatemalan interior, but are thus far, for the most part, native-born Mexicans who have taken residence on Guatemalan territory. Large parties are on their way from Quatzaltenango, Northern Guatemala, either afraid to remain in their homes or coming with the purpose of enlisting against the Government which they leave behind.

It is said here that Reyna Barrios, President of Guatemala, has mortgaged all his plantations, and has sent the money to Spain. The Guatemalan answer to President Diaz's ultimatum is expected to-day. The final papers, under seal from Guatemala to her Minister, De Leon, are on the train from Tehuantepec, en route to this city. Until this letter is received and acted upon, nothing definite about the result of the negotiations between Mexico and Guatemala will be known.

A prominent American here has offered to organize an American Legion to fight against Guatemala if war is declared. The Government has contracted for the purchase of 25,000 Mondragon rifles of the finest make.

There is much activity in the medical department of the army. Gen. Bernardino Reyes of Monterey will be commander of the Mexican forces.

The statement is made here this evening that an alliance has been formed by the Republics of Nicaragua, Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala, and that the allied army of 100,000 men is ready to march to the Mexican frontier.

BOURGEOIS FAILS IN HIS TASK.

President Faure Has Conferences with Three Leading Radicals.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—M. Bourgeois has failed to form a Ministry. President Faure has

Leon Victor Auguste Bourgeois.

decided to defer making any further offer of the Premiership, until to-morrow.

President Faure conferred with MM. Brisson, Ribot, Lockroy, and other statesmen to-day.

All the newspapers agree that M. Bourgeois failed owing to his inability to get a Minister of Finance.

This is M. Bourgeois's second failure to form a Cabinet. He tried in February, 1892, when Freycinet fell, but took the portfolio of Public Instruction in the Loubet Ministry. He is not an extreme Radical, but he is Floquet's pupil, and associated with him, Brisson and Lockroy, in the Central Committee of Republican Action, which conducts an incessant radical propaganda in France.

He was Under Secretary of State in the Ministry of the Interior, under Floquet, in 1888; Minister of Public Instruction in the Freycinet and Loubet Cabinets, in 1892; Minister of Justice in the Ribot Cabinet, in 1893, and was one of the candidates for President of the Republic, defeated by Casimir-Perier.

He is forty-four years of age. He defended himself triumphantly against the charge, which was made when he was Minister of Justice, that in refusing to invest with judicial powers the Panama Investigating Committee he intended to protect some of the persons involved in the scandal.

AMNESTY TO MILITARY MEN.

Probable Palliative for Popular Resentment Against Crispi.

ROME, Jan. 24.—It is highly probable that before the Parliamentary elections next Spring an amnesty will be granted to the prisoners condemned by the military courts in Sicily and Massa di Carrara. About 1,500 men were found guilty of seditious conduct in connection with the revolts of last Winter, and more than a thousand of them are still serving sentences.

The summary manner in which they were tried and condemned has been one of the chief subjects of agitation against Premier Crispi, and a general pardon is regarded in Government circles as the best means of mollifying the Radicals. It is thought that the amnesty decree will be published on March 14, King Humbert's birthday.

ACTIVE ARMENIAN AGITATION.

Izmirlian's Proposed Investigation Excites the Sultan's Curiosity.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Executive Committee of the Armenian Society has summoned a conference to consider steps to be taken in Parliament in view of the increasing gravity of the situation in Armenia and the refusal of the Porte to allow reporters in the province.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Central News says:

"In consequence of Mgr. Izmirlian's declaration that he will send a delegate to Sassoun and of his conferences with the Russian, French, and British Ministers, the Sultan has sent Munir Bey, his Private Secretary for Foreign Correspondence, to ask him to explain his attitude and to formulate his grievance."

CAPRIVI'S POLICY DISCUSSED.

Agricultural Depression Less Severe in Germany than Elsewhere.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—Count Kanitz, the Agrarian Conservative, spoke in the Reichstag to-day against the Government's policy of reciprocity treaties, as inaugurated by Count Caprivi.

Freiherr von Marschall, replying for the Government, admitted that the commercial relations between Germany and Russia were almost stagnant, as Russia had not realized the expected advantages and her farmers found no profit in the exportation of rye. The agricultural depression had been felt in the other treaty countries more severely than in Germany.

EXPLOSION ON THE BARGE PETREL

American Bark Harvester Ashore on Lech Reef in Delagoa Bay.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The barge Petrel, loaded with Government stores, consisting chiefly of ammunition for Nordenfeldt and Gatling guns, blew up near Gravesend this morning. She had a crew of five men. Three of them escaped by jumping overboard as soon as the fire was discovered. The master and a sailor who remained behind to quench the fire were killed.

Advices from Delagoa Bay say that the American bark Harvester, Capt. Beck, from Port Blakely, via Port Elizabeth, is ashore on Lech Reef, Delagoa Bay.

Death of Gen. Eugene Riu.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—Gen. Eugène Riu, member of the Chamber of Deputies for the Blois district of Loir-et-Cher, died to-day.

Gen. Eugène Riu was born at Montpellier, July 15, 1832. He was a retired Brigadier General, a Commander of the Legion of Honor, the Radical Republican representative of the First District of Blois in the Parliament, and a sculptor of real merit. He went to the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, quitted it to become a volunteer in an African regiment, and, in 1870, was a Captain. He was wounded in one of the battles before Metz, managed to escape from the besieged city, joined the Loire Army, was severely wounded again, and became the military commander of the Chamber. He took part in the Tunis campaign. He was elected a Deputy for the first time in 1893.

Auction Sale of Portalis's Journal.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The Dix-Neuvième Siècle (newspaper) was sold at auction to-day.

The Paris journal, Le Dix-Neuvième Siècle, was founded by Edmond About, in 1872. It was, while he was its editor, Voltairian and valuable. Francisque Sarcey led in it a vigorous campaign against many varieties of pretentiousness. One of these was the missionary work of the Sainte-Enfance society, which obtained subscriptions for the purchase of Chinese children, in constant peril, the alleged missionaries pleaded, of serving as feed for the hogs. Another was speculation in water of the grotto of Lourdes. After About's death, ten years ago, the authority of the journal declined until it fell into the hands of Edouard Portalis, who is now a fugitive from France under accusation as a blackmailer.

Patti Fell Ill in Vienna.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Standard's Vienna correspondent says that, after her concert on Tuesday, Patti had a chill, and since then has been confined to her bed with pharyngeal catarrh. She is at the Hotel Munsch. She has telegraphed to Leipsic canceling her engagement to sing there on Saturday. If she makes good progress she may be able to leave Vienna on Saturday or Sunday.

Report on Steamship Lines Denied.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The report that the White Star Steamship Company is negotiating with the Cunard Line with the view of competing with the liners touching at Southampton is denied at the headquarters of the former company. The report probably originated in the negotiations of the Dominion Steamship Company for the purchase of the Beaver Line.

The New Cunard Freight Steamer.

GLASGOW, Jan. 24.—The new Cunard freight steamer Sylvania, 10,000 tons, was launched to-day in the Clyde. It was built for the Boston service, which it will enter in April. The Cunard steamer Cyreuthia, a similar vessel, for the same service, will be ready in June.

Riksdag Discusses Act of Union.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 24.—The First Chamber of the Riksdag debated to-day the reply to the speech from the throne. Many members advocated revising the act of union between Sweden and Norway, although opposed to dividing the joint Consular system.

Rioters Arrested at Buda-Pesth.

BUDA-PESTH, Jan. 24.—The police to-day charged a mob which started for the Reichstag building. Rioters were arrested before the mob would disperse.

Sir Henry Ponsonby's Health.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Sir Henry Ponsonby, the Queen's private secretary, is improving rapidly.

THE HOLLAND ART GALLERIES.

An important collection of pictures by prominent Dutch painters is on exhibition at the Holland Art Galleries, (Messrs. A. Preyer & Co.,) on Fifth Avenue near Thirty-third Street. The rooms are attractively arranged, and there are many examples, both in oil and water color, interesting in many ways. Perhaps the most important canvas here is a large composition by Josef Israels of some children on the beach, under a bright sky. The general key of the picture is much higher than we generally have from this artist's brush, and there are at least a dozen figures on the sands, cleverly arranged, and painted with simplicity and much directness. There are much life and snap to the work, and the feeling of air and breeze is very successful. It is interesting, too, to remark the wonderful suggestiveness that is obtained with so little apparent effort. Another canvas represents the artist, painted by himself. The likeness is said to be excellent, though objection may be taken to the flesh textures, and a general lowness of tone, and looseness of handling.

By Artz, one of his familiar along-shore pictures will attract attention. The peasant woman and child are painted with ability, and the types are well studied. The large cattle piece by J. H. S. de Haas shows a typical Dutch landscape, with stretches of flat lands and long, gray grasses, and in the foreground, two vigorously painted cows are grazing. They are drawn and modeled with considerable strength and knowledge, and the composition is well thought out. There is much to admire in a small canvas by Chatthill, a sunset effect, with some bare trees, against a most luminous sky, reflected in a pool of water. The artist has caught the poetic feeling of the scene with much success, and gives evidence of delicate appreciation of nature. The loose and free handling, so essentially a characteristic of the Dutch school of painting, seems to lend itself particularly to the realization of flowers, a happy example of which is seen in some work by Rosenboom; some roses in water color, that will surely be found attractive. There are some low-toned landscapes signed by Th. de Bock; an interior, by Blommers; two strong bits of nature, dark, but full of feeling, by Essen, and a really clever picture of a cat and kittens, by Henrietta Ronner, full of action and excellent in still life painting.

By Mauve, some nine examples may be seen. This much lamented painter was equally at home in either water or oil, and interesting in both mediums. His "Woman Spinning" is full of charm and poetry, the effect of the dark figure against the light of the landscape being most successfully carried out.

Weissenbruch is an artist whose work is not frequently shown in this country, and who paints water color landscapes of much strength and originality. He gives a low horizon line with great masses of rolling sky, full of life and action, and has a quality of atmosphere most agreeable. There are several of his pictures here, and they represent varying phases of Dutch scenery.

Keever, Newhuys, the brothers Maris, and others complete the list of men who contribute to these galleries, unique as being the first rooms in this city confined to strictly Dutch work.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Gen. Darius Allen died at Troy, N. Y., yesterday, aged ninety years. He had resided in Troy since 1834. Before the war, Gen. Allen was prominent in the State militia, in which he held various offices. During the war he was appointed Provost Marshal by Gov. Seymour, which gave him the rank of Brigadier General. Gen. Allen was a Democrat in politics, and represented Rensselaer County in the Assembly in 1857.

—Frank H. Winne, General Agent in Philadelphia of the United States Express Company, died of pneumonia last night. He was forty-two years old, and had been connected with the United States Express Company many years. Until within two years he was assistant to President Platt, with headquarters in New-York.

—Frank S. Johnson died yesterday at Bradford, Penn. He was President of the Star Publishing Company. He served one term in the Legislature, one term as County Commissioner, and one term as Postmaster of Bradford. He was a pioneer in McKean County oil developments.

—Capt. Robert S. Wells died at his home in Stony Brook, L. I., Wednesday night. He was fifty years old, and had been a resident there since childhood. He leaves a wife and three children.

—John Adt, a prominent manufacturer of New-Haven, Conn., died in that city yesterday, aged sixty-six.

RECEPTION OF TEMPLARS

Many Distinguished Knights the Guests of Morton Commandery.

DRILL, INSPECTION, AND DANCING

Officers of the Grand Commandery of the State Among Those Present—Brilliant Scene in Lenox Lyceum.

The annual reception of Morton Commandery No. 4, Knights Templar, which took place last night at the Lenox Lyceum, was a very brilliant and thoroughly enjoyable affair. This commandery is one of the oldest organizations of Knights Templar in the State, and numbers among its members many well-known business and professional men. It has a host of friends, and they gathered in full force last night to do honor to the commandery and enjoy its hospitality.

The hall was beautifully decorated with streamers of bunting, and in front of the circle of boxes were suspended flag emblems of the Templar order. On the platform, at the head of the ballroom, which had been prepared for the reception of the distinguished guests, the handsome silk banners of Morton Commandery were conspicuously displayed.

The members of the commandery and many of the visiting Sir Knights wore the handsome uniform of the order, and these, mingled with the beautiful gowns worn by the ladies, made a picturesque feature of the brilliant scene.

There were delegations from all commanderies of Knights Templars in this city, and there was an especially large attendance of the members from Columbian, Palestine, Manhattan, and York Commanderies, all in uniform. Besides these guests there were present many prominent Freemasons of high degree and members of the lodges and chapters in this vicinity.

Among the occupants of the boxes were Col. E. L. M. Ehlers, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York; Warren C. Bennett, Henry Spies, John Little, Eugene Brown, Thomas Monaghan, A. P. Smith, George H. Toop, F. W. Pickel, Broomfield Usher, J. G. Cameron, W. E. Duncan, C. A. Wortz, F. M. Bingham, P. J. McCort, J. Clackman, Charles Miller, J. W. Keeler, C. W. Litchwizt, H. H. Treher, and A. P. Brunow.

Theophilus Pratt, J. P. Smith, John Zorn, W. L. Gardner, John Moller, Enos V. Wood, R. Tinsdale, E. Van Saun, J. A. Peck, F. K. Kohler, James Luker, Dr. I. M. Seitzer, and delegations from Mecca Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and Columbian, Palestine, Manhattan, and York Commanderies.

The programme for the evening's entertainment consisted of a reception tendered to the officers of the Grand Chapter of Royal Ach Masons, and the Grand Commandery of Knights Templars of the State, an inspection and review of Morton Commandery, and an exhibition of the drill of the order by the efficient drill corps of the commandery under the direction of P. E. Sir John Little, the Captain General and drill master of the corps.

The members of the Morton Commandery marched to the ballroom and were followed by the drill corps of Columbian and York Commanderies. After performing several intricate evolutions, the Knights were drawn up in two ranks, extending the length of the hall. M. E. Frederick E. Barnes, Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter, accompanied by George E. M. Stivers, Grand Captain of the Host, and other members of his staff, entered and passed between the ranks to the platform, where they were received and greeted by Eminent Sir Thomas D. Blight, Commander of Morton Commandery, the members of the Commandery presenting arms.

The officers of the Grand Commandery, consisting of Right Eminent Sir James W. Bowden, Grand Commander; Sir John R. Mapes, Grand Generalissimo; Sir George Nicholson, Grand Senior Warden; Sir Charles E. Ide, Grand Junior Warden, and Sir James S. Manning, Grand Standard Bearer, were then received under an arch of steel formed by the crossed swords of the knights.

The inspection and review of the commandery followed, and then the floor was given up to the drill corps, which gave a most interesting exhibition. The movements, many of them very intricate and bewildering, were made with such promptness and precision as to call forth frequent applause from the visitors in the boxes and gallery

It was fully 11 o'clock before the dancing commenced. The programme contained twenty-one numbers, and the music was furnished by the Eighth Regiment orchestra.

The committees in charge of the affair were as follows:

Committee of Arrangements—Thomas D. Blight, Chairman; Bloomfield Usher, Treasurer; William L. Gardner, Secretary.

Reception—John Little, Chairman; Frank M. Bingham and Henry H. Treher, aids; Adon Smith, William Edwards, Charles H. Housley, John W. Keeler, Washington Alexander, Charles F. Beesley, Lyman H. Day, John H. Gunner, James A. Jewell, P. J. McCourt, M. D.; Theophilus Pratt, Robert Tindale, Thomas C. Cassidy, William F. Costenbader, Richard Kirby, J. Harris Balston, Timothy F. Allen, M. D.; Joseph D. Costa, John L. Foster, William H. Hawks, James Luker, John A. Peck, John Scott, John Tinsley.

Floor—Eugene Brown, Manager; Charles O. Kuhnert, John D. Cameron, William E. Duncan, aids; James Allwood, James Blake, Anthony F. Brunow, Henry C. Botty, Goodlet Chrystal, Byron A. Eldred, John Foote, C. E. K. Fordham, Charles H. Galliker, William B. Hayward, Edward F. Halliday, Charles Just, Frank K. Kohler, Thomas Lusk, Robert S. Luqueer, Henry Lewis, Theodore Lichtwitz, Milton I. Masson, Charles A. Nortz, Charles A. Olcott, Frederick W. Pickel, Samuel G. Pittenger, Jarvis B. Smith, Anten P. Smith, Henry Spies, Samuel Sherwood, Leander W. Sarles, M. H. R. Van Hovenberg, Enos V. Wood, August H. Weigle.

Press—Charless Miller, Jr., Chairman; Thomas Monaghan, aid; Edward F. Leeds, Edward E. Van Saun, Edward Sanders, Isaac M. Seltzer, M. D.; George W. Waterbury, William F. Bullman, John Zorn.

The officers of the commandery are:

Eminent Sir Thomas D. Blight, Commander; Frank M. Bingham, Generalissimo; John Little, Captain General; Washington Alexander, Prelate; Henry H. Treher, Senior Warden; John Tinsley, Junior Warden; John Wilkin, Treasurer; William L. Gardner, Recorder; Bloomfield Usher, Standard-Bearer; Anten P. Smith, Sword-Bearer; John L. Foster, Warder; William E. Duncan, Third Guard; Frederick W. Pickel, Second Guard; John Foote, First Guard; Charles G. Bunell, Sentinel; Theophilus Pratt, Judge Advocate; Eugene Brown, Quartermaster; Peter J. McCourt, M. D., Isaac M. Seltzer, M. D., Surgeons; Edward P. Chase, organist; John Hazell, assistant organist.

Trustees—Joseph D. Costa, Lyman H. Day, William H. Hawks.

Standing Committee—J. Harris Balston, Charles H. Housley, George W. Waterbury, Theophilus Pratt.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Elizabethtown, N. Y., Jan. 24.—The Bullard Block burned. The block was occupied by the stores of B. F. Gilligan, J. H. Deming, and Owen Irish, and the Post Office. The loss will probably reach $25,000; partially insured.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 24.—The Tennessee River Cotton Press, with 1,200 bales of cotton, was almost destroyed by fire. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $30,000.

Philadelphia, Jan. 24.—A new hotel, owned by George H. Brown, near Fox Chase, Montgomery County, burned to-day. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $5,000.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, Jan. 24.—The fur establishment of Joseph Rodgers & Co. was badly damaged by fire this morning. Loss, $25,000; partly insured.

Petersburg, Ind., Jan. 24.—Fire destroyed Smith's furniture store, McCarty's saloon, and Battle's barber shop. Loss, $10,000; no insurance.

Chicago, Jan. 24.—Fire destroyed the double boarding house at 318 and 320 Michigan Avenue. Loss, $16,000; partly insured.

Carlisle, Penn., Jan. 24.—The Metcalfe Engine Works, at Shippensburg, burned. Loss, $10,000; partially insured.

SALOONS AND THEIR LICENSES

Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, Dr. Myers, and Father Doyle Talk to Good Government Club C.

At the meeting of Good Government Club C, Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue, last night, Kiliaen Van Rensselaer of the West Side Protective League said that during the past three years the members of the league had been the means of rejecting twenty-four applications for licenses on the west side.

"We had in the city," he said, "an Excise Board that, during the past few years, played right into the hands of the liquor dealers. Houses on West Eighty-first Street were untenantable on account of the saloons licensed in that vicinity. The way hearings were held before the Excise Board was a big farce."

The speaker said he believed in high license as a means of reducing the number of saloons, but good, honorable, conscientious men were needed on the Excise Board.

"The present Excise Board," he said, "ought to be relegated to obscurity for the way in which they acted in granting licenses. If we cannot have high license the churches must start parish houses for men to go to and get refreshments, such as they had in London."

Dr. Howard G. Myers said that as a physician he was qualified to know the great evil done to families by the corner groceries.

He advocated that the dispensing of all liquors to be sold should be assumed by the city, and only the purest "stuff" used.

The Rev. Father A. P. Doyle of the Congregation of St. Paul severely denounced the saloons, and said the Paulist Fathers had thrown down the gauntlet to liquor dealers thirty-five years ago, and were defied by them and even threatened with a boycott.

"The Paulish Fathers had," he said, "told the liquor dealers to keep their money, that the church would not have any of it, and they had built a church without receiving a cent of their blood money. They made a noble fight against the saloons when the west side was but a shanty town.

"If there should be such a thing as Sunday opening in this city we should have nothing but a pandemonium in the city, and a scene of orgies all along the avenues. If you give them the open saloon in the afternoon they will open in the morning."

Resolutions were adopted indorsing Mayor Strong's administration, approving the plan of ballot reform adopted by the Council of Federated Good Government Clubs, and the Committee of the City Club, and denouncing the bills presented by the Lexow committee.

THE GEORGIA MINING COMPANY

Julius L. Brown Appointed Receiver in a Friendly Proceeding.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 24.—Julius L. Brown was to-day appointed temporary receiver for the Georgia Mining, Manufacturing and Investment Company. The company's assets are $3,000,000 and its liabilities are $800,000. This corporation controlled, principally through ownership of stock, the Dade Coal Company, the Walker Iron and Coal Company, the Georgia Iron and Coal Company, the Chattanooga Iron Company, the Bartow Iron and Manganese Company, and Castle Rock Coal Company of Georgia.

For the past three years the company has been losing money. The controlling interest in the company belongs to the estate of Senator Joseph E. Brown. His son, Julius L. Brown, the temporary receiver, has been President of the company for several years. It is supposed that the receivership is a friendly proceeding to facilitate the settling of the Brown estate.

M. Ysaye Plays Once Again.

M. Eugene Ysaye, the eminent Belgian violin virtuoso, is now engaged in what Mr. Andrew Johnson of by-gone days called "swinging round the circle," his returning point always being New-York, where attendance at his performances has become one of the devotions of the musical of heart. He gave his third recital yesterday afternoon in the large auditorium of Carnegie Hall, without any perceptible evidence of a diminution in public interest. He was assisted, as heretofore, by M. Aimé Lachaume. The programme consisted of the following numbers: Raff's sonata in E minor, Opus 70, for violin and piano; the first movement of Vieuxtemps's E major violin concerto, a Chopin scherzo for piano, the adagio from Joachim's Hungarian concerto, Walter's prize song, from "Die Meistersinger," and Grieg's sonata in G minor for violin and piano.

For some reason, M. Ysaye's intonation was by no means faultless in the Raff sonata, and it had the misfortune to be thrown against the sharp background of some extremely warm and tender piano playing by M. Lachaume, whose treatment of his share of the sonata was uncommonly good in feeling and in tone quality. In spite of this fact, however, M. Ysaye's graceful reading of the adagio and his clean and vigorous bowing in the scherzo aroused the audience to a mood of approval which continued to the end of the entertainment. A fourth Ysaye recital is announced for Wednesday evening, Feb. 6.

The Air Brakes Were Out of Order.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 24.—A collision occurred at London, near this city, the crossing of the Big Four and Pan Handle Roads, last night, at 11 o'clock. The New-York Limited, over the Pan Handle, due here at 11:50 P. M., was running thirty minutes late, and in approaching the crossing the engineer started to make the stop, but the air brake failed to work, and the engine crashed into a Big Four freight train. In jumping, Engineer Gardner of this city was badly injured. The engine struck that of the Big Four squarely in the side, throwing it over and carrying three or four freight cars with it.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

1:10 A. M.—358 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; A. Worms; dwelling; damage, $500.

2:45 A. M.—1,442 Second Avenue; John Rabasko; barber's shop; damage, $100.

5 A. M.—134 Third Avenue; Gustave Buchig; restaurant; damage, $1,000.

5:30 A. M.—Broadway and Forty-first Street; Hotel Vendome; damage, $25,000.

6 A. M.—2,193 Seventh Avenue; Joseph Bachman; flat; damage, $500.

9:30 A. M.—420 East Tenth Street; William Dean; tenement; damage, trifling.

10:05 A. M.—Railroad Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; Alexander McGraw; tool house; damage, $5,000.

10:30 A. M.—1,966 Park Avenue; Bridget Foley; flat; damage trifling.

12:10 P. M.—132 Elizabeth Street; Runne & Von Hemil; liquor store; damage, $300.

1:15 P. M.—232 East Eighty-fifth Street; Quackenbush estate; tenement; damage, $500.

4:30 P. M.—328 Grand Street; Harry Harder; hairdresser; damage slight.

4:45 P. M.—168 Norfolk Street; Nathan Rample; tenement; no damage.

7:15 P. M.—70 Mulberry Street; Dominico Colice; damage, $500.

9:30 P. M.—One Hundred and Ninetieth Street and Eleventh Avenue; Edward O. Whitman; damage, $30,000.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Charles W. Hackett of Utica is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Prince Loewenstein of Germany is at the Cambridge.

—Quartermaster General Wiley of Gov. Morton's staff is at the Gilsey.

—Lieut. Gov. Charles T. Saxton of Clyde, N. Y., and ex-Congressman J. W. Stewart of Vermont are at the Murray Hill.

—United States District Judge Augustus J. Ricks of Ohio and Adjt. Gen. Samuel Dalton of Massachusetts are at the Holland.

CLAMOR FOR ANNEXATION

The Great Haste of the House and Senate Republicans.

POPULIST AID FOR JINGO POLICY

House Resolutions to Go Before Sub-Committee — Senator George Gives Voice to the Opposition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Republican members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day endeavored to secure consideration of the several resolutions regarding Hawaiian affairs, recently introduced in the House.

When the committee met, Chairman McCreary proceeded to refer the matter to sub-committees. Mr. Hitt moved that they be considered at once, stating that sub-committees could throw but little light on the subject. Mr. McCreary opposed this, and spoke of the importance of the matters. After some discussion, a division on the motion was had, and resulted in a tie. The vote being a tie, the motion was lost, and the resolutions were referred to sub-committees for action.

The vote on the motion to consider at once was.

Yeas—Messrs. Hitt of Illinois, Storer of Ohio, Blair of New-Hampshire, Draper of Massachusetts, Harmer of Pennsylvania, and Van Voorhis of New-York—all Republicans.

Nays—Messrs. McCreary of Kentucky, Price of Louisiana, Dinsmore of Arkansas, Everett of Massachusetts, and Money of Mississippi—all Democrats.

The resolutions of Mr. Storer, calling on the Secretary of State for any information he may have regarding the reports that the recent rebellion against the lawful Government of the Hawaiian Islands was incited, supplied with arms, and, in part, led, by persons who claim to be British subjects, and that the British Minister to Hawaii has intervened in order to prevent the application of martial law, as proclaimed by the Government, to those concerned in the rebellion who claim to be British subjects, was made the order for a special meeting, to be held on Saturday next. This resolution is privileged, and, under the rules of the House, can be called up in the House for action if not acted upon by a committee within six days.

Mr. Storer gave notice that if the matter was not acted upon he would call it up in the House on Monday next, without the action of the committee.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) offered the following resolution, which went over until to-morrow:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the revolutionary Government of the Hawaiian Islands, having now become established, a wise and enlightened foreign policy requires that steps should be taken by this Government, without unnecessary delay, to annex those islands to the United States as a part thereof; and that in the meantime the personal and property rights of American citizens in said islands should be protected by the presence of a sufficient naval force in Hawaiian waters.

The resolution offered by Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) last Monday, approving the dispatch of a ship of war to the Sandwich Islands, and declaring that an American man-of-war should be for the present kept at Honolulu, and that immediate steps should be taken to secure possession of the Sandwich Islands by their annexation to the United States, having been laid before the Senate, Mr. George (Dem., Miss.,) took the floor and continued the speech in opposition to the resolution begun by him last Tuesday. He argued that the Hawaiian Government was not entitled, in its genesis, to be called repuolican, and that its Constitution contained certain articles which were not found in the Constitution of any Government that pretended to be free and republican. He read the clause in the Hawaiian Constitution requiring members of the Senate to possess an income of at least $600 a year, and said that if the Constitution of the United States contained a similar provision as to Senators and members, nine-tenths of the American people would be incompetent to serve in Congress.

In the course of Mr. George's speech, Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.,) asked leave to make a remark, but Mr. George declined. As Mr. Aldrich persisted, Mr. George, with some asperity, appealed to the Chair, and asked "that the Senator from Rhode Island be directed to take his seat." That was not necessary, for Mr. Aldrich pressed his request no further, but took his seat.

At the close of Mr. George's speech, Mr. Mills (Dem., Texas,) took the floor and stated his purpose of addressing the Senate to-morrow on the Hawaiian question.

NEW STORY OF THE OUTBREAK.

Private Letter from a Honolulu Man to His Brother in Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—The following account of the recent revolutionary movement in Hawaii is from a letter written Jan. 11 to a Boston man by his brother in Honolulu:

Your friend "Bob" Wilcox has been at his old revolutionary game again, but on a larger scale than when you were here. A large lot of guns and cartridges were taken from a ship from Victoria and landed on the other side of Diamond Head last Sunday, and the revolutionists all gathered there to take possession of their arms, planning to move on the town and capture it that night. The Marshal got a hint of it, and Sunday evening, just at dark, sent out some police to search the house of Bertheman.

"Charlie" Carter, who lived in the park, a member of the citizen guard, with J. B. Castle, and his cousin, Alfred Carter, went over with the police, and as soon as they got there, those fellows secreted about Bertheman's house began to shoot, and three bullets lodged in "Charlie" Carter's breast. He lingered along until Monday morning at 5:40 o'clock, when he died, having suffered great agony all night.

"Charlie" Carter was the first and, up to this writing, the only man killed on our side, and of all our men he was one of the most valuable. He was a bright, brilliant young lawyer, who had the confidence and respect of all classes, and was a brave and patriotic citizen.

His mother takes great comfort in the fact that he died performing his duty. His poor wife is heartbroken, and has suffered a shock she will hardly recover from.

The death of Carter has stirred up all our men, and there is a determination on the part of everybody to make this the last revolution in this country and stamp it out forever. The leaders will get no mercy, and they deserve none.

They are divided into two forces, one under Wilcox and the other under Nowlein. Wilcox's men were seen late yesterday afternoon, and the sharpshooters got after them and succeeded in killing four of them. Some of the men were made prisoners, and they report many of the men under Wilcox suffering for want of food. They are now surrounded on all sides, and there is no possibility of their escape. Quite a number have been killed and many made prisoners, and it is hoped to-day that the balance of them will be bagged.

It is really grand to see the devotion of all our men, and women, too. The women would all shoulder a gun if necessary, and the men are on guard night and day, but do not complain, though they are all anxious to finish up this kind of work, so that there cannot be any possibility of a repetition of it.

We have no man-of-war now, so no one can say that we have not relied entirely upon ourselves. Now, when we get this all settled up, I am sure many of the natives will go in for annexation.

Bail for Water Purveyor Ward.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 24.—Stephen Ward, the Water Purveyor of the town of Kearney, who is charged with embezzling $868 of water rents collected last February, was arraigned before Judge Hudspeth in the General Sessions Court to-day and gave bail in $2,000. His father became his bondsman. The date for the trial was not fixed.

A METHODIST MINISTER IS SUSPENDED

Convicted of Improper Conduct by an Investigating Committee.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 24.—The Rev. J. B. Dare, on trial before an investigating committee of the New-Jersey Methodist Episcopal Conference upon charges of indiscreet conduct with women of his congregation, was acquitted to-day of the accusation of immoral conduct, because of the circumstantial character of the evidence, but was convicted of improper conduct, and also of having used the names of the Board of Stewards of the Port Republic church without their knowledge or consent to newspaper communications.

The conviction suspends him from the New-Jersey Conference until that body, which meets

CYCLE SHOW'S BIG DAY

Great Throng See the Wheels in Madison Square Garden.

SPECIAL NIGHT FOR NEW-JERSEY

The Men from Across the Hudson Boom Asbury Park for the National Meet — Some Unique Exhibits.

It was New-Jersey night at the Bicycle Show at Madison Square Garden last evening, and the floor was crowded with riders from the Mosquito State.

The Tourist Wheelmen of Paterson were among the earliest arrivals, there being about 150 in the party. They had with them a banner, on which was inscribed their wishes as to the location of the annual meet in these words:

Asbury Park for 1895.
Give New-Jersey a chance.
Tourist Wheelmen, Paterson, N. J.

The enthusiastic wheelmen made a parade through the several aisles of the show, gave their club cheer, and then left the Garden for the Hotel Bartholdi, where they had their annual dinner.

Among the well-known wheelmen from the other side of the Hudson present were Robert Geuth, Chief Consul of the New-Jersey Division, L. A. W.; Fred J. Keer, Chairman of the Racing Board, New-Jersey Division; James E. Holmes, ex-Chief Consul, New-Jersey Division; Frank Everland, and Henry Stringwell of Jersey City; T. H. Emery of Atlantic Highlands, and George Murdock of Newark.

Asbury Park had a crowd on hand booming their town as the proper place for the

Robert Gentle,
Consul New-Jersey League of American Wheelmen.

annual meet next Summer. They all wore the bright yellow badges inscribed:

"Asbury Park is still alive
And wants the meet for '95."

Among the boomers in the party were Mayor F. L. Ten Broeck, Councilman W. K. Devereux, Arthur A. Zimmerman, Milan Ross, T. Frank Appleby, G. Fred Kroehl, Fletcher Appleby, N. E. Buchanan, Councilman David Harvey, Jr., Samuel A. Patterson, W. S. McKean, R. A. Tustin, Thomas H. Haggerty, A. R. McCabe, J. D. Newlin, E. M. Hope, A. N. Cornelius, Daniel Covert, L. O. Grinnell, W. A. Palmateer, T. A. Stewart, W. A. Berry, Charles Trafford, Edgar Dennison, William T. Johnson, Justin Ralph, C. F. Lane, Elvin Burtis, R. A. Pierson, Harry Rockafeller, J. Rennie Smith, Jr., O. N. Bennett, Daniel Wilson, P. A. Hull, C. E. Nordell, J. Q. Harrison, Dr. Asher Burton.

Charles King, Jr., John Ackerman, Harry Wheeler, John N. Burtis, M. L. Ferris, George Wickmar, John Knieram, W. E. Bedell, Dr. W. S. Burton, J. R. C. Kross, Joseph L. McDermott, G. W. Cole, C. R. Zacharias, John D. Begle, J. H. Harrison, George Smock, George Edge, Eddie Borden, George Redway, Charles Matthews, Clifton Jelliff, Jesse Minot, Joseph H. Cliver, A. C. Twining, S. Wittenberg, S. W. Kirkbride, Harry Borden, H. Herber, J. Rockafeller, W. B. Pierson, G. W. Wells, champion of Canada; H. Shreve, George Rainer, J. Terrill, M. Forney, A. M. Clapp, Councilman Henry Winsor, N. W. Penfield, and A. R. Parsons. There were a number of ladies in the party, several of the men being accompanied by their wives and daughters.

The Union County Roadsters of Rahway were also largely in evidence, some of the members present being A. H. Chamberlain, Ned Johnson, Fred Slater, Charles Melick, Frank Dancer, Fred Squier, H. Haefle, N. H. Mooney, J. H. Flake, Fred Jones, William Chamberlain, Jr., William Mooney, Dr. J. J. Daley, G. M. Howard, W. S. Martin, J. L. Martin, Dr. C. C. Holmes, Benjamin King, G. H. Cowie, H. Hangsterfer, W. J. Drimpleman, G. H. Flatt, J. Reason, F. Whitehead, Fred Urmston, L. Young, George D. White, H. C. Wilson, John Urmston, William Baker, William Bliss, Aaron Trimmer, Charles Carpenter, William Voorhees, F. C. Gilbert, Albert Marsh, Thomas Black, William Freeman, H. T. Smith, and Walter Smith. Several of the members had ladies with them, and the party had a thoroughly lively and jolly time.

The Riverside Wheelmen were again represented by a large number of members of the club, who inspected very critically all the new model wheels.

The attendance was very large during the afternoon, and that in the evening was larger than at any time since the show opened. The visitors included more ladies than usual, and they were as deeply interested in the show as were their escorts. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles acted as escort to a party of ladies, and F. K. Sturgis had a party of ten visitors with him.

"Charlie" Murphy, the well-known Class B rider, has signed a contract to ride the Humber wheel during the coming season. Last evening a frame containing all the medals Murphy won when he was a Class A man was on exhibition in the space where the Humber wheels are shown. The Humber people have recently secured a factory at Westborough, Mass., where wheels will be made by Humber & Co., American, Limited, which is the firm name.

H. M. Wells, so long Superintendent of the Stearns Cycle Works, has been engaged as Superintendent of the factory. The company has secured a lease of 318 Broadway, which it will occupy next month, after the present occupants vacate the premises and the necessary improvements are made. The firm announces that in March next it will be prepared to deliver its 1896 Humber.

WHEELS AND TIRES.

Some of the Exhibits That Are Well Worth Examining.

The star of this year's Syracuse team will be popular "Mike" Dirnberger. Last year he was not seen in any races of importance, but he had a period of training during the Fall which convinced him that he was still able to pedal in fast time. About the 20th of next month, Dirnberger will go either to El Paso, Texas, or Savannah, Ga., for a preliminary season of training. He will probably select the latter place, because there is a good four-lapped cement track there.

F. H. Allen, the young Springfield man who performed in such fine style last season, will be with Dirnberger on the Syracuse team. These two are the only ones engaged thus far, but a number of other cracks are being negotiated with, and will probably be signed before long. It is the intention of the management of the Syracuse team to have the biggest team on the circuit, and this being the case, something extraordinary may be expected from the members during the coming year. Frank T. Lyman of Chicago will be the team's trainer. Mr. Lyman is now in Mexico with a party of cyclists who left Chicago for that country a short time ago.

Mr. Dirnberger has charge of the selection of the riders, and it is his intention to get together a company of young gentlemen riders. He has great faith in Allen, and predicts great things for him this season. During the show Dirnberger can be found at the Syracuse stand, comprising the spaces Nos. 31, 32, and 34. The display of wheels made by the Syracuse Company is one of the most attractive in the Garden.

Yielding to solicitations of its friends

Col. Albert A. Pope,
President Pope Manufacturing Company.

and patrons, the company decided to place upon the market the coming year an extra fine quality, light-weight, high-grade wheel. During the last season it has carefully studied and kept in touch with the pulse of the cycling trade, and it has been its honest endeavor and aim to keep a pace with its competitors in supplying absolutely high-grade goods.

In the special Syracuse, the company takes much satisfaction, it being considered by it the equal of any machine shown at the same price. Every wheel turned out by this company is a model of neatness, and Mr. Boe, the manager of the company, says that the sales of the various styles have been very large during the week.

The Puritan wheels, manufactured by O. J. Faxon & Co. of Boston, make a pretty show at Stand No. 47. Many improvements have been made in different parts of the machine, and large orders already placed show that the wheel will be a popular one this year. The front fork crown on a Puritan road wheel will be the tubular steel forged crown used so successfully by this firm last year. On the semi-racer is used a light, flat forged steel crown with a thin sheet of steel for additional strength, fitted parallel to the crown with side forks passing through and brazed twice. The tread is narrowed down to 5¼ inches on the semi-racer, and to 5½ inches on the road wheel. The bearings are all made from the best tool steel.

The model H wheel shown by this company is a special light road wheel fully guaranteed for practical use, and is their leader for 1895.

The Empire Bicycle Manufacturing Company of this city shows its line of goods in Stand No. 138. They have three wheels in which they take a great deal of pride, namely, the Racer, Special, and Roadster. The first named weighs sixteen pounds, the second twenty-one pounds, and the third twenty-six pounds. The latter is built especially for heavy men and is fully guaranteed. The Special is intended for road use and is easily one of the most popular wheels on the market.

McKee & Harrington, makers of the celebrated Lyndhurst bicycle, show their line of goods in a very attractive manner in Stands 21 and 22. This firm says that the most important event for this year is the price—$100—for a first quality wheel. They think this price has come to stay, as it is a lower price than the English wheels are selling for.

Paul Grosch, the famous rider of the Montclair Wheelmen of Montclair, N. J., broke all records for the quarter-mile flying start at the club races at that place on Nov. 6, 1894. He rode a Lyndhurst, and covered the distance in 0:20⅕. This was a remarkable performance, considering the fact that the wind blew directly across the course. Four years ago the Lyndhurst company made and catalogued wood rims. They were laughed at a good deal at the time, but the trade swung around to their way of thinking, and now wood rims are seen on almost every machine. This company makes the Kingsland wood rim, considered to be one of the best in the market. The connecting joint is made with special care. The salesrooms of the company are at 173 and 175 Grand Street, this city. The factory is at Lyndhurst, N. J.

The Flexifort inner tube tire is the fabric or cotton jacket containing the air tube, which is woven in circular, tubular, and seamless form, shaping the tire naturally without the molding or heating process. This tire is shown by the Mechanical Fabric Company of Providence, R. I., in stand 154.

The inner wall of the Flexifort jacket is clean and smooth. The air tube will not adhere to it, and can be removed after the tire has been in use for twelve months as easily as when it is first inserted. The outer rubber shoe, or wearing tread, is modeled in circular tubular form. The shoe is thoroughly cemented to the jacket, and will not become loosened. An outer casing for an inner tube tire so constructed is more resilaent and less liable to puncture than one which has been pressed and modeled in vulcanizing. To combat the theory that the Flexifort will stretch and grow loose on the rim, it is only necessary to say that the tire has been fully tested during the last twelve months, and the company is now in daily receipt of letters testifying to its merits. The weights vary from 1½ to 3 pounds per pair, and the list price is $10.

The Conqueror hose pipe tire, also shown by this company, combines with longitudinal flexibility and lately rigidity (or absence of side roll) special improvement repairing facilities. A laced opening exposes the valve stem, a rubber lining four or five inches long, and the inner side of the tire, with the object of removing and renewing the valve stem when necessary without cutting or mutilating the tire, and providing means for the ready insertion of an inner air tube, (for repair purposes only,) in the event of inability to locate and plug the puncture or cut by methods commonly employed. This prevention is appreciated by all who have seen or handled this tire, and all speak highly of the idea.

Visitors to the cycle show, especially members of the trade, have spent considerable time at agencies and city stores of the big bicycle concerns. At the house of Hermann Boker & Co., 101 Duane Street, they have found a large display of wheels and lamps.

Hermann Boker & Co. is a firm which has not been long in the bicycle business, but, judging from their fine display of wheels and cycle sundries, they will have their share of the trade in the future. They have specialties in cycle accessories of lamps, bells, repair kits, pneumatic tires, tire pumps, cycle wrenches, oilers, &c. It is said that they have the most complete line in the market.

The "Boker" is the name of the machine which they manufacture. It is made of the best weldless steel tubing; has fine tool steel bearings; the best Norwich chain, case hardened, and has special crown head at fork sides. Wood rims are used, and Sager saddles. The tread is 5½ inches, gear 64, and the weight of the entire outfit is 22 pounds. The company guarantees to replace any parts of the Boker bicycle which are found defective, either in material or workmanship, and not caused by misuse, neglect, or natural wear. It is stipulated that such parts must be returned by express or freight, freight prepaid, for the company's inspection, within the year 1895, and the number of the machine given in each case.

On tires, the company gives their customers the same protection that they get from the tire manufacturers. Defective tires should be returned direct to the maker, and not to the firm. This will save the customer the extra time which would be consumed if tires were sent to the company, and by it reshipped to the manufacturers. Any defective tires will be repaired by the manufacturers free of charge.

The line of lamps displayed by Boker & Co. includes the "New Rival," "Knock Out," "Leader," "New Reliance," "The Pilot," "Little Wonder," "Little Dazzler," and others. The Crescent No. 1 is said to be one of the best lamps manufactured.

One of the most enthusiastic exhibitors at the New-York cycle show is Mr. J. W. Spalding, executive head of A. G. Spalding & Brothers' vast concern. Mr. Spalding has been a close attendant at the cycle show, and has noted with pleasure the wonderful success the Cycle Board of Trade has achieved with its monster show. He can see that such a show as is now in progress is sure to be beneficial to cycling in every respect; in fact, from a business standpoint, there is no room for criticism. Many agents have been there, and if the business done with them by his firm is any criterion as to the other exhibitors, then no one will complain.

To Mr. Spalding, however, the agreeable feature of the exhibition is the interest taken in it by the public at large, particularly the class of public that any branch of sport would be pleased to attract, for those who have been at the Garden can see at once that the attendance night after night is composed mainly of New-York's finest people. In his opinion, this is all going to help cycling; in fact, this one week, he thinks, has done more to gain for the bicycle a position among those who have hitherto followed other pleasures than any amount of advertising and persuasion could accomplish. He is convinced that the bicycle has come to stay, not only as a machine whereby health, exercise, and recreation can be obtained, but as a vehicle as well.

To the Garden management Mr. Spalding thinks a vote of thanks is certainly in order. Everything has been kept up to a high standard, exhibitors and patrons all seem well pleased, and to more than any one else Mr. Spalding attributes the success to the energetic work of Frank Sanger, manager of the Madison Square Garden Company. When asked for his opinion as to the relative merits of the Chicago and New-York shows, Mr. Spalding declined to be quoted. He claimed, however, that he saw no reason why there should not be held annually two cycle shows, one in the West, for the Western trade, and one in New-York; in fact, this conclusion was brought about by the large amount of business done by his concern at the Chicago show, and practically duplicated during this week.

To a Times reporter Mr. A. G. Spalding, the founder of the house of A. G. Spalding & Brothers, seemed to be too enthusiastic to express his opinion. Of course, Mr. Spalding attributes the entire success of this show to the Cycle Board of Trade, the governing body. In talking of it he said: "Such a show as New-York City is having just now has been the means of bringing to cycling the classes of persons who have heretofore not taken an active interest in the welfare of the sport. From the numbers of orders received by all the manufacturers from agents and retail customers, all will vote the show a success in every particular." Mr. Spalding stated that he was glad that the Cycle Board of Trade had decided to make the show an exclusive affair, and he has strong hopes that next year when the show is given the boxes and reserved seats will be sold nightly in advance, just as they are for the Horse Show. Mr. Spalding refused to in any way commit himself as to a comparison of the New-York and Chicago shows. He laughingly remarked that, being a Chicago man himself, he would not care to have his opinion quoted in New-York.

A. G. SPALDING CHOSEN PRESIDENT

Annual Meeting of Directors of National Board Cycle Manufacturers.

The Directors of the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers held their annual meeting yesterday afternoon at Madison Square Garden. The various reports were gratifying in the extreme, showing that the cycle industry has grown to enormous proportions.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President—A. G. Spalding; Vice Presidents

A. G. Spalding,
President Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers.

—R. Philip Gormully and George Pope; Treasurer—W. A. Redding; Secretary—A. Kennedy-Child.

Executive Committee—R. Philip Gormully of Gormully & Jeffery Manufacturing Company, Joseph McKee of McKee & Harrington, W. F. Wilson of the Liberty Cycle Company, George Pope of the Pope Manufacturing Company, and R. L. Coleman of the Western Wheel Works.

Board of Directors—George Pope of Boston, Albert G. Spalding of New-York, R. Lindsay Coleman of New-York, C. F. Smith of Indianapolis, Ind.; W. F. Wilson of New-York, C. W. Dickerson of Chicago, Joseph McKee of New-York, W. Measure of Boston, E. C. Stearns of Syracuse, N. Y.; A. Kennedy-Child of Hartford, W. J. Bruff of New-York, and W. A. Redding of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Col. Albert Pope was President of the board last year. He did much toward the success of the present show, and his speech at the board meeting contained many hints which will be of great value to the new board.

In his report Secretary Childs had the following to say:

Since its successful formation the Board of Trade has been officially recognized by the United States Government through the Inter-State Commerce Commission as the representative authority on all matters concerning the general industry of cycle making and selling. No legislative enactment, either State or Federal, that is calculated to affect either beneficially or otherwise the industry can even be discussed without the Board of Trade being called in either for instruction or advice. The various incorporated Boards of Trade, some hundreds in number, are in official communication with us, and the various transportation and other carrying organizations of the United States are, at the present time, listening to our demands regarding more favorable rates for our product.

The board has called into existence several committees to aid it, prominent among them being the committee to investigate the relations between the racing man and his employer, and a committee that has been erroneously entitled the Press Committee, which really was called into existence to make a thorough investigation of the circulation and standing of such publications as desire a patronage of the members of the National Board of Trade, recognizing that exhibitions of cycles were held for the benefit primarily of the trade. The Board of Trade undertook the management of the exhibition now in progress. Any one of you who may have been in the hall, and mingled with the crowds of orderly people who with intelligent interest viewed what is unquestionably the finest display of bicycles that the world has ever seen, will possibly appreciate the fact that the whole exhibit is a success.

Owing to the great distance that a number of the members of the Board of Directors and Executive Committe have to travel to attend meetings, they have not been as numerous or as well attended as we could wish, but it is a satisfaction to know that what we have lacked in numerical strength we have made up in tireless activity, for the same persistency that these genetlemen have taken in establishing business of an international retutation has been ungrudgingly given to the stockholders of this corporation. That there is a wide field of usefulness all ready for the occupation of the Board of Trade of cycle manufacturers is a fact of which I need not remind you. Concerted action and mutual confidence accomplishes quickly that which individual and fancied antagonism could never succeed in. If the magnitude of the industry in the next ten years may be computed by its growth in the last decade, we believe that this corporation, wisely directed, will become a mighty power for good in our midst.

The Chicago and New-York shows in the future will be held under the auspices of the board, and during the month of November. The Directors present at the meeting represented $90,000,000 worth of cycling manufacturing property.

NOVELTIES IN THE STALLS.

Ram's Horn Handlebars—Fun with the Motor Cycle.

The ram's horn handlebars shown in the Sterling Company's stand are a novelty that the visitors all inspect. It is not likely that this style will ever obtain a large sale, being intended mainly for show purposes.

The motor bicycle is causing an endless amount of amusement at the Cycle Show. Wednesday evening Mr. J. W. Spalding said to his brother, A. G., "I will wager you $100, or a new suit of clothes, that you cannot ride that machine," and the dignified J. W. Spalding pointed to the motor cycle, which was humping itself around the basement track of Madison Square Garden. They had been admiring its rapid progress, and listening with interest to the description given by the inventor himself. He asserted positively that he had ridden fifty-seven miles in an hour on his motor, but did not reply when Mr. Spalding earnestly asked when and where he did it.

Mr. Spalding became very much interested in this new-fangled affair, and finally accepted his brother's bet that he would ride the machine around the track. "Not now, however," remarked A. G. Spalding, as there was a pretty good crowd in attendance, so it was mutually agreed that the trial should take place next morning at 9 o'clock, in the Garden. Promptly at the agreed time, A. G. Spalding, who is stopping at the Engineers' Club, was on hand. His brother, however, was missing. Steam was got up, and mounting the motor, off he went. Spalding is something of an athlete, a Hercules to a certain extent, about six feet four inches in height, and weighs in the neighborhood of 201 pounds.

When the little "steam engine," as it has been called, was about half way around, going at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, something happened, and the millionaire bicycle dealer felt a sudden jerk, as though his last moment had arrived. Something had gone wrong, and of course further trials

A Novelty in Handle Bars.

for the time being were dispensed with. A. G. insists that he won the bet. On the other hand, J. W. is unwilling to admit that, owing to the fact that the trial was made in private, and not in public. Mr. A. G. Spalding is very much impressed with the motor, and it is even money that it will cut an important figure at Seabright, N. J., next Summer, where he resides.

MORE TRADES PEOPLE ARRIVE.

Visitors from Out of Town Who Registered Yesterday.

The following gentlemen connected with the wheel trade registered at the Cycle Show yesterday:

E. A. Agens, Lowville, N. Y.; H. S. Abel, Hartford, Conn.; J. Ainscoe, New-Haven, Conn.; B. J. Applebaum, New-York City; W. S. Atwell, Boston, Mass.; R. T. Badgley, New-York City; A. M. Brown, Keyport, N. J.; W. H. Baker, Dover, N. J.; A. L. Bronson, New-York City; F. O. Beatty, Warwick, N. Y.; F. B. Bunkert, Altoona, Penn.; C. M. Becker, Englewood, N. J.; E. H. Barry, Georgetown, Mass.; H. R. Bulkley, South Norwalk, Conn.; James Bevan, Philadelphia.

T. B. Burke, Philadelphia; A. F. Barnard, Philadelphia; V. Curtis, Keyport, N. J.; W. J. Corcoran, Waltham, Mass.; F. Cope, Philadelphia; J. E. Doughty, Philadelphia; H. Ehrman, Baltimore, Md.; F. A. Elwood, Richfield Springs, N. Y.; J. Elliot, Jr., Ansonia, Conn.; M. C. Ebbeck, Allentown, Penn.; W. L. Eckhardt, Baltimore, Md.; S. J. Francis, Pitchburg, Mass.; C. W. Fancher, Middletown, N. Y.; D. F. Fero, Corning, N. Y.; L. J. Fitzgerald, Cortland, N. Y.; W. R. Gilliford, Altoona, Penn.; E. F. Goodman, Taunton, Mass.

J. Grover, Toms River, N. J.; Robert Gentle, Elizabeth, N. J.; H. S. Hancock, Brockton, Mass.; E. J. Hutchinson, Hornellsville, N. Y.; C. N. Hulbert, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; E. C. Hall, Mount Kisco, N. Y.; W. H. Ives, Oneonta, N. Y.; H. R. Jennings, Oneonta, N. Y.; W. J. Knowles, Brantford, Ontario; C. J. Lewis, Northampton, Mass.; C. L. Morse, Auburn, N. Y.; J. A. Ogden, Warwick, N. Y.; J. M. Peters, Philadelphia; F. M. Ramsdell, Worcester, Mass.; Dr. C. C. Raith, Atlantic City, N. J.; E. J. Ryan, St. Louis, Mo.; T. R. Staley, Pittston, Penn.

C. E. Strange, Taunton, Mass.; W. E. Shuit,

Continued on Page 7.

Bicycles. Bicycles.

Wolff-American Duplex Cycle

SEE IT. TRY IT.

At Stands 96 and 97 Cycle Show.

SEND FOR . . . CATALOGUE.

See the new line of '95 models WOLFF CYCLES, and note their "Points."
SELF-LUBRICATING HUBS. PERFECT CHAIN ADJUSTMENT.
FOOT BRAKE. ANY HEIGHT OF FRAME.

R. H. WOLFF & CO., Ltd., 117TH TO 118TH ST. AND HARLEM RIVER.

HIGHEST QUALITY OF ALL.

Columbia Bicycles

THE STANDARD FOR ALL.

Have you been to the Cycle Show?
Have you feasted your eyes upon the beauty and grace of the 1895 Columbias? Have you tested and compared them with all other makes? Only by such testing can you know how fully the Columbia justifies its proud title of the Standard for the World. Any model or equipment your taste may require—all $100.

Pope Manufacturing Co.,
General Offices and Factories: HARTFORD, CONN.
New-York Salesrooms: 12 Warren Street.

MECHANICAL FABRIC CO.,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
STAND 154 MADISON SQ. GARDEN.
EXHIBITION OF
The Flexifort Inner Tube
and
CONQUEROR HOSEPIPE PNEUMATIC TIRES.

THE LEAGUE TIRE LEADS
LIGHT, FAST
MADE TO LAST.
NEW YORK BELTING & PACKING CO. LTD
PIONEERS & LEADERS. NEW YORK CITY.

Bicycles. Bicycles.

VICTOR DYNAMOMETER
ORIGINATED BY THE OVERMAN WHEEL CO.

"How Do You Know?"

Ask this question of the man who tells you he has the easiest running bicycle in the world to sell you. There cannot be more than one BEST. Many bicycle makers have jumped at the conclusion that light weight means light draught—IT DOESN'T.

In making VICTOR BICYCLES we use the most elaborate and scientific system of testing devices in the world. The VICTOR DYNAMOMETER is an example. It weighs the power required to drive a bicycle or any running part of a bicycle, and by its use we are able to KNOW positively just what is the fact when the question arises as to which of two devices runs more lightly than the other. We don't have to GUESS, as others do. We know.

This instrument is on exhibition at our New-York store, 23 Warren St., this week. See it and have its practical working explained. We believe no other bicycle maker on earth uses such an instrument. Its work is of VITAL IMPORTANCE.

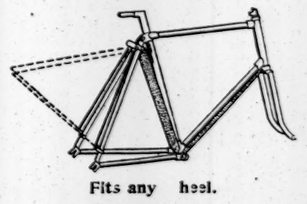
Overman Wheel Co.,

MAKERS OF
VICTOR BICYCLES,
Boston, Philadelphia, Detroit, Chicago,
Denver, San Francisco, Portland, Los Angeles.
New-York Branch, 23 Warren St.

The Leader of the Show.
The Spalding Bicycle
Stands—112, 113, 114.
SANGER, TITUS AND CABANNE,
ride the SPALDING,
and it is the favorite Bicycle among all the leading racing men, who must have the best.
Agents will find it profitable to secure the agency for this celebrated bicycle in their territory.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,
126-130 Nassau St.
BROOKLYN AGENTS,
Brooklyn Hdw. and Sporting Goods Co.
601 FULTON STREET.

SHONE'S (Perfected) AUTOMATIC MUD-GUARD.
(Patented Nov. 28, 1893.)
"A World Beater."
The only guard that rolls up on the wheel.



Fits any heel.
All ideals.
THE HALL-SHONE CO.,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Cut ⅝ size.
THE MIDGET.
New Pattern for '95.
More of these bells used than all other makes combined.
John H. Graham & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
113 Chambers St., New-York.

Clevelands and Crescents.

See the new
Cleveland Swell Special.
Sidney B. Bowman,
8TH AV., COR. 56TH ST.

PIERCE CYCLES (TRIED AND TRUE)

NOTHING BUT PLEASING REMARKS HEARD ABOUT THIS HANDSOME LINE OF WHEELS.
See them at the CYCLE SHOW,
Near Madison Av. entrance.
GEORGE N. PIERCE & CO.,
107 Chambers St. - - - New-York.

Crawford Cycles,

75.00, 60.00, 50.00, and 40.00.
Catalogue now Ready.
Crawford Mfg. Co.,
72 Reade St., N. Y.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,360 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CYCLE SHOW'S BIG DAY

Continued from Page 6.

Passaic, N. J.; Frank Strumpf, Stillwater, N. Y.; W. D. Spoor, Schenectady, N. Y.; H. R. Schell, Binghamton, N. Y.; I. H. Shimer, Bethlehem, Penn.; W. H. Tonking, Port Oram, N. J.; William Trafford, Philadelphia; W. C. Toppan, Newburyport, Mass.; C. F. Underwood, Snow Hill, Md.; A. Voucher, Rochester, N. Y.; A. O. and F. O. Very, Boston, Mass.; E. S. Vrooman, Schenectady, N. Y.; I. L. Withers, Columbia, S. C.; R. C. Wall, Philadelphia; W. J. Walker, Philadelphia; Stephen Washer, Paterson, N. J.

H. M. Withers, Trenton, N. J.; H. L. Wilkins, Brooklyn, N. Y.; William Wigley, Baltimore, Md.; M. C. Wood, Schenectady, N. Y.; W. N. White, Portsmouth, Va.; A. E. Withers, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. A. Wells, Philadelphia; H. G. Wheeler, Marlborough, Mass.; J. C. Xander, Reading, Penn.

NOTES OF THE SHOW.

—"A trial against time without pacemakers." This is what the young man with a falsetto voice tells the curious crowd which surrounds the Home-Trainer machine in the southeast corner of the Garden. When this announcement is made he generally has an unsuspecting man on the machine ready to pedal for dear life at the word "go." "Now you're off," he says, and the young man begins to pedal, while the man in charge of the machine gazes at his watch and smiles complacently. The crowd looks on and glances now and then at the dial which shows how far the young man would have gone had he been on a regular safety. While the dial points to the three-quarter mark the falsetto voice rings out, "A three-minute gait; you'll break the record if you keep it up." The pedaler works the harder at this, and the hand on the dial clicks rapidly. When the mile is reached, the young man is generally in a reeking perspiration. His reward is "Pretty good, old man; a mile in 3:05, but you might have done better."

—Two prominent manufacturers tried yesterday to have "Billy" Murphy sign for the season. He refused each offer, saying that he would race no more in the future. "Billy" is out for the position of official referee on the national circuit, and as he is very popular and known to be thoroughly honest, his many friends hope that he will secure the prize.

—It is the testimony of many riders that one of the most satisfactory devices for locking a wheel is the Smith & Egge lock and chain, which are small, compact, and handsome. Both lock and chain are nickel-plated. The lock fastens automatically, and is practically unpickable. Spalding and others pronounce this lock a great seller.

—"Birdie" Munger has shaved off his flowing mustache, which changes his appearance so much that many of his friends have failed to recognize him. He has not been seen without this appendage since his celebrated ride of 247 miles in twenty-four hours made some years ago near Boston.

—Freddie Van Sicklen, a brother of N. H. Van Sicklen, proprietor of Bearings, is one of the popular visitors to the show. Mr. Van Sicklen has made a record as the metropolitan correspondent of Bearings, and is one of the best-informed men on all matters pertaining to the sporting trade.

—Over 1,000 badges containing the information that Asbury Park is after the league meet have been distributed among the wheelmen of New-Jersey and this State. The badges are attractively gotten up and are sure to assist materially in the cause.

—W. H. Warner, who went to England for the Union Company to manage their exhibit at the Stanley show, has returned and made a very profitable engagement with the Fenton Metallic Company of Jamestown, N. Y.

—The Liberty team for this season will be unusually strong. The men already engaged are in pretty fair trim, and will continue from now on to prepare themselves for the season's struggles.

—Marshall Wells, the Canadian crack, arrived in town yesterday. He made his headquarters during the day at a stand of the Zimmerman Manufacturing Company.

—C. G. Sinsabaugh returned to his home, in Chicago, yesterday.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—Nell Matterson and Chris Neilson, the Australian scullers, have taken to bicycling. They raced in the one-thousand-dollar Austral wheel race last month at Melbourne, which was won by A. A. Middleton, twenty-three years old, a Dunnally gold miner.

—The Montauk Wheelmen have been reorganized, and are now on a sound financial basis. W. O. Tate says the club will be well represented on the road and the track next season, and may possibly send a rider or two on the circuit.

—Robert Bruce, who intended making a search for Frank Lenz, the missing cycler, last heard from in Armenia, has given up the trip, owing to the failure of persons who made contracts with him to keep promises.

—Cycle racing will be carried on in England next season under much the same régime as last, as the Council of the National Cyclists' Union, at a recent meeting, did not touch the two-class suggestion.

—President Luscomb will offer an amendment at the National Assembly of the league in this city next month reducing the salary of the Secretary-Treasurer from $3,000 to $2,000 a year.

—League of American Wheelmen of Wisconsin, at a banquet at Milwaukee Tuesday night, organized a league for Good Roads.

—M. Jean Lacou of Bordeaux claims that he invented the pedal thirteen years before Michaux.

—Touring is more in favor in France.

BANK CLERKS BOWL POORLY.

Three Games Played, but Only Small Scores Were Made.

High scores were lacking at the Academy Alleys Wednesday night, but the Bank Clerks' League series proved interesting, as two of the games were evenly contested and were not decided until the last frame. Capt. Gross of the Mount Morris Bank team is doing duty with the Seventh Regiment boys in Brooklyn, and his fellow-players sent the spheres down the alley as if they didn't care whether they won or lost. The score:

FIRST GAME.

MOUNT MORRIS BANK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Spencer	4	6	6	125
C. McKever	2	3	5	135
G. McKever	3	1	6	143
Wendell	3	3	4	150
Benjamin	2	4	4	143
Total	10	15	25	695

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Cummings	4	4	6	124
Fellows	0	4	6	132
Hoag	2	3	5	134
Bishop	1	3	6	123
Gardner	3	3	2	205
Total	8	17	25	718

FRAMES.

Mt. Morris...62 148 235 313 376 429 495 561 623 696
First Nat'l...67 151 241 316 384 428 502 567 641 718

Averages—Mount Morris Bank, 139 1-5; First National Bank, 143 3-5. Scorers—A. Emerson and G. Betts. Umpire—E. Friend.

SECOND GAME.

WESTERN NATIONAL BANK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Betts	0	4	6	127
Coxe	0	3	7	108
Fishbough	1	3	6	120
Sperling	2	4	4	149
Jenkins	0	6	4	140
Total	3	20	27	644

MOUNT MORRIS BANK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Spencer	2	3	5	130
C. McKever	1	2	7	122
G. McKever	3	1	6	139
Wendell	2	2	6	124
Benjamin	3	3	4	149
Total	11	11	28	664

FRAMES.

Western Nat..62 135 203 258 310 376 444 521 582 644
Mount Morris..60 105 192 258 304 384 457 521 587 664

Averages—Western National Bank, 128 4-5; Mount Morris Bank, 132 4-5.

THIRD GAME.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Hoag	3	3	4	170
Fellows	2	3	5	141
Cumming	1	4	5	139
Bishop	2	3	5	143
Gardner	4	4	2	180
Total	12	17	21	773

WESTERN NATIONAL BANK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Betts	0	4	6	113
Coxe	0	5	5	130
Fishbough	4	4	6	120
Sperling	1	2	7	116
Jenkins	0	2	8	101
Total	1	17	32	580

FRAMES.

First National..66 133 217 286 372 465 544 623 707 773
Western Nat'l..43 80 141 202 291 332 396 458 527 580

Averages—First National Bank, 155 3-5; Western National Bank, 116. Scorers—G. W. Craft and W. C. Busching. Umpire—J. Lehman.

—A. T. Hay died at Burlington, Iowa, Tuesday, aged sixty-nine. He had resided at times in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Missouri, Minnesota, and Iowa. He was the inventor of the Hay steel, and built the first all-steel bridge in the world, across the Missouri River at Glasgow, Mo. He was the builder of the newest suspension bridge across Niagara, immediately below the Falls. He was a lawyer, being for a time the partner of Gen. Corse of "Hold the Fort" fame. He was a resident of Washington, D. C., for a number of years. He leaves a wife and four children.

COWPERTHWAITE'S FINE BOWLING

Ran Up a Score of 248 in Harlem Republican Club Series.

The usual number of "rooters" witnessed the three games in the Harlem Republican Club tournament at the Harlem Republican Club alleys last night. The Winsor No. 2 team had for their opponents in the first game the five of the Grip Club. The Winsor No. 2 led till the third frame, when the Grip five took the lead, and after an exciting finish won by three pins. Much credit is due to Nobel for the victory in rolling high score, 201. The second game, between Phoenix No. 1 and Winsor No. 2 was full of excitement. Phoenix No. 1 finally won by 28 pins, rolling the grand total of 924, and tieing Lotus for high-score honors.

H. W. Cowperthwaite rolled the highest individual score of the tournament, 248, on eight strikes and two spares. He made seven strikes in succession. The third game resulted in a victory for Phoenix No. 1, by 106 pins.

FIRST GAME.

WINSOR II.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Abney	3	4	3	161
Guibert	3	4	3	168
Cowperthwaite	3	5	2	176
Chase	5	2	3	172
Safford	1	4	5	143
Total	15	19	16	820

GRIP.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Welling	5	2	3	191
Fallon	1	8	6	132
Davis	3	4	3	158
Thompson	2	3	5	141
Nobel	5	4	1	201
Total	16	16	18	823

FRAMES.

Winsor II....95 170 244 320 408 484 571 666 743 820
Grip 58 130 241 302 417 503 590 682 756 823

Averages—Winsor II., 164; Grip, 164 3-5. Scorers—J. C. Bose and C. E. Crosby. Umpire—H. C. Robinson.

SECOND GAME.

PHOENIX NO. 1.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
H. Cowperthwaite	8	2	0	248
Fielding	4	3	3	171
Young	1	8	1	175
Gross	1	4	5	140
Clute	2	5	3	190
Total	16	22	12	924

WINSOR NO. 2.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Abny	5	3	2	190
Guibert	3	2	5	153
C. Cowperthwaite	2	4	4	149
Chase	6	2	2	212
Safford	4	5	1	192
Total	20	16	14	896

FRAMES.

Phoenix No. 1..85 170 263 360 466 559 654 724 847 924
Winsor No. 2..96 191 288 384 479 569 678 765 836 896

Averages—Phoenix No. 1, 184 4-5; Winsor No. 2, 179 1-5. Scorers—J. C. Bose and C. E. Crosley. Umpire—H. C. Robinson.

THIRD GAME.

GRIP.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Welling	2	5	3	159
Fallon	3	5	2	167
Davis	0	2	8	110
Thompson	3	3	4	157
Nobel	4	3	3	165
Total	11	19	20	758

PHOENIX NO. 1.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
H. W. Cowp'thw'te	2	7	1	186
Fielding	3	5	2	186
Young	1	5	4	141
Gross	2	7	1	177
Clute	3	5	2	174
Total	11	29	10	864

FRAMES.

Grip 70 147 220 298 382 472 548 608 676 758
Phoenix No. 1..70 150 249 341 433 519 621 702 768 864

Averages—Grip, 151 3-5; Phoenix No. 1, 160 4-5. Scorers—J. C. Bose and C. E. Crosley. Umpire—H. C. Robinson.

EACH TEAM WON A GAME.

Bushwick Wheelmen and Brooklyn Bicycle Club in Close Contests.

The bowling teams of the Bushwick Wheelmen and Brooklyn Bicycle Club met last night in the tournament of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs. The Bushwick team won the first game by 28 pins. It was close all the way through. The Brooklyns started off well, and held the lead until the third frame, when the Bushwicks passed them and led until the finish.

In the second game the Brooklyns lead all the time, and finally won by 92 pins. There was the usual fun, and both sides "rooted" hard. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Anderson	1	6	3	151
Denning	0	5	5	131
Hobby	4	4	2	185
Leach	2	5	3	158
Allen	0	6	4	144
Total	7	26	17	769

BUSHWICK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Hellawell	2	4	4	148
Landman	2	4	4	160
Morgan	4	4	2	180
Urquhart	0	6	4	141
Faust	3	4	3	168
Total	11	22	17	797

FRAMES.

Brooklyn ...102 185 247 323 395 472 539 631 703 769
Bushwick ... 77 145 241 332 427 511 571 634 711 797

Averages—Bushwick, 159 2-5; Brooklyn, 153 4-5.

SECOND GAME.

BUSHWICK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
G. Hellawell	2	6	2	103
J. Landman	1	3	6	128
T. Morgan	1	4	5	139
N. Urquehart	1	5	4	130
W. Faust	1	2	7	125
Total	6	20	24	691

BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Anderson	4	4	2	171
J. Hobby	2	3	5	133
J. Hobbe	2	3	5	133
Leach	1	3	6	133
Allen	3	6	1	179
Total	13	20	17	783

FRAMES.

Bushwick 67 124 206 284 363 425 498 579 635 691
Brooklyn 95 163 249 325 387 461 540 605 694 783

Averages—Brooklyn, 150 3-5; Bushwick, 138 1-5. Scorers—C. W. Smith and A. F. Richter. Umpire—W. C. Neelis, Kings County Wheelmen.

BITS OF BOWLING NEWS.

—The New-York Bowling Club will visit Boston to-morow night to roll a game with the Boston Athletic Club team. There will be six men on each team, and they will roll three strings. The following will represent the New-York team: H. M. Swartz, Capt. C. F. Meyer, William F. Shaw, F. H. Bull, J. H. Bell, and Arthur Livingston. The team will also be accompanied by the following gentlemen: Robert S. Luqueer, representing the American Amateur Bowling Union; Silas C. Croft, Chairman of the Harlem Republican Club bowling tournament; Lincoln A. Stuart of the Bachelors', Robert L. Roe of the Winsors, Charles A. Merritt of the Winsors, and James P. Hicks, J. G. Nagle, and Fred Gardner, all of the New-Yorks. The party will leave by the 11 o'clock train to-morrow morning from the Grand Central Station.

—Five bowlers from the Twenty-third Street Young Men's Christian Association bowled on the Yonkers Association alleys Wednesday evening against a Yonkers team. The New-York men won both games. The game between the Lotos Club of New-York and the Palisade Boat Club team on the alleys of the Harlem Republican Club was won by the former Wednesday evening.

—The All Massachusetts and Dorchester bowling teams will bowl the New Manhattan Club team at the clubhouse, Forty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, to-morrow night.

New-York Yacht Club Officers.

The Nominating Committee of the New-York Yacht Club have selected the candidates for office for the ensuing year, and the ticket was posted on the bulletin board at the clubhouse last night. The election will take place at the annual meeting on Thursday, Feb. 7. This is the ticket:

Commodore—Edward M. Brown, steamer Sylvia; Vice Comodore—Henry C. Ward, schooner Clytie; Rear Commodore—James C. Bergen, sloop Hildegarde; Secretary—J. V. S. Oddie; Treasurer—F. W. J. Hurst; Measurer—John Hyslop; Fleet Surgeon—Morris J. Asch; Regatta Committee—S. Nicholson Kane, Chester Griswold, and Irving Grinnell; Committee on Admissions—Frank T. Robinson, Robert Center, Daniel T. Worden, Charles McK. Loeser, and Joseph Stickney; House Committee—Edward E. Chase, C. Alfred Grymes, H. Edwards Ficken, and Arthur Ingraham; Library Committee—Fordham Morris, William Gardner, and Arthur H. Clark; Committee on Club Stations—William H. Thomas, E. C. Benedict, Clarence McKim, L. Vaughn Clark, Frank L. Anthony, Frederick P. Sands, and Lewis Cass Ledyard.

Thinks Deed of Gift Was Recognized.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Yachtsman denies that the action of the Royal Yacht Squadron in assenting to the conditions imposed by the New-York Yacht Club to govern the match for the America's Cup is approved in yachting circles. "As a matter of fact," The Yachtsman says, "only the press are enthusiastic in their approval, while yachtsmen regret the squadron's abandonment of its dignity. The Royal Yacht Squadron may salve its amour propre by saying that the conditions of the coming race shall govern the cup when it shall come into the squadron's possession, but it is difficult to see how, after honoring the receipt clause, a club could say that it did not recognize the legality of the new deed of gift from its inception."

SKATING RECORDS BROKEN

Johnson, Davidson, Rudd, and Hemment Do Fast Work at Red Bank.

ICE SMOOTH AND HARD AS FLINT

Johnson Cut Off Four Seconds from the 500-Meter Mark and Davidson Beat the Quarter-Mile Time.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 24.—The skating records went by the board this afternoon. The North Shrewsbury River was the scene of the trial contests, and previous records for all distances skated were beaten. The feats were accomplished by Tom W. Eck's trio, John S. Johnson, Olaf Rudd, and Harley Davidson, and J. C. Hemment. Howard Mosher was also on hand, and did some skating, but his skates were not suited for record breaking, and he postponed his efforts till to-morrow, when his traps will reach here from his home at Storm King.

The ice was in splendid condition, being smooth and hard as flint. During the morning a long straightaway track was laid out on the north side of the river, running from near Robbin's Point a southeasterly direction toward Congressman Harry C. Miner's Summer cottage. The speed trials were begun at 3 o'clock. The wind, which had blown hard all the morning, began to die down, but what remained slightly favored the skaters.

Johnson first went in to do the 500-meter record, which was 45 4-5 seconds. Johnson turned it to 41 4-5 seconds, doing the first quarter-mile in 34 2-5 seconds.

Davidson beat the quarter-mile record, skating the distance in 33 1-5 seconds. The best previous record was 35 seconds. The above trials were standing starts.

Rudd, with a flying start, did the half mile in 1:05 2-5, equaling the best previous record. His time would have been better, but he met with one or two holes on his journey, which caused him to slow up in order to prevent himself from going into them.

Hemment broke the 200-yard record by skating the distance in 16 2-5 seconds, beating Sam Lee's record by 1 3-5 seconds. This was a standing start. Davidson, with standing start, skated 220 yards in 17 4-5 seconds, beating the record, also made by Lee, 2 seconds.

To-morrow Johnson will try for the 220-yard record. The timers were L. Ketcham, Tom Eck, Edmund W. Throckmorton, and Major Joseph T. Field. There were also two intermediate timers. Charles E. Throckmorton was the starter.

A fine programme has been prepared for Saturday, the events being open to all amateurs. The programme will comprise a 300-yard race, half-mile, and three-mile, scratch races, and a two-mile handicap. In addition to these, there will be a match race, provided "Joe" Donoghue accepts Eck's challenge to race Johnson for a one-hundred-dollar prize. Eck says that he will give Donoghue the choice of any distance between one and five miles for a prize worth $100, and that he will wager from $100 to $1,000 that Johnson will win. The races will start at 1 o'clock.

To-day, Secretary Weaver of the Ice Yacht Club received a telegram from Donoghue, in which the latter says he will race Johnson a quarter mile for $500 on Saturday, and that the ice must be smooth and free from snow.

Thousands Skate in Central Park.

The lakes and ponds in Central Park were crowded all day yesterday with skaters from the time the ball went up in the morning till the crowd had to be put off the ice at night.

Fully 20,000 persons were on the ice during the day. The police say that 4,000 were on the large lake alone when closing time was at hand.

Ice Yachting on the Hudson.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Commodore Rogers of the Hudson River Ice Yacht Club was out on one of his small boats at Roosevelt's Point to-day and reports the ice thick enough for sailing. There is good ice boating on the Hudson at New-Hamburg.

Empire Citys Win at Curling.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 24.—The Empire City Curling Club of New-York City won the fifth, or final, drawing for the Mitchell Medal over the Albany City Curling Club to-day by a score of 19 to 9.

TRAP SHOOTERS ORGANIZE.

Rules to be Made That Will Prevent Fraud and Help the Sport.

A meeting of trap shooters was held at the Astor House yesterday afternoon to organize a National association to govern all trap shooting in this country. One of the main objects of the association will be to try to prevent fraud as much as possible, and particular attention will be paid to what is termed dropping birds.

In tournaments and sweeps nowadays the money is divided something like this: Forty per cent. to those who tie for first place, 30 per cent. to those who tie for second place, 20 per cent. to those who tie for third place, and 10 per cent. to those who tie for fourth place. It very often happens that four or five may tie for first place, and the 40 per cent. will be divided among these. There may be only one in second place, so that if one of those tied for first place missed a bird he would drop into second place, and would win more money by doing so. This is done by shooters, and no attempt is made to hide the fraud.

Among those present at the meeting were E. C. Shaner, North Side Gun Club, Pittsburg, Penn.; Heron Hill Gun Club, and Brannock Gun Club; William Thomas, Park City Gun Club, Bridgeport; Dr. G. V. Hudson, Emerald Gun Club, New-York; B. C. Everinghim, Peekskill Gun Club, Peekskill; David Brown, West Newburg Gun and Rifle Association; L. H. Schortemeier, Rockaway Point Gun Club; J. H. Richmond, Boiling Springs Field and Gun Club; J. A. H. Dressel, Pittsburg Gun Club; H. H. Stevens, Brunswick Gun Club, New-Brunswick; J. L. Chamberlain, Flemington Gun Club; B. H. Breinthall, South Side Gun Club, Newark; Dr. T. G. Jackson, Union Gun Club, Springfield, N. J.; W. H. Wolstencroft, Keystone Shooting League, Philadelphia; C. H. Burbridge, Hartford Gun Club; W. Frederick Quimby, Endeavor Gun Club, Jersey City; W. R. Hobart, North Side Gun Club, Newark; Jacob Pentz, Climax Gun Club, Plainfield; P. A. Jeanneret, Boiling Springs Gun Club, Rutherford; Edward Banks, Altoona Rod and Gun Club, and Justus Von Lengerke.

Major Breintnall presided and W. R. Hobart acted as Secretary. Mr. Hobart announced that, owing to pressure of business, he would not be able to attend to his duties, and Edward Banks was chosen in his place. It was decided to form a permanent organization, and the President was instructed to appoint a committee of five to prepare a constitution and by-laws, to be presented at the next meeting. This committee is as follows: J. H. Dressel, Chairman; Edward Banks, Secretary; B. C. Everinghim, L. H. Schortemeier, and W. H. Wolstencroft. The meeting then adjourned until April 3 at 8:30 P. M. at the Astor House.

This will be the first day of shooting for the great American Handicap at Paterson, and all the shooters will be in this vicinity.

MR. FREEDMAN NOW CONTROLS.

Has Acquired Majority of Stock of the New-York Baseball Club.

The controlling interest in the New-York Baseball Club was transferred yesterday afternoon to Andrew Freedman, the well-known receiver of the Manhattan Athletic Club. Mr. Freedman met Cornelius Van Cott and E. B. Talcott at the office of the National Exhibition Company, at 16 Broad Street, and received a certificate for 1,200 shares of stock. Mr. Freedman paid about $58,000.

Mr. Freedman says he will have a strong Board of Directors, and that he will attend to the active management of the club. In purchasing the club, he secures the leases of the Polo Grounds at a rental of $7,500 a year, and of Manhattan Field at $12,500 a year.

Capt. George Davis called on Mr. Freedman during the afternoon and had a long consultation with the new magnate. Davis said the team will go South, probably to Sanford, Fla., about March 1.

BROOKLYNS NOW LEAD.

Are Ahead in the Metropolitan Chess Tournament.

The Brooklyn Chess Club won their second team match yesterday in the Metropolitan Chess League series by defeating the Newark Club. The latter were handicapped by the absence of several of their strongest players, whose places had to be taken by weak substitutes. At midnight Brooklyn had scored five games, while the visitors had only one draw to their credit.

Driscoll adopted an incorrect defense to a Scotch gambit offered by Olly, and soon found himself in trouble. He aggravated matters by castling on the Queen's side, and in the eleventh move committed a downright blunder, which should have lost a rook. Olly, however, was afraid of a trap, and did not seize his opportunity. Several moves later Driscoll lost a piece, and resigned soon afterward.

De Visser and Bernstein drew a queen's gambit after twenty-five moves. The game was rather uneventful. The Newark player had a slight advantage, on account of white's king's pawn being isolated. The game between Ginsbery and Driscoll was evenly contested up to the thirtieth move, when the latter lost a pawn by an oversight.

Greenberg held his own for quite a while with Helms, and should have come out with an even game, but he neglected to develop his forces in time, whereupon the Brooklyn champion won with ease.

J. Lissner, through a faulty defence to the Giuoco piano, subjected himself to a harassing attack. Tatum eventually won two pieces, whereupon his ultimate victory was a mere question of time.

Sternberg had won a pawn from Rocamora, whereupon the latter forced the attack by sacrificing a piece. Sternberg made a few weak moves and could not stop the threatened mate.

The game between Edward Hymes and Pillsbury stood about even at midnight. N. Hymes against Richardson had gained three pieces for the queen. Both games were still in progress at midnight.

The following is a synopsis of the match:

BROOKLYN.		NEWARK.	
Pillsbury	..	E. Hymes	..
Rocamora	1	Sternberg	0
Richardson	..	N. Hymes	..
Souwene	1	Ginsberg	0
Tatum	1	J. Lissner	0
Helms	1	Greenberg	0
Olly	1	Driscoll	0
De Visser	½	Bernstein	½
Total	5½	Total	½

The Brooklyn Chess Club now leads in the tournament.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

FRIDAY, JAN. 25.

Bowling.—Kings County Wheelmen vs. Union County Roadsters, at 471 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn; Bank Clerks' tournament, at Academy Alleys; Harlem Republican League.

Cycle Show at Madison Square Garden.

Meeting of Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs, at the Columbia, Fourteenth Street, near Broadway.

SATURDAY, JAN. 26.

Close of Cycle Show at Madison Square Garden.

Reception of Gramercy Wheelmen, at 23 St. Mark's Place.

Figure-skating championships at South Orange, N. J., 1 P. M.

Chess.—City Chess Club vs. Metropolitans.

Bowling.—Drug Clerks' League, at 198 Church Street, afternoon.

MONDAY, JAN. 28.

Bowling.—Montauks vs. Castle Points, at Acme Hall, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

TUESDAY, JAN. 29.

Bowling.—Manhattan Bicycle Club vs. Brooklyn Bicycle Club, at 331 Bowery; Brooklyn interclub tournament.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30.

Bowling.—Tourists vs. Columbia Cycle Club, at Paterson; Atalanta vs. Castle Point, at Newark; Bank Clerks' League, at Academy Alleys, East Fourteenth Street.

BUSINESS OF TRUST COMPANIES

Abstracts of Reports Submitted to the State Superintendent of Banking for Last Year.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Abstracts of part of the reports of trust companies doing business in New-York State for Dec. 31, 1894, were printed in to-day's New-York Times. Below are excerpts from additional reports made to the State Superintendent of Banking:

	Manhattan Co. of New-York.	Franklin of Brooklyn.	Atlantic of New-York.	Kings Co. of Brooklyn.	Washington of New-York.	Hamilton of New-York.	Title Guarantee and Trust Co.	Real Estate Trust Co. of N.Y.	Nassau of Brooklyn.	Long Island Loan and Trust Co. of Brooklyn.	Continental of New-York.	Holland Trust Co. of New-York.	U. S. Trust Co. of New-York.
Resources—													
Bonds and mortgages	$844,000	$925,600	$268,500	$868,585	$486,000	$438,500	$2,194,845	$1,225,000	$469,319	$410,821	$70,600	$706,583	$200,000
Stock investments	2,291,760	2,172,428	598,604	878,924	923,851	551,500	1,606,193	1,710,590	678,785	1,330,838	1,314,572	1,158,467	2,000,000
Loaned on collaterals	1,403,018	2,658,924	6,305,645	2,947,390	2,108,267	107,644	1,606,193			1,254,000	2,030,506	2,000,000	
Real estate	2,291,760	2,172,428	598,604	878,924	923,851	551,500	1,606,193	1,710,590	678,785	1,330,838	1,314,572	1,158,467	2,000,000
Cash items	1,403,018	2,658,924	6,305,645	2,947,390	2,108,267	107,644	1,606,193			1,254,000	2,030,506	2,000,000	
Loaned on personal securities													
Other assets	3,629,657	1,920,001	380,521	728,838		15,625	237,169	250,000	158,250	576,012	118,178	11,915	5,100
	87,052	58,744	73,140	194,832	33,180	48,829	*450,000	80,991	20,073	216,500	48,628	24,193	35,492
Total	$7,530,517	$7,977,302	$6,882,902	$5,685,802	$4,313,180	$1,127,274	$6,031,140	$3,068,625	$3,398,968	$3,828,593	$3,869,257	$3,195,135	$317,163
Liabilities—													
Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$500,000	$500,000	$500,000	$2,000,000	$500,000	$500,000	$500,000	$500,000	$500,000	$200,000	$200,000
Surplus fund	2,500,000	250,000	450,000	450,000	250,000	400,000	2,000,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	50,000
Undivided profits	281,492	863,500	90,827	654,704	307,057	32,000	49,444	2,289,179	197,954	325,557	120,000	225,000	
Dividends declared	1,403,018	2,658,924	6,305,645	2,947,390	3,144,812	408,735	2,675,615		2,630,560		2,638,114		
Expenses for year	6,208,104	105,580	3,505,161	3,850,627	2,108,267	107,644	1,606,193		1,254,000		2,030,506		
Rate of interest, per cent	14,921	90,781	20,242	90,625	5,750	20,255	196,325		15,599	138,072	196,360	17,388	4,000
Profits for the year	6,208,104	105,580	3,505,161	3,850,627	2,108,267	107,644	1,606,193		1,254,000	2,030,506	2,638,114	196,360	4,211
Total	14,921	90,781	20,242	90,625	5,750	20,255	196,325		15,599	138,072	196,360	17,388	4,000
Deposits in trust	$7,530,517	$7,977,302	$6,882,902	$5,685,802	$4,313,180	$1,127,274	$6,031,140	$3,068,625	$3,398,968	$3,828,593	$3,869,257	$3,195,135	$317,163
Unclaimed deposits	6,208,104	105,580	3,505,161	3,850,627	2,108,267	107,644	1,606,193		1,254,000	2,030,506	2,638,114	196,360	4,211
General deposits	14,921	90,781	20,242	90,625	5,750	20,255	196,325		15,599	138,072	196,360	17,388	4,000
Deposits in trust	$7,530,517	$7,977,302	$6,882,902	$5,685,802	$4,313,180	$1,127,274	$6,031,140	$3,068,625	$3,398,968	$3,828,593	$3,869,257	$3,195,135	$317,163
Other liabilities	6,208,104	105,580	3,505,161	3,850,627	2,108,267	107,644	1,606,193		1,254,000	2,030,506	2,638,114	196,360	4,211
Total	14,921	90,781	20,242	90,625	5,750	20,255	196,325		15,599	138,072	196,360	17,388	4,000
Profits for the year	$7,530,517	$7,977,302	$6,882,902	$5,685,802	$4,313,180	$1,127,274	$6,031,140	$3,068,625	$3,398,968	$3,828,593	$3,869,257	$3,195,135	$317,163
Dividends declared	6,208,104	105,580	3,505,161	3,850,627	2,108,267	107,644	1,606,193		1,254,000	2,030,506	2,638,114	196,360	4,211
Expenses for year	14,921	90,781	20,242	90,625	5,750	20,255	196,325		15,599	138,072	196,360	17,388	4,000
Rate of interest, per cent	3,629,657	1,920,001	380,521	728,838	370,196	48,829	237,169	250,000	158,250	576,012	118,178	11,915	5,100
*Plant. Bills payable.	87,052	58,744	73,140	194,832	33,180	48,829	*450,000	80,991	20,073	216,500	48,628	24,193	35,492
	1 to 4	1 to 4	1 to 4	1 to 3	1 to 3½	1 to 4	1 to 5		1 to 3	1 to 5	1 to 4	1 to 4	1 to 3½ to 4

LITTLE CHANGE IS MADE

Sundry Civil Bill Fares Well in Committee of the Whole.

HUDSON GETS ITS APPROPRIATION

**Court Officials Will Receive Back Pay—Approp

UPRISING AGAINST PLATT

Active Preparations Going on for the Mass Meeting of Protest.

COMMITTEES HOLD A CONFERENCE

Anti-Platt Men Are Determined that the People Must Be Allowed to Secure Such Legislation as the City Needs.

Members of organizations which propose to tell Thomas C. Platt publicly that he must keep hands off when the Legislature is considering measures designed to give this city a non-partisan government found cause to rejoice yesterday because the Power of Removal bill had passed the Assembly without any delay. They felt that one great step in the direction they were going had been taken. They expressed hope that the bill would not be tied up in the Senate.

Notwithstanding their good feeling, however, there was no disposition to halt in the preparations which are being made for the mass meetings. They read the story of the Republican County Committee, and it dawned on them with fresh emphasis that Thomas C. Platt has control of a considerable number of the manipulating politicians in his party.

The fact that Platt, at the very time when the protest was being made against him had stepped forward and laid hold of the party machinery, gave them a hint as to the possibilities for defeating legislation such as is desired.

It became apparent that there was more occasion than ever for an expression of the popular will, that Mayor Strong should be allowed to carry out the mission with which he was intrusted last November.

Members of the Good Government Club's committee, and the committee from the City Club, of which R. Fulton Cutting is Chairman, had a long consultation at Mr. Cutting's office in Nassau Street, and the policy to be followed in giving all the people of the city an opportunity to express their sentiments on the proposed police legislation was discussed.

In this discussion there was little or no mention of Mr. Platt by name. It was simply a discussion of Plattism. The proposition before them was not "How shall the people prevent Platt from securing legislation which the city does not want?" but "How shall the people be enabled to help secure such legislation as they do want?"

No formal action was taken by the committee yesterday.

It is not unlikely that in addition to the large mass meetings which have been suggested by Dr. Parkhurst and members of the Committee of Seventy there will be meetings held in every Assembly district in the city, at which there may be a full discussion of the subject of Plattism and an expression of opinion which will make plain to every member of the Legislature what the people expect of them in the way of police legislation.

Since the Good Government Clubs began to interest themselves in the matter, there has been an examination of the forces at their command. In addition to the Good Government Clubs, there are other elements and many organizations which have officially declared against the measures pending in Albany, based on the Lexow committee report.

There are twenty-four Good Government Clubs in the city, with an aggregate membership of 9,000 in round numbers. The clubs have increased in membership at the rate of a thousand or more a month since the election. The action of the Council of Confederated Clubs on Wednesday night in effect puts each of the twenty-four clubs in the attitude of favoring mass meetings, such as have been proposed by the Seventy.

The Committee of Seventy's position is well known on the pending Police bills. Some of the Seventy do not make the matter such an impersonal one as do the Good Government Clubs, but speak of the present uprising as an uprising against Platt. The business interests represented by the Committee of Seventy can only be approximated. The City Vigilance League, numbering about 1,100 members, has also declared against Platt and in favor of a public expression against the measures pending. The City Club was one of the first organizations to do so.

About one-half of the regular Republican organizations, as evidenced by the fight against Platt's control of that body, is not in sympathy with the boss.

The German Reform Union, in an authorized communication from one of its members to the Seventy, has declared in favor of non-partisan measures in place of those now pending. The Union League Club, the Republican Club, and a half dozen minor district Republican clubs have passed resolutions in favor of allowing Mayor Strong to appoint the commission to reorganize the Police Department.

All these organized forces, which contributed so strongly to the victory last November, are on record against Platt's domination or interference. Those who are preparing the events believe that all that is needed is an opportunity, and the people at large will speak as plainly in favor of a non-partisan government as they did on election day.

WILL NOT QUIETLY SUBMIT.

Members of the Seventy Indignant Over the Action of the Senate.

The members of the Seventy were much surprised and disgusted with the manner in which the Senate handled the Power of Removal bill. But they detected Mr. Platt's fine old Roman hand at once, and determined to show fight. Charles C. Beaman, one of the Legislative Committee of the Seventy, said:

"That amendment would prevent Mr. Jeroloman from making any removals in event of Mayor Strong's death. It is against the ideas of the Committee of Seventy, and we shall fight it."

Charles Stewart Smith was not well enough to leave his house yesterday, though he has almost recovered from a severe attack of the grip.

"The amendment is outrageous," he said, "and the Committee of Seventy will do all in its power to defeat it. It is aimed directly at Mr. Jeroloman. I think that public sentiment is strong enough in this city to enable us to carry all our municipal reform bills through without amendment from gentlemen who live out of town. I have faith that we shall get what we want in the end."

CITY HALL NOTES.

Chauncey M. Depew called on Mayor Strong yesterday and told him a new story, at which both laughed heartily and slapped their knees, that good old-fashioned accompaniment of a hearty laugh. Mr. Depew told the Mayor not to let the office seekers bother him.

***

A delegation called on Mayor Strong yesterday to urge the appointment of Frank E. Wood, a warehouse man, as a Dock Commissioner.

***

H. H. Williams, a Tammany man who has been chief clerk in the office of the Commissioners of Accounts, was recently asked by the new Commissioners, Messrs. Lehmaier and Terry, to resign. No reason was assigned, and Mr. Williams wrote out a resignation in which he pointed out that there were no other than political reasons for his resignation. He handed this in, but it was returned to him, and he is still at his desk. Ex-Commissioner of Accounts Owen is to be chief clerk.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Officially reported, after elaborate competitive tests made under authority of Congress by the Chief Chemist of the U. S. Agricultural Department, **Superior to all other Baking Powders in Leavening Strength.**

Absolutely Pure and Wholesome.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

NATHAN STRAUS RETURNS HOME

MUCH IMPROVED IN HEALTH BY THE TRIP ABROAD.

His Party, After Visiting Wiesbaden and Other German Cities, Went to Italy and Sailed from Naples.

Nathan Straus, who went abroad last October, was a passenger by the Hamburg-American steamship Fuerst Bismarck, which arrived yesterday from Naples.

The vessel was expected early in the day, but did not make her appearance off the bar until 4:05 P. M. That allowed her just an hour and three-quarters in which to reach the Quarantine Station before sunset. To reach that station after sunset meant that the vessel and her throng of passengers, most of whom were returning tourists, would have to spend the night off Quarantine.

An extra head of steam was put on, and making a fine spurt, the "express" steamship beat the sun by a narrow margin in the westward race.

The ship swung into her Hoboken pier shortly after 6 o'clock. Quite a number of persons were there to meet returning friends. Isidor Straus, who boarded the ship at Quarantine, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Straus, were among the first to find their way over the gangplank. The party went at once to a carriage which was in waiting, and was driven to Nathan Straus's residence, 152 West Seventy-second Street.

When a reporter for The New-York Times called there last evening, it was said that Mr. Straus, wearied by his ocean journey, had retired soon after reaching home. Members of the family said he had gone abroad under advice of physicians, and that he had returned very much improved in health.

The party, it was explained, sailed on the Lahn Oct. 23, and went direct to Wiesbaden from Bremen. After a short sojourn there, Frankfort-on-the-Main was visited, and then Heidelberg and Mannheim. In the latter city Mr. Straus was the guest of the United States Consul. After departure from Mannheim, Mr. Straus and his party loitered a while in Nice, and then paid a visit to Rome. A short stay was made in the Eternal City, and then Naples was visited.

The tourists embarked on the Fuerst Bismarck at Naples. The homeward trip was uneventful, and, according to those who accompanied Mr. Straus, the entire trip was without incident.

Other prominent arrivals by the Fuerst Bismarck yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Rothschild, Walter Rothschild, Col. Sherlock Swann, Mr. and Mrs. Prosper L. Senat, Count Giovanni Tarsis, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Curtis, Baron von Beverfoerde, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Colgate, F. B. Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. O. Klingler-Lafont, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lindley, Mrs. M. P. Parmelee, and Miss Hlene Parmelee.

Accused of Taking a Cloak.

Edward Bernard of 34 Cottage Place was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning on a charge of stealing a fur cloak valued at $1,000, and belonging to Mrs. Robert G. Remsen of 87 Fifth Avenue. The cloak was taken from Mrs. Remsen's carriage while in front of a large dry goods store on Twenty-third Street Wednesday afternoon.

When Bernard seized the cloak and ran the coachman did not dare to leave the horses heads, but he shouted "stop, thief!"

Policeman Meyers, who was on post at the corner of Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, heard the cry an darrested Bernard.

Mrs. Remsen was not in court when the case was first called, and when she did appear she could tell nothing about the robbery, as she was in the store at the time. Her coachman testified to seeing Bernard take the cloak. The prisoner was held in $1,000 ball.

Mortgage of $250,000 Foreclosed.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 24. — The Chancery Court to-day ordered a foreclosure of the mortgage held by the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company of Baltimore on the properties of the Mary Lee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company. An order of sale is expected to follow. The trust company is trustee for $250,000 of the mortgage bonds issued by the Mary Lee Company. The Mary Lee Company operates large mines and coke ovens and a short railroad line near Birmingham. The operation of them will not be affected.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On the Fuerst Bismarck, from Naples.

A.—Alesandro Anderlini.—B.—Baron von Beverfoerde, Gerard Beckman, George Borgfeld, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bowne, Miss M. Britanno, T. H. Bakewell, Mrs. Bakchmeteff, F. B. Bradley.—C.—Mr. and Mrs. Sidney M. Colgate, J. Wilkinson Clapp, Lowell Clapp, George W. Campbell, Carlo Conti, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Curtis, W. F. Chrystie, William Chrystie.—E.—Mr. Erkes.—F.—G. de Capitani Frei, Mrs. W. F. Flubits, A. H. Fischer.—G.—Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Guggenheim, Heinrich Gulden, Jr., Miss Sina L. Gremly.—H.—Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Hogan, Miss E. E. Howall, Lucien S. Hanks.—I.—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Ihl.—K.—Henry B. King, William Krause.—L.—Mr. and Mrs. O. Klingler-Lafont, Carlos Liebes, Mrs. H. D. Lachenour, Miss M. Lachenour, Miss Laura Lachenour, H. Lachenour, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lindley.—M.—Mr. Michaelis, Mr. and Mrs. Franz Merz, Verner Merz, George W. Mathews, Dr. Milton Moss, Lorenzo Maffei, Mr. and Mrs. Natale Malnate.—N.—Mrs. E. Nicholson, E. L. Nicholson, Miss G. E. Nicholson.—P.—Mrs. M. P. Parmelee, Miss Helen Parmelee, A. Pfanner, Mrs. Roland Pope, Miss E. Pelletier.—R.—Frank Ritter, Mrs. G. Ritter, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Rothschild, Walter Rothschild, Miss Beatrice Rossbach, Adolph Rose, Mr. and Mrs. H. Randolph Rose, Miss Rose.—S.—Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Straus, Miss S. Straus, Charles Straus, H. Grant Straus, Col. Sherlock Swann, Mr. and Mrs. Ekko Sollmann, Carl Sollmann, Sigmund Spear, Mr. and Mrs. Prosper L. Senat, Friedrich Simon, Mrs. Barbette Simon, Miss Hedwig Simon, Miss Emma Simon, Miss Emma H. Stevenson, Teodorico Serra.—T.—Count Giovanni Tarsis, Paolo del Conti Tarsis.—U.—Mrs. Helen R. Ulrich, Miss Lila Ulrich.—W.—Mrs. John P. Whitney, Miss Josephine Whitney, Miss Carril Whitley, Miss Agnes Whitley.

On the Persia, from Hamburg.

A.—August Anderson.—B.—Richard Boronow, Mrs. Ida Boronow, Miss Lina Boronow, Robert Boronow, Gustav Bergschmidt, Mrs. Clara Bergschmidt.—C.—Mrs. I. C. Carson.—D.—Otto Donner, Henry Detje.—E.—Miss Leah Efron.—L.—Edward Lada.—M.—Otto Menzel, Mathias August Mehl.—S.—Mrs. Mary Skarina, Miss Mary Skarina.—T.—M. Thorschmidt.—W.—Mrs. West.

MEN GUESTS OF SOROSIS

The Society Has an Enjoyable Dinner at Sherry's.

WITTY SPEECHES BY THE WOMEN

Mrs. J. De La M. Lozier Talks About Clubs and Mrs. Augusta R. Kidder Has Kind Words for Husbands.

Sorosis held her annual dinner last evening. It is only at these yearly feasts that she admits men to share in the pleasures of her gatherings.

Sherry's big blue ballroom was fragrant with the roses that were grouped at intervals along the five large tables, where pretty crystal lamps with delicately-tinted pink shades cast a soft light over the shining silver and sonwy napery.

At the President's table, which faced the other four, were Mrs. M. L. Thomas, Mrs. Kennard, Prof. Cavalier, Mrs. A. B. Cornell, Col. Gillespie, Mrs. Elihu Root, the Rev. Dr. D. H. Greer, Mme. Cavalier, Elihu Root, Mrs. Fannie I. Helmuth, ex-Gov. Cornell, Mrs. Gillespie, Swami Vivi Kananda, Mrs. D. H. Greer, Gen. Boyce, Mrs. J. C. Croly, Dr. William Todd Helmuth, Miss Helen Winslow, Mrs. Jenie de La M. Lozier, and Miss Annie Beaston.

Those who looked after the guests at the other tables were Mrs. Katherine G. Foote, Mrs. W. H. Schott, Mrs. Eugene Clark, Mrs. Jacob Hess, Mrs. W. Jennings Demorest, Mrs. Charles W. Stimson, Mrs. Mary Danie Hall, and Mrs. C. H. Childs.

The members and guests were all in evening dress, pink and blue predominating in the women's gowns, and giving a very gay tone to the assemblage.

Before the dinner the guests were received in the pink parlors by the Reception Committee, which consisted of Mrs. Stimson, Chairman; Mrs. Childs, Mrs. Tenney, Miss Akin, Mrs. Schott, Mrs. Hess, Miss Lozier, and Miss Kingman.

On the Seating Committee were Mrs. Demorest, Mrs. Helmuth, Mrs. Stimson, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Clarke, and Mrs. Foote.

Covers were laid for 175 persons, and Sherry served an elaborate and delicious dinner.

The programme of toasts was as follows:

Our Religion—"A woman without religion is like a ship without a rudder."—The Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford.

Our Guests—"See our guests approach. Address yourself to entertain them sprightly."—Mrs. J. De La M. Lozier.

Song—The Lost Chord.—Sorosis Carol Club; Charles B. Hawley, organist; Mrs. H. L. Tutthill, pianist.

Our Husbands—"Thee will I serve, and with thee lead my life."—Mrs. Augusta Raymond Kidder.

Our Aims—"Nothing is too high for woman to reach, but she must climb with care and confidence."—Mrs. J. Wesley Smith.

Our History—"History is philosopny teaching by examples."—Mrs. J. C. Croly.

Song—Original—"The Bedouin Love Song." Charles B. Hawley.

Our Wrongs—"You must bear that which hurts that you may gain that which profits."—Mrs. Sara C. Ostrom.

Our Privileges—"Discover thine infirmity, that warranteth by law to be thy privilege."—Miss Annie Beaston.

Our Future—"The future comes apace. What shall defend the interim?"—Mrs. M. Louise Thomas.

Our Wives—"'We must bear our cross with patience,' said the man when he took his wife on his back."—Elihu Root.

Our Maidens—"What maidens sue, men give like gods."—Mrs. Elizabeth W. Champney.

Our Country—"Liberty with laws, and Government without oppression."—Dr. Hariette C. Keatinge.

The Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford was absent because of ill health.

It was after 9 o'clock when the gavel in the hands of the President called for order, and introduced Mrs. Lozier, who said:

The club was the first weapon of primative man; it is the last weapon of the fin de siecle woman. In man's hands it certainly induced the circle of his personal influence in a literal sense; in our weaker grasp the club becomes a baton with which to keep time for "the music of the spheres."

Our guests to-night are the men. For them we elaborate this evening function so foreign to our domestic inclinations. [Laughter.]

At your banquets you always toast us with a fervent "God bless you." We wish to assure you of an equally profound regard, and we wish to relieve you of that anxiety which casts a chilling shadow over your bright faces—anxiety lest we women evolve so rapidly as to leave you far behind in the race of life.

There is no danger of that catastrophe. We are only trying to catch up, so as to understand you better and admire you more. We are tired of being your superiors, as someone has said. All we ask now is to be your equals. In other words, we ask that you give us more bread and less cake.

Mrs. Lozier closed her remarks with an apostrophe to commerce, law, medicine, the Church, the State, army, navy, art, poetry, and the press, as represented by the guests.

It was an interesting subject upon which Mrs. Kidder spoke, "The Dearest Things in Life to Us—Our Husbands." Mrs. Kidder said:

Next to women and children, I love men. I love one in particular, and all in general. I can pay my husband no better compliment than to say I love him better than he loves himself.

An enthusiastic male guest cried "Good!" to this sentiment, and applauded.

"No, human love can go farther than that," went on Mrs. Kidder. In speaking of husband hunting, she said:

We hear a great deal about that and matchmaking, and I don't believe it is true. I believe husbands are on the increase—at least, I know mine is. [Laughter.]

Husbands are not becoming exterminated. Girls, do not have to seek them. If they are lovable girls, they are sought too much themselves. Our girls are the resources of the country, and they must be husbanded. There may have been one or two foolish ones who went fishing, but, from the examples I have seen of their catches, they might better have been thrown back into the water.

A large majority—183 out of the total number—of Sorosis are married. They sympathize with their husbands' clubs. Nowadays a woman, when she marries, does not expect to put her husband's friends, cigars, billiards, &c., in one side of the scale, and herself in the other, and expect that her side will go down with a bump.

The replies to the other toasts were witty, and were all warmly applauded.

TWO BOYS BURNED TO DEATH

Both Were Playing About Stoves While Their Parents were Away—Two Women and a Child Burned.

Two boys were burned to death yesterday under similar circumstances. Ambrose Clarke, three years old, of 103 East Seventy-ninth Street, and Reno Benel, five years old, of 438 East Eighty-fifth Street, were the victims.

Both children were playing about stoves during the absence of their parents, and the clothing of each caught fire. Both were taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where they died of their injuries.

Being too close to a hot stove was the cause of three others being badly burned yesterday. The victims were Ellen Dean, forty-two years old, of 420 East Tenth Street; Edward Dean, two years old, same address; Lena Beyer, thirty-two years old, of 322 East Sixty-first Street.

The Dean family lives on the third floor of a five-story tenement at 420 East Tenth Street. Mrs. Dean was sitting close by the kitchen stove about 10 o'clock, when a live coal fell on the floor unnoticed and set fire to her dress.

The flames communicated to the clothing of her two-year-old son Edward, who was playing by her side. His cries and the mother's screams brought neighbors into the apartments. With the aid of blankets they succeeded in extinguishing the flames that threatened the helpless woman and baby. Some one rang for the firemen, and they were soon on the scene to render aid.

Mrs. Dean was severely burned about the arms and body. The boy had slight burns about the head. A doctor attended the little fellow, who was kept at home, while the mother was removed in an ambulance to Bellevue Hospital. Her burns are not considered fatal.

Lena Beyer, thirty-two years old, whose home is at 322 East Sixty-first Street, was also sitting close to a kitchen stove when her clothing became ignited. Before the burning garments could be torn away she was badly burned about the body. An ambulance was called from Flower Hospital, and she was removed there. Her burns are not serious.

CHARGED WITH HAVING THREE WIVES

Jacob Goldberg of Passaic Awaiting Requisition from New-York.

PASSAIC, N. J., Jan. 24.—Jacob Goldberg of 73 Main Avenue is in jail awaiting requisition papers from New-York City. He was arrested last night, charged with bigamy.

When arraigned to-day Goldberg was confronted by three women, each calling him husband.

It is charged that Goldberg was married in Chicago five years ago, and that he disappeared one year later. Last May he is said to have married Miss Emma Goldstein, and to have lived with her in Ludlow Street, New-York. In September he is said to have deserted her and married Rebecca Cohn. He left wife No. 3 two months later, and opening communication with the Chicago Mrs. Goldberg, induced her to come to Passaic. Meanwhile the New-York women had met and compared notes, and Mrs. Goldberg No. 2 instituted a search for her lost husband. Tuesday she located him here, and swore out a warrant for his arrest. Mrs. Goldberg No. 1 fainted when the arrest was made, but followed Goldberg to the station.

The three women upbraided Goldberg, who listened in silence, but was visibly frightened when Miss Goldstein threatened violence.

Goldberg is forty years old. He claims that he did not marry either of the New-York women.

Rapid Transit Above the Harlem.

The Rapid-Transit Committee of the North Side Board of Trade has arranged for a meeting on Feb. 16 at the Melrose Lyceum for "the purpose of stirring up the people to the necessity of arousing the Rapid-Transit Commissioners" to the need for an east side route above the Harlem.

Among those invited to address the meeting are ex-Assemblymen J. R. Wells and A. C. Butz, ex-Judge Ernest Hall, Assemblymen Alonzo Bell and W. W. Niles, Jr., Alderman H. L. School, Senator Guy, and Fordham Morris.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Brazoria, Texas, Jan. 24.—Harry Masterson, an attorney, to-day instantly killed R. McChinn, a Velasco newspaper correspondent, on the street. McChinn was a witness in an important case, and had been here only a few minutes when Masterson shot him and surrendered.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Jesse H. Conde, aged sixty, who had been suffering with heart trouble, fell on the street this morning, cutting his face. He went into a drug store to have the injury dressed, and, while court plaster was being applied, dropped dead.

Boston, Jan. 24.—Samuel Roads, Jr., of Marblehead has obtained for the Commonwealth Guillaume's portrait of the late Vice President Henry Wilson, for which the latter gave the sitting about six months before his death.

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 24.—W. G. Mazyck, paymaster of the South Carolina and Georgia Railroad, was attacked by highwaymen yesterday and robbed of $350. The robbery took place on King Street, and was perpetrated by two negroes, who escaped.

Poughkeepsie, Jan. 24.—James M. Davis of Fishkill Landing has been indicted on two counts by the Grand Jury, in session here, for forging Hudson River Railroad tickets.

Champaign, Ill., Jan. 24.—Near Ogden, Dock Dukes, fourteen years old, plunged a pocket knife into the breast of Lee Day, a lad of the same age. Day died.

Troy, N. Y., Jan. 24.—A mass meeting of the unemployed of this city will be held tomorrow evening. The Legislature will probably be petitioned for aid.

How many days will there be in the next four or six years when you'd wear a snug warm ulster if you had one? $15's-worth of days?

How many nights? Ugh!

Boys 16 years old to men of 46 inches chest—$15.

All our stock—marked down from $30, $25, $22, $20, $18.

At all stores.

"Onyx" black cotton socks (some silk embroidered) 25 cents; we—everybody else we know of—have been selling 'em at 35 cents right along.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES } Prince, Warren, 32d St.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The Charity Ball.—Preparations for the annual Charity Ball, to be held on Jan. 31, in aid of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, are going on steadily, and the prospects are that the affair will be more brilliant than the balls that have preceded it. Gov. Morton will lead the grand march with Mrs. Chester Griswold. Others who will follow are Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Col. and Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Le Grand Cannon, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederic N. Goddard. The Governor's staff will be present, in uniform. The music, which is always an especial feature of the Charity Ball, will be conducted this year by Adolph Bernstein and Victor Herbert. The order of dances will be as follows:

1. Lancers, "Prince Ananias"....Herbert
2. Waltz, "Robin Hood".....De Koven
3. Two-step polka, "Liberty Bell".Sousa
4. Waltz, "Vienna Beauties".....Zlehrer
5. Two-step polka, "Casino".....Rogers
6. Lancers, "Grande Duchesse"..Offenbach
7. Waltz, "Wedding Festival".Waldteufel
8. Two-step polka, "Prince Ananias"..Herbert
9. Lancers, "Rob Roy".....De Koven
10. Barn dance, "Caprice".....Herrman
11. Two-step polka, "Sun March"..Rosenfeld
12. Waltz, "Ich bin dir Gut".....Strauss
13. York, "One Heart, One Mind"..Strauss
14. Lancers, "The Devil's Deputy"..Jakobowski
15. Two-step polka, "Twenty-second Regiment".....Gilmore
16. Waltz, "Maid of Plymouth"....Thorne
17. Polka, "Gussie".....Clander
18. Waltz, "Das Land Meiner Träume"..Fahrbach
19. Lancers, "Child of Fortune".Millöcker
20. Two-step polka, "Elks' March"..Thrale

The floor managers are: Alexander M. Hadden, Chairman; Edward de P. Livingston, John T. Wainwright, J. Sanford Barnes, Jr., George H. Sullivan, John Langdon Erving, Alexis R. McIlvaine, Samuel Auchmuty Tucker, James W. Gerard, R. Horace Galiatin, Goodhue Livingston, John S. Hoyt, J. Clinton Spencer, D. A. Clarkson, C. A. Van Rensselaer, Murray H. Strong, R. Van Cortlandt, Maturin L. Delafield, Jr., Robert Dun Graham, J. Clinch Smith, Hamilton Fish, Jr., G. Beekman Hoppin, Stanley McCormick Joseph L. Delafield, William Brown Dinsmore, Jr., W. Harris Roome, J. Morgan Wing, Elliot Schenck, John A. O'Connor, De Forest Grant, James Barnes, Clermont Clarkson, Charles A. Appleton, Phoenix Ingraham, Harold McCormick, J. G. Phelps Stokes, Alonzo Potter, William H. Aspinwall, Newbold Morris, Stuart Wing, Harry P. Robbins, George M. Woolsey, Grenville B. Winthrop, Richard S. Satterlee, McDougall Hawkes, George H. Spencer, John G. Neeser, Arden R. Robbins, Frederick P. Delafield, Herbert L. Satterlee, John G. Agar, T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, J. Dunbar Wright, George Robbins, A. P. Montant, F. G. Landon, N. De R. Whitehouse, William G. Bibb, Heth Lorton, J. De S. Trenholm, and Henry Chauncey.

Tickets can be obtained at 2 East Thirty-fifth Street and at 16 West Eleventh Street. Only three boxes in the first tier remain unsold.

—A Benefit Matinée.—The benefit matinée at the Garden Theatre yesterday, under the management of A. M. Palmer, in aid of The Fresh Air Work and Summer Home of the Wayside Workers, at Chappaque, was a decided success. Mrs. John Drew, supported by Frederick Paulding, William Owen, and Miss Maude Monroe, appeared in the first scene of the third act of "The Rivals." Augustin Daly's Company rendered the third act of "A Night Off," and Rice's Company gave the first act of "Little Christopher." Mrs. Kendal recited "Ostler Joe." The patronesses were Mrs. Hilborne L. Roosevelt, Mrs. Theodore Gilman, Mrs. Frederick Harriman, Mrs. Stephen H. Thayer, Mrs. George Choate, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. E. C. Owen, Mrs. Harry Holbrook, Mrs. W. D. Goodwin, Mrs. Edward Winslow, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. A. Carter, Mrs. John Reid, Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart, Miss Mary K. Choate, Mrs. Norton P. Otis, Miss Maria Gerard Messenger, Mrs. William Budd, Mrs. Edward Harriman, Mrs. Daniel P. Hayes, Mrs. William M. Williams, Mrs. P. F. Bellinger, Mrs. John I. Howe, Mrs. Robert Hoe, Mrs. F. Clendenin, Mrs. John I. Northrup, Mrs. J. Fowler Trow, Mrs. L. McIntosh Ward, Mrs. F. W. R. Eschmann, Mrs. George Haven Putnam, Mrs. Charles E. Hitchings, Mrs. H. T. Thebaud, Miss M. M. Tracy, and Miss Nellson.

—Wednesday's Dinners, Receptions, and Teas.—Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Mrs. Henry Sloane, and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt were among the dinner givers Wednesday evening. Mrs. Hamilton Louis Hoppin of 44 West Eleventh Street was at home informally Wednesday. Mrs. Wesley Harper gave the first of a series of teas. Mrs. H. G. Autenrieth and the Misses Autenrieth of 156 East Forty-sixth Street gave an afternoon and evening reception. There were music and elaborate floral decorations at the large reception given by Mrs. William Cullen Brewster of 24 East Sixty-fourth Street from 4 to 7 o'clock. The wife of Lieut. L. L. Reamey of the navy, formerly Miss Brewster, and Miss Herbert, the daughter of the Secretary of the Navy, assisted. Many invitations were sent out for the reception by Mrs. James A. Blanchard, at 3 East Seventy-seventh Street, Wednesday evening.

—An Anniversary Dinner.—Mr. and Mrs. M. O'Brien of 252 West Seventy-second Street gave a dinner last night at the Hotel Majestic, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the marriage of their daughter, Mrs. N. J. Cosgrove. Covers were laid for twenty-five persons. The tables were profusely decorated with roses. Among the guests, including the entire bridal party of a year ago, were Mr. and Mrs. John Roche, Miss Bouché, Miss McCormick, Miss Walsh, Miss McGowan, Miss Gannon, the Rev. Father Carroll, J. M. O'Brien, T. E. Cosgrove, William O'Brien, Frank O'Brien, M. E. Corbett, Eugene Ward, and Edward J. McCormick.

—Receptions Yesterday.—Among the receptions yesterday were those of Mrs. T. H. Talmage of 56 West Fifty-second Street, Mrs. F. B. Keech of 14 East Sixty-fifth Street, Mrs. Charles G. Peters of 179 Madison Avenue, Mrs. J. A. Trowbridge of 57 East Thirty-fourth Street, Mrs. Roger A. Pryor and Miss Fanny Pryor of 38 East Thirty-third Street, Mrs. Henry W. Everett of 48 West Thirty-ninth Street, Mrs. Cortlandt Schuyler Van Rensselaer of 27 West Eleventh Street, Mrs. Robert W. Taller and Mrs. J. Lee Taller of 16 East Seventy-second Street.

—The Women's University Club.—The regular monthly afternoon tea of the Women's University Club will take place to-morrow afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock, at 23 West Forty-fourth Street. Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Stockton will be the guests of the club. The Friday afternoon teas during February and March will be under the charge of Mrs. George G. Trask, (Vassar;) Miss Helen D. Brown, (Vassar;) Mrs. George A. Plimpton. (Wellesley;) Miss Katherine L. Mead, (Smith,) and Miss Elizabeth Briggs, (Radcliffe.)

—Weddings to Come.—The engagement of Miss Florence M. Ward, daughter of Cornelius Ward, to James E. Tripler, Jr., is announced. Miss Emily Welling, daughter of Mrs. Charles Hunt Welling, will be married to J. Noble Hays, at Calvary Church on Feb. 6. Cards have been issued for the wedding of Miss Edith Pennington, daughter of Col. and Mrs. A. C. M. Pennington, and Lieut. Godfrey H. Macdonald, First Cavalry, United States Army, which will take place on Feb. 23, in St. Cornelius's Chapel, on Governor's Island.

—Dinners Yesterday.—Among those who entertained at dinner yesterday were Mrs. Jesup of 555 Fifth Avenue, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish of 20 Gramercy Park, Mrs. Brayton Ives of 124 East Thirty-fourth Street, Mrs. Frederic J de Peyster of 7 East Forty-second Street, in honor of Miss Kingsland; Mrs. J. J. Emery, and Mrs. R. T. Wilson.

—Civitas Club's Meeting.—There was a large attendance at the monthly meeting Wednesday afternoon of the Civitas Club at 160 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn. Walter L. Hervey, President of the Teachers' College, New-York, gave an interesting address upon education. A meeting of the class for political study was held in the morning.

—Miss Thompson's Reading.—An interested audience gathered at the Exchange for Woman's Work, 12 East Thirtieth Street, Wednesday afternoon, to listen to the reading of scenes from "Trilby," by Miss Mary S. Thompson. Miss Thompson is charming, both as a woman and elocutionist, and her work was greatly appreciated.

—Engagement Announced.—The engagement of Miss Georgiana L. Berryman, daughter of Mrs. Charles H. Berryman, to H. Casimir De Rham, is announced. No date has been fixed for the marriage. Miss Berryman's sister is Mrs. Lorillard Spencer.

—Mr. and Mrs. Newton Dexter's Reception.—Mr. and Mrs. Newton Dexter, the latter formerly Miss Marie Lovell Brown, gave an elaborate reception at Music Hall Wednesday afternoon, from 4 until 7 o'clock.

—Mrs. John S. Martin's Reception.—Mrs. John Sayre Martin of 260 Madison Avenue has sent out cards for receptions to-morrow and on Feb. 2, from 4 until 7 o'clock P. M.

—Mrs. Murray's Receptions.—Mrs. Charles H. Murray of the Madison, 25 Madison Avenue, will receive from 4:30 to 7 o'clock on Friday afternoons, until May.

—Subscription Dance.—Miss Slade gave her fourth subscription dance in the large parlors of the Hotel Majestic last evening.

An Atchison Change.

S. B. Hynes has resigned the office of General Freight Agent of the Southern California Railroad. He had been in the service of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé since 1874. He worked his way up from the foot of the ladder, and has been an efficient official. It is understood that F. C. Gay, at present General Freight Agent of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, with office at Topeka, will succeed Mr. Hynes, and move his office to Los Angeles. The office of General Freight Agent of the Atchison system will be abolished.

O'Neill's,

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

Children's Clothing.

BOYS' DEPT.

Fine all-wool Cheviot Double-breasted Suits,

Blue, black, and mixtures, sizes 5 to 15 years,

$2.98; worth $4.98.

Ulster and Cape Overcoats,

$1.98; worth $3.75.

Kilt Suits, (2 pieces,) sizes 2 1-2 to 5 years,

$1.49; worth $3.98.

Boys' Long Pants Suits,

Sizes 14 to 19 years,

At Greatly-reduced Prices.

GIRLS' DEPT.

All-Wool Cloth Jackets,

Rough and smooth effects, dark and medium shades, half lined, 14 to 18 years' sizes,

$5.98; worth $12.98.

Misses' Dresses,

Plain and fancy materials, trimmed, sizes 6 to 14 years,

$3.98; former price $7.98.

Odd Lot

Children's Coats,

Fine cloth, white and colored, sizes 6 months to 5 years,

$1.98; former price $6.98.

Infants' White Dresses and Skirts,

Trimmed with embroidery or lace, slightly soiled, at

One-Quarter Value.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—The Monte Relief Society will give a package party at Terrace Garden to-night at 8 o'clock. A unique and attractive programme has been arranged. This will be the second of the series of entertainments to be given this season by the society, which has done a vast amount of good in relieving distress among the Hebrew poor.

—Mr. and Mrs Durward Lely, in recitals of Scottish song and story, will appear for the New-York Scottish Society at Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall this evening.

—The branch Post Office, Station A, will be removed from 21 East Houston Street to the new quarters at South Fifth Avenue and Prince Street to-morrow.

—The annual meeting of the Harlem Relief Society will be held to-morrow at 8:30 P. M., at the residence of Dr. Lucien C. Warner, 2,042 Fifth Avenue.

—The Treasurer of the Dr. Parkhurst testimonial fund, J. Langdon Erving of 37 Wall Street, reports subscriptions making the total $21,257.25.

Brooklyn.

—City Auditor Sutton has appointed Charles Baldwin of the Twenty-second Ward to a clerkship in his office, at $1,500 a year. Baldwin is a Republican.

—Justice Landon, in the Supreme Court, yesterday dismissed the application of ex-Policeman Thomas Maxwell for reinstatement.

—A jury in the Brooklyn City Court yesterday gave a verdict of $1,000 to Mrs. Louisa Klucken, in her suit against the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company. She sued for damages for being thrown from a car on June 22, 1893.

Long Island.

—Commissioners have been appointed to condemn the land necessary for the enlargement of the Town Hall at Jamaica.

—The Mattituck Literary Society has elected the following officers: President—Otto P. Hallock; Vice President—Mrs. C. W. Wickham; Secretary and Treasurer—John Downs.

—The Sag Harbor Board of Health appointed for the new year is made up as follows: William E. Dennison, William R. Reimann, John Sherry, William H. Youngs, George Kiernan, and George C. Raynor.

—The Trustees of Southampton have made a five years' contract with the Southampton Water Company for fire hydrants, to be placed at convenient points in the village.

—George R. Howell has been appointed Postmaster at

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Jan. 25-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

NOT FOR OPEN SALOONS

The Mayor Declares He Is Seeking to Shut out Crime.

EXPLAINS HIS VIEWS TO MINISTERS

He Would Rule for All Classes and His Aim Is to Bring About a Reform Upon a Substantial Basis.

It was another cold-water day in the Mayor's office yesterday. The Mayor said some interesting things to those who protested against allowing the saloons to be open on Sundays, and they said some interesting things to him.

The Mayor stated with positiveness that bosses had been banished from the City Hall, and that he was Mayor of all the people, saloon keepers as well as ministers. He made it clear again that he had no faith whatever in the present Sunday law.

Amasa J. Thornton, politician, from St. Lawrence County, was talking to the Mayor when the advance guard of the temperance people reached the office in the person of the Rev. Ferdinand C. Iglehart. After Mr. Thornton had retired, Mr. Iglehart, who represented the Methodist Preachers' Association, had a private conversation with Mr. Strong. Then the delegation from the American Temperance Union came in to give the Mayor its views. This is the association which meets in Chickering Hall and which at its meeting last Sunday passed resolutions condemning the Mayor for calling the liquor dealers into his councils.

Joseph A. Bogardus, who was the Prohibition candidate for Mayor in 1892, headed the delegation, which was made up of the Rev. Dr B. B. Tyler, the Rev. Dr. B. F. Da Costa, the Rev. J. A. B. Wilson, the Rev. J. B. English, the Rev. Dr. Alfred Myers, and Messrs. Eugene Underhill, W. Jennings Demorest, William T. Wardwell, Treasurer of the Standard Oil Company, and Miss Julia Colman of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Mr. Bogardus introduced the Rev. Dr. Tyler as the first speaker. Mr. Tyler carefully refrained from reading the Chickering Hall resolutions.

He said he believed that the Mayor would leave the chair at the end of the term a paragon of wisdom, so many people were instructing him. He then told the Mayor that he was doubtless aware that an intense feeling had been aroused by his supposed attitude toward the liquor traffic.

"We come as your friends," he declared. "We prayed, worked, and voted for your election. Our confidence in you is unabated. We do not come here to find fault. It is our purpose, in our pulpits and churches and as good citizens, to help as much as we can to make your administration a success. We have even greater confidence in your ability than you seem to have yourself. It is reported that you said yesterday the excise law is a dead letter. But we think that you can and will enforce the law. We are not opposed to any change in the laws which tend to a higher and a purer morality in the community, but we are unalterably opposed to a change that will lower the tone of public morals."

"That is a platform upon which we can shake hands cordially," said the Mayor. "Now, what I want is a law that will put an end, as far as possible, to the crime that springs from the present law. I doubt if any minister of the Gospel desires more than I do to see all saloons closed on Sunday. But the customs of the country and the people have made that practically impossible. We have in this city more German inhabitants than almost any German city except Berlin, and more Irish citizens than almost any Irish city but Dublin.

"The foreign population from other countries is also very large, and those who make up this population must be considered in our attempt to solve this problem. I believe that it is better to coax than to drive. The liquor dealers informed me that there are from 2,500 to 3,000 organized liquor dealers and about as many more who are not organized. I want to get hold of the organized liquor dealers and see if we cannot get on some ground where we can treat with them—praying ground, if you will, gentlemen. My great desire is to find a means that will prevent so much crime. I don't know that I will be able to do so.

"The last election wiped out bosses in this office, and you must remember that I am the Mayor of the grog-shop keepers as well as the Mayor of the ministers. Now, I want to bring everybody around to agree on something which will relieve the present condition of affairs. There must be legislation, and we must agree on something, but what in the world it will be I do not know. To bring this about, you must let me talk to the liquor dealers as well as to others. You may abuse me if you want. I rather enjoy a little abuse. I do not object to a foe who is manly."

Dr. Tyler said, "I can see that we are aiming toward the same point, although we may differ in the way of reaching it. Of course, you know the difference between the men who are before you now and the liquor dealers?"

"Oh, well, we won't discuss that question," said the Mayor.

The Rev. J. A. B. Wilson made a speech on prohibition. The liquor dealers were a lawless class, he declared. He said that Tammany was bribed to permit what it was now proposed to allow by law. The saloon keepers would still break the law if they were allowed to keep open half the day. He maintained that the contest against the liquor traffic was "war to the knife and the knife to the hilt." Dr. Wilson was quite confident that he could enforce the law in his precinct if he had the power.

William T. Wardwell, Treasurer of the Standard Oil Company, demanded, most respectfully, that the Mayor enforce the present law.

The Rev. Dr. De Costa and the Rev. Alfred Myers and Miss Colman also made brief speeches. W. Jennings Demarest told how, in 1887, the temperance people met in Masonic Hall and threatened to impeach the Mayor if the saloons were not kept closed on Sundays. The next Sunday they were all kept closed.

"Was there less drunkenness on that Sunday?" asked the Mayor.

"Yes," said Mr. Demarest.

"There was?" went on the Mayor, as though unconvinced. Then he told what the result was when, through the influence of Gov. Fenton, who was a good temperance man, the saloons were all closed up. Yet drunkenness on Sunday increased.

"I don't want to open the saloons on Sunday," the Mayor declared. "I do want to stop the crime which results from the present law. Why not have a law providing that the curtains and shutters be down during the hours of sale on Sunday? I don't know that I want such a law. The Legislature can make the law. I want to do something to reform this city. But you all must help me. You can abuse me if you like, but let us try and do the very best we can and get the best obtainable results."

Mr. Demarest wanted the Mayor to withdraw the word abuse, and he said that he had not been abused by the gentlemen present, but that he had been at Chickering Hall.

"I am glad I began this agitation," said the Mayor. "I think we will accomplish something by it. I have received many letters since it began; some from preachers advocating opening the saloons on Sundays between certain hours. One of these letters is from a minister who is a tower of strength among you.

"I shall try to enforce the law, but to do it would fill every station house, jail, and workhouse, and about all the houses that the city could rent for jails besides."

"I would fight it out on that line, as Gen. Grant said," remarked Mr. Demarest.

"Well, I was a pretty good Grant man," said the Mayor, "but on whatever line I fight it out on I shall look for your support."

The Mayor then conversed confidentially with some of his callers. Dr. Tyler afterward said that the Mayor was right in consulting with saloon keepers as well as with ministers and prohibitionists in his efforts to solve the problem.

LIQUOR SELLING ON SUNDAY.

New License Law Proposed by the Liquor Dealers' Association.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Morris Tekulsky and Henry Hirsch, President of the Liquor Dealers' Association, to-day brought to Albany the following Excise bill, which was introduced in the House by Mr. Wieman, (Rep., Kings,) and will be presented in the Senate to-morrow by Mr. Lamy of Buffalo:

Section 1. That in cities of the first and second class the sale of strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale, and beer on Sunday shall be legal when sold upon licensed premises between the hours of 6 o'clock and 8 o'clock in the morning, and between the hours of 2 o'clock in the afternon and 12 at midnight; provided, that such business is conducted in a quiet and orderly manner. Shades are to be drawn, so that no view may be had from the street as to the business conducted on the premises. Between the hours of 8 o'clock in the morning and 2 o'clock in the afternoon on Sunday, such licensed place shall be closed and kept closed.

Sec. 2. Any violation of this act shall be a misdemeanor.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Board of Excise or such other board of competent authority, upon proof of conviction, for violation of this act, to immediately revoke the license issued for said premises.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE EMPIRE

What Manager Charles Frohman Has Accomplished in Two Years of Energetic Theatrical Work.

The second anniversary of the opening of the Empire Theatre was made memorable to those in attendance on the performance of "The Masqueraders" last night, by the receipt of coupons entitling them to the most elaborate souvenirs ever distributed by Charles Frohman or by any other manager. The souvenirs were in the form of high brass candelabra, with three branches, and elegant shades for each of the three candles. On the base and branches are bas reliefs, showing scenes from each of the successful plays which have been produced at the Empire during the two years of its career as a theatre. Properly to pack the souvenirs requires two very large boxes, and it was impracticable to deliver it at the theatre. So a coupon was presented which calls for the souvenir on presentation by the holder.

Since the Empire was opened by Charles Frohman, Jan. 24, 1893, seven remarkably successful plays have been produced in the house, six of them by the stock company and one, "The Bauble Shop," by John Drew. The first, "The Girl I Left Behind Me," ran through the entire first season. Then came "Liberty Hall," "The Councillor's Wife," "Sowing the Wind," "Gudgeons," and "The Masqueraders," still at the height of its popularity. One play, "The Younger Son," proved a failure, and Mr. Frohman promptly bowed to the judgment of the public and withdrew it, in pursuance of his policy, as originally announced, to have only successes on the stage of the Empire.

During the two years that Mr. Frohman has made such an enviable record for the Empire Theatre, he has also achieved many other remarkable managerial feats. He has introduced John Drew as a star, and provided him with three successful plays, "The Masked Ball," "The Butterflies," and "The Bauble Shop"; produced Bronson Howard's "Aristocracy" and Oscar Wilde's "Lady Windermere's Fan," and the English farce, "Charley's Aunt," which ran at the Standard more than ten months and is now nearing the end of its fourth month in Philadelphia; revived "Shenandoah" and "The Girl I Left Behind Me" on a magnificent scale at the Academy; brought Annie Russell back to the stage, and reintroduced William Gillette to New-York, in his successful farce, "Too Much Johnson." During this time he has kept fifteen companies on the road, numbering nearly 400 actors, and his Empire stock company has crossed the continent twice.

BURGLARS IN COLD SPRING HARBOR

They Break Into the Post Office, Which is in an Unlucky Store.

COLD SPRING HARBOR, L. I., Jan. 24.—Burglars broke into the Post Office at this place last night and blew open the safe with dynamite. They secured a check for $500 and $325 in cash. The Post Office is in the store of Seaman & Bennett, on a pier, in a secluded portion of the harbor.

Besides ransacking the Post Office and tearing open a number of letters, the thieves searched the store and got considerable cash and some private papers. They also took away a quantity of merchandise. It is thought by the authorities that the burglars came here in a boat and that they had a larger craft anchored some distance from the shore. Mrs. Fannie Leek, the Postmistress, had taken home a considerable sum of money.

The store of Seaman & Bennett has been burglarized more times than any other place in the village. Two years ago it was entered and the thieves took a horse and wagon from the firm's stable to cart away the property they stole.

THE ICE CARNIVAL AT OTTAWA

Many Visitors from New-York State—The Great Ball of the Season.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 24.—A large number of strangers came to the city to-day from all points to attend the ice carnival. A special train from Prescott, Canada, brought a crowd from Ogdensburg, Watertown, Malone, and the St. Lawrence district of New-York State. Many came from Quebec and Montreal.

The features of to-day's enjoyment was the national concert in the Grand Opera House, and the carnival ball. Gov. Morton of New-York and Gov. Woodbury of Vermont wrote, expressing their regret at not being able to be present. All the wives of the Ministers of the Cabinet were on the committee, and the affair, which was the social event of the season, was a splendid success. It is, however, on such an occasion that the absence of Lord Aberdeen and the Vice Regal party is felt.

Suicide After Being Put in Jail.

PORT CLINTON, Ohio, Jan. 24.—George E. St. John, a well-known business man of this place, was found guilty of securing money by false pretenses by a jury in the Common Pleas Court this morning. The verdict was rendered at 4 A. M., and an hour later St. John was lodged in jail. As soon as he was left alone in his cell he shot himself through the head, dying instantly.

STATE EDITORS GATHER

Second Annual Meeting of the Republican Association.

RECEPTION AT THE UNION LEAGUE

Addresses by President Sleicher, William Berri, and Others—To be Received by Mayor Strong To-Day.

The second annual meeting of the Republican Editorial Association, State of New-York, was opened yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel with an address by John A. Sleicher of The Mail and Express, President of the association.

Mr. Sleicher spoke chiefly of the country newspapers as leaders of public opinion in the localities in which they are published and as important factors in party politics. He closed his address by speaking of the recent Republican victory, and recommending the selection of a committee to which every member in the association shall be invited to contribute his suggestions.

William Berri of The Brooklyn Standard-Union read a paper on "The Passing of the Hell Box." Typesetting machines, he said, have in great measure crowded out of the composing rooms of newspapers the incompetent men who make use of the "hell box," the catch-all for the results of their bad work with type.

A. O. Bunnell of The Dansville Advertiser, Secretary and Treasurer of the association, gave details of the work of the association last year, the regular meeting at Saratoga the day before the Republican Convention, and the two meetings of the Advisory Board. During the last campaign no assistance had been received by the association, he said, from the Republican State Committee. After his report had been read, an adjournment was taken for luncheon.

After luncheon a paper on "The (so-called) German Press in the United States" was read by Dr. E. H. Makk of the Rochester Volksblatt, and L. McKinstry of The Fredonia Censor read one on "Faction Fights—A Plea for Principle."

When these papers had been read, the editors, about 100 strong, marched in a body to the Union League Club, the members of which had tendered them a reception.

They were received in the library of the clubhouse by Gen. Horace Porter, President of the club; Cornelius N. Bliss, John D. Dutcher, Col. Frederick D. Grant, Commodore Van Sanford, Emerson Foote, S. H. Wales, Elihu Root, State Treasurer Colvin, and W. J. Arkell.

After the reception a collation was served, and Gen. Horace Porter made a brief address of welcome on behalf of the Union League. No body of men ever entertained by the club, he said, were so welcome as the Republican editors of the State press. President Sleicher responded on behalf of the association. Later on, the members were shown through the clubhouse.

The editors visited Koster & Bial's in the evening in a body.

The members in attendance at the meeting are:

E. L. Adams, Advertiser, Elmira.
E. W. Addis, Standard, Brewster.
C. M. Alvord, Gazette, Livonia.
W. J. Arkell, Judge, New-York.
J. B. Alexander, Times, Oswego.
A. O. Brunnell, Advertiser, Dansville.
H. A. Brockway, Times, Watertown.
W. E. Bassier, News, Middleburg.
E. E. Byam, Citizen, Rome.
A. E. Blunck, Republican, Johnstown.
Ida M. Blake, Republican, Carmel.
E. H. Butler, News, Buffalo.
H. R. Bryan, Republican, Hudson.
F. L. Brace, Star, West Winfield.
W. C. Burgess, Gazette, Newark.
W. E. Churchill, Republican, Weedsport.
Jere Coughlin, Herald, Watertown.
Willard A. Cobb, Journal, Lockport.
W. H. Clark, Standard, Cortland.
A. B. Colvin, Times, Glens Falls.
W. B. Collins, Leader, Gloversville.
H. A. Dudley, New-Yorker, Warsaw.
Andrew Davidson, Republican, Cooperstown.
J. W. Darrow, Courier, Chatham.
John Dwyer, Herald, Sandy Hill.
A. J. Deal, Herald, Fairport.
W. D. Davis, Union, Schenectady.
W. R. Duval, News, Riverhead.
G. S. Ellicott, Union, Mount Morris.
A. W. Ferrin, Republican, Salamanca.
John M. Francis, Times, Troy.
Charles S. Francis, Times, Troy.
E. C. Fisk, Sentinel, Mayville.
Ernest A. Fay, Courier and Freeman, Potsdam.
George L. Fox, News, Middleburg.
E. P. Gardner, Journal, Canandaigua.
J. J. Guernsey, Republican, Rome.
C. H. Grose, Journal, Ballston.
B. Gillam, Judge, New-York.
H. P. Gillett, Leader, Gawanda.
Fred P. Hall, Journal, Jamestown.
John H. Hunt, Express, Sag Harbor.
Frank S. Hull, Journal, Newburg.
G. B. Helme, Journal, Nyack.
F. H. Hurd, Tribune, Medina.
E. B. Hard, Times, Cobleskill.
Marc D. Johnson, Register, Randolph.
Henry Krempel, Volksblatt, Utica.
Jay E. Klock, Freeman, Rondout.
Kirkpatrick, Jr., Times, Lansingburg.
J. H. Knapp, Advertiser, Auburn.
W. F. Kline, Democrat, Amsterdam.
P. F. Milmore, Journal, Canastota.
T. F. McIntosh, Republican, Delhi.
Dr. E. H. Makk, Volksblatt, Rochester.
Arthur McArthur, Budget, Troy.
Charles F. Milliken, Times, Canandaigua.
L. McKinstry, Censor, Fredonia.
C. S. Munger, Citizen, Herkimer.
H. J. Niles, Enterprise, Springwater.
H. A. Phillips, Journal, Lowville.
G. R. Peck, Advertiser, Auburn.
Robert P. Porter, Press, New-York.
Thomas P. Peters, Times, Brooklyn.
John I. Platt, Eagle, Poughkeepsie.
John A. Place, Times, Oswego.
A. Roberts, Advertiser, Addison.
Samuel Ritchie, Journal, Newburg.
M. E. Rowe, Republican, Sing Sing.
W. A. Smyth, Times, Oswego.
C. K. Sanders, News, Nunda.
H. D. Stevens, Farmer, Malone.
C. E. Sheldon, News, Sherman.
Charles J. Shults, News, Cherry Creek.
Carroll E. Smith, Journal, Syracuse.
E. G. Salisbury, Courier, Geneva.
O. M. Shedd, Star, Poughkeepsie.
A. A. Smith, Republican and Journal, Ogdensburg.
A. R. Scott, Republican, Geneseo.
John A. Sleicher, Mail and Express, New-York.
J. W. Slauson, Press, Middletown.
John D. Stivers, Times, Middletown.
T. Sanderson, Chronicle, Walton.
W. A. Suydam, Sentinel, New-Brighton.
Frank B. Smith, Herald, Perry.
Hiram Tate, Advertiser, Warwick.
C. Van Alstyne, Leader, Gowanda.
J. T. Williams, Observer, Dunkirk.
Ernest R. Willard, Democrat and Chronicle, Rochester.
Charles L. Wallace, Observer, Rockville Centre.
Elias Vair, News, Waterloo.
Vancullen Jones, Herald, Bolgeville.
Charles R. Sherlock, Standard, Syracuse.
Howard G. White, Standard, Syracuse.
W. O. Bunn, Courier, Geneva.
G. E. Marcellus, Gazette, Leroy.
O. B. Rhoades, Standard, Watertown.
William Berri, Standard-Union, Brooklyn.
T. F. Mannix, Press, Plattsburg.
G. E. Priest, Journal, Ithaca.
H. A. Bruner, American, Albion.
G. W. Pratt, Journal, Corning.
H. C. Diefendorf, Free Press, Fort Plain.
G. P. H. McVay, Uptown Press.
M. R. Sackett, Tribune, Gouverneur.
J. M. Williams, Register, Phoenix.
F. B. Garrett, Times, Syracuse.
W. H. Hamlin, Journal, Canandaigua.
W. H. Tefft, Chronicle, Whitehall.
J. H. Durkel, Advertiser, Fort Edwards.

The association will hold a short session at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this morning, after which the members will have a reception at the New Manhattan Athletic Club. Mayor Strong will receive them at the City Hall at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and in the evening representative Republicans of New-York City will entertain them at dinner at Delmonico's.

L. Napoleon Levy Resigns.

L. Napoleon Levy, United States Loan Commissioner for New-York County, who was appointed by ex-Gov. Flower, has tendered his resignation to Gov. Morton.

IT MAY AFFECT THE ARCHBISHOP

Naming Cardinal Gibbons to Consider Bishop McQuaid's Case May Mean Changes in New-York.

The dispatch from Rome confirming the news published in The New-York Times some weeks ago that the authorities of the Catholic Church had decided to punish Bishop McQuaid of Rochester for his attack on Archbishop Ireland has excited much speculation among the priests of the Archdiocese and Province of New-York.

The censure was expected, but not for some time, as Rome usually moves very slowly in such cases. It was thought that it would come through the regular channel of ecclesiastical procedure, and that the Archbishop of New-York would be asked to sit in judgment on his suffragan. The fact that Rome has taken the matter out of his hands and placed it in charge of Cardinal Gibbons is looked upon as significant of coming events.

Rome is very punctilious in according to local authority the honor and duty of taking full charge of its own affairs, and never changes its custom except when it is felt that the local authority will not act in accordance with the facts of the case because of prejudice, or when it wishes to show displeasure with the immediate superior as well as with the person to be disciplined.

The activity of Archbishop Corrigan in opposing Archbishop Ireland, it is argued, might prevent him from doing justice to a dispute between that prelate and one of his own friends, and his own interference in matters in which the Archbishop of St. Paul was solely interested has given serious displeasure in Rome. It is now said that one of the matters which Bishop McDonnell was to attend to in Rome was to prevent the Propaganda from acting in the McQuaid matter as long as possible.

Before starting for Europe, Bishop McDonnell passed the night at the Archbishop's house, in Madison Avenue, and the lights in the Archbishop's apartments were burning long after the usual hour for retiring. In the morning the Archbishop accompanied the Bishop to the steamer.

The choice of Cardinal Gibbons as representative of Rome is a direct blow at Archbishop Corrigan, and seems to confirm the prediction that in the coming changes in the Catholic hierarchy Cardinal Gibbons will be transferred to New-York.

The Ireland matter is not the only charge Rome has against Bishop McQuaid. His trouble with Father Lambert several years ago, the cause of which was the priest's criticism of an anonymous letter published in a local paper by the Bishop, gave a bad impression. Father Lambert was suspended and removed from his parish, but appealed to Rome, where the case was decided against the Bishop. The priests of the diocese have made many complaints of the conduct of the Bishop toward them.

It is thought among the priests that Bishop McQuaid will resign to prevent his retirement. Bishop McDonnell is mentioned as his successor. Bishop McQuaid was said to have been in the city yesterday in consultation with Archbishop Corrigan about his case. His presence was denied at the archiepiscopal residence.

GERMAN FARMERS AGITATED.

They Demand a Law to Stop Trading on Grain Options and Lowering the Price of Their Products.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Charles de Kay, the American Consul General at Berlin, reports to the State Department that the depression of prices for grain and other agricultural products continues to agitate the representatives of the agricultural and land-owning classes everywhere in Europe as it does at home.

Attention has already been called to the resolutions adopted by agriculturists' unions in London last month, which were directed against speculation in grain on the Exchanges, accompanied by special request to the British Government that trading in fictitious food values be forbidden by law owing to the harm it does by lowering prices, and that only such trades shall be lawful as are based upon the actual articles. Similar action has been taken in Germany. At the meeting of the Central Agricultural Union of Saxony it was claimed that the present price of grain does not cover the cost of production, and a change of conditions is not to be expected without a change of laws; besides grain, most of the other agricultural lines are in bad plight, if not equally ruined; intelligence, thrift, and personal industry no longer suffice to maintain the existence of farmers and leaseholders.

In addition to demanding a sort of anti-option law, the resolutions called for the abrogation of all customs bonus for grain and mill products, asked the Government to establish granaries similar to those of the West, and expressed the hope that their establishment would permit the War Department to buy for the army "such breadstuffs only as grow on German soil."

Consul General de Kay says these movements of the Prussion agriculturists have so far produced no audible echo in the Reichstag, and nothing definite is known regarding the weight which will be given them by the Government.

ONE THOUSAND FAMILIES STARVING

Appeal for Aid for the People of St. John's—The Legislature to Adjourn.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 24.—The Legislature will adjourn to-morrow for a recess of six weeks. The elections will be held in the interim, and arrangements will be completed for the submission to the country of the question of the confederation of Newfoundland with Canada.

The alleged attempt on the part of a number of leading Whitewayite politicians to prevent a compromise between several firms that are financially embarrassed and their creditors has been defeated by the firm action of the Supreme Court.

An appeal from the clergy of this place to the outside world for assistance for the starving people, which was published to-day, says that about 1,000 families are now starving in this city.

Atalanta Boat Club's Reception.

The forty-seventh annual ball and reception of the Atalanta Boat Club will be held at the Lenox Lyceum on Wednesday night, Jan. 30. The Lyceum will be decorated with flowers, shrubs, and a generous supply of bunting, together with the numerous trophy colors won in all the important open regattas of the United States. The Seventh Regiment Band will furnish the music for promenade and dancing. The opening march will take place at 10 o'clock.

The Reception Committee consists of President Howard A. MacLean, George Burt Heath, Edmund P. Bunce, Thomas E. Ellison, H. Van Holland, and Paul Schultz.

The Kendals' Costumes.

Joseph Putney appeared at the Custom House yesterday in behalf of Actor William H. Kendal, from whom the customs authorities wish to collect duty on the costumes used in "Lady Clancarty," on the ground that they were not entitled to free admission, as they were entirely new. Mr. Putney said he was prepared to show that the costumes had been in use five years in England. A hearing in the case was set for to-day.

WEIGHING THE SMITH BILL

Its Chances of Passing the Senate Under Discussion.

A STRONG FEELING AGAINST IT

Many Men on Both Sides Regard It as a Sound Measure, but It Does Not Satisfy the Silver Senators.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—There was a good deal of quiet discussion among Senators to-day regarding the outlook for financial legislation, but nothing was advanced of a nature to inspire confidence in the passage of a bill. The bill introduced yesterday by Mr. Smith of New-Jersey has been examined carefully by Senators on both sides of the Chamber. Several Senators today assured him that they regarded it as very sound, and would be glad of an opportunity to vote for it. Senator Gordon of Georgia was one of these. Mr. Smith said to a correspondent of The New-York Times that, so far as he could learn, the conservative sentiment of the Senate was in favor of his bill. It remained to be seen how it would be regarded by the Finance Committee. Mr. Smith believes that the establishment of a monetary commission would have beneficial results. He could not see any sound reason for opposition to his proposition.

Mr. Smith takes the ground that it will be necessary to provide for the immediate needs of the Treasury, and that the bond provision in his bill is regarded by sound financiers as the best possible means of providing the necessary revenue pending any change in the currency system which may be devised by a commission or the Congress. There is absolutely no politics in the bill, and Mr. Smith does not think the silver Senators have any reason to fear that the proposed commission would be composed of narrow-minded men. He believes that the President and the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House would name men to this commission whose abilities and breadths would inspire confidence. Mr. Smith realizes that the silver men are opposed to the appointment of a commission of the kind he proposes, and to any legislation which does not contemplate the free coinage of silver.

In discussing the question this afternoon Senator Teller said that there was not the slightest prospect of the Smith bill passing the Senate. The silver men, he said, did not believe that they would get fair representation on the monetary commission appointed in the manner proposed in the bill, and they were unalterably opposed to the issue of bonds. Mr. Teller intimated that the only proposition to which the silver men would subscribe would be one contemplating an enlargement of the revenues by increasing the tax on certain dutiable articles. The increase of the tax on beer to $2 a barrel would be acceptable to the silver men, he added, and he had no doubt that such a proposition would pass the Senate. The Allison exchequer note plan outlined last night in these dispatches is not acceptable to the silver men, who regard it as a makeshift. Makeshifts now are very distasteful to them, principally because they think the prospects of a free-silver bill are brightening, and that if they shall present a solid front against the temptation of the Allison bond they soon will succeed in their aims.

A conservative Senator to-night said to a correspondent of The New-York Times that Mr. Allison undoubtedly meant to conciliate the silver men when he advanced his idea of exchequer notes. "The Presidential bee is buzzing faintly in Mr. Allison's bonnet," this Senator said, "and he is not losing any opportunities to curry favor with the factions. In this case he has made a mistake, for I am confident that the silver men will not agree to his proposition." Senator Stewart declared this afternoon that the Smith bill did not stand "A ghost of a chance," and that the Allison plan was equally distasteful to him. "The Treasury has the power to get out of its present scrape," he said, "by using silver, and if it does not choose to do so, the blame must rest on it alone." Mr. Stewart believes the silver men are fast getting the "weather gauge" of their opponents, and he opposes any concessions.

The members of the Finance Committee had little to say to-day on the subject of the financial outlook. At the next meeting of the committee, the Republicans will announce their indorsement of the Allison plan, and it is believed that Mr. Vest will be instructed to bring in a bill embodying its general scope. In view of the attitude of the silver Senators, there does not appear to be much probability that such a bill will be passed, although a determined effort on both sides of the chamber might render the opposition of the silver men ineffectual.

LARGE INCREASE IN REVENUES.

Talk with Congressman McMillin About the Beer Tax.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Representative McMillin of the Ways and Means Committee and Chairman of the sub-committee to which was referred the proposition to double the beer tax was asked to-day what action the committee had taken or was likely to take in relation to the matter. He said:

"Our committee has not acted on the measure. I spent a good portion of to-day in conference with Secretary Carlisle and Commissioner of Internal Revenue Miller, concerning the revenues, and the necessity for increased revenues. I would not, of course, detail our conversation. The Secretary, I may say, however, is much encouraged by the increase of revenues this month. He does not think the deficiency of revenue will continue a great while.

"Commissioner Miller has had an estimate made by the Collectors of Internal Revenue as to the number of persons and corporations who will pay the income tax, from which it seems there will be much more collected from that source than the department's estimate when the income-tax bill was under consideration.

"The revenues are picking up. During this fiscal year we have collected from internal revenue sources eight millions more money than we did during the corresponding period of last year.

"The sugar tax has yielded but little revenue yet, because of the large stocks of free sugar on hand when the tariff law went into effect. But from that source we shall from now on receive heavy revenues.

"In answer to your question, I would say that I presume it will not be our policy to impose any additional tax on anything, without we need additional revenue. If we should need more, it will be the part of both policy and wisdom to raise it by taxation rather than by increasing our bonded indebtedness. What should be taxed additionally in the event of need for further taxes will be for the committee to determine."

"You say inquiries sent out develop the probability of an increase from the income tax over estimates of the department; on what do you base this?"

"On this. There are sixty-three collection districts in the United States. Returns of estimates have come in from only thirty-six of them, and the estimated number of persons and corporations that will be assessable therein is 243,510, and returns are not yet in from many of the heaviest districts, such as San Francisco, Brooklyn, Pittsburg, St. Louis, and Philadelphia. The Internal Revenue Department, computing by the census and other returns, only estimated 85,000 individual income-tax payers in the country. It is true the above number embraces both corporations and individuals. It looks as if the worst of the troubles from depleted revenues is over."

Gold Reserve $63,724,428.

Exporters withdrew $2,780,000 in gold from the Sub-Treasury yesterday, and $450,000 was withdrawn for other account. These withdrawals, like those of Wednesday, were intended for use in to-morrow's shipments, exporters wishing to count, sort, and weigh the gold, in order to send abroad selected coin, which alone is profitable at current rates of foreign exchange. There were intimations yesterday at the Sub-Treasury of further withdrawals to-day. The gold reserve now stands at $63,724,428.

MR. VALENTINE'S PLAN THWARTED

The Track Over Which He Meant to Take Materials for His New House Torn Up in the Night.

WOODSBURG, L. I., Jan. 24.—An abandoned railroad track connecting the tracks of the Far Rockaway Branch of the Long Island Railroad with the grounds of the Cedarhurst Steeplechasing Association was torn up last night by a big gang of Italians from New-York. The work was carried on under cover of darkness. The Italians came down on a late train, and, after lighting their lanterns, were conducted to the track and were soon at work.

The track had not been used since the association gave up the Spring and Fall steeplechase meets. For the last two or three years it had been almost hidden by weeds and rubbish. Every few hundred feet fences had been built over it. The switch connection where the tracks joined those of the Long Island Railroad was taken out long ago. Some surprise was created a few days ago when a gang of men appeared and put in a new switch connection. The switch connection, however, as subsequent events proved, was put in in order so that a house could be built at Cedarhurst.

Benjamin E. Valentine, a lawyer, was to build the house, and, as the track ran near the site of his proposed residence, he induced the Long Island Railroad Company to put in the new switch, believing it would be a saving of time to have the lumber and other material to be used in the construction of the house switched over onto the old track and run down to his grounds.

The track ran through the old Wood estate, now owned by the Hewlett's Land and Improvement Company, and when it learned of Lawyer Valentine's intention to run a train of freight cars over the abandoned track it feared that such action would interfere with a clause in the deed that conveyed the roadbed to the Cedarhurst Racing Association. This clause was in effect that if at any time the track should be abandoned the land over which it ran should revert to the original owners.

In order to keep on the safe side, the Hewlett's Land and Improvement Company hired the gang of Italians and had the track torn up. It is well known here that the officers of the improvement company have been at odds with Lawyer Valentine for years, and it is believed that it was as much to get square with the lawyer as anything else that the track was removed. Mr. Valentine may take action in the courts.

THE LOTOS CLUB AND AMERICAN ART

Fund to Purchase One or More Pictures at the Spring Exhibition.

To the everlasting credit of the Lotos Club of this city the movement is on foot among its members to get together a fund to be known as the "Lotos Club Fund for the Encouragement of American Art." The object of this fund will be the purchase of one or more pictures, painted in this country by American artists, and exhibited at the Spring exhibition of 1895, of the National Academy of Design, in this city. The paintings thus purchased are to be selected jointly by a jury of the Academy and the Art Committee of the Lotos Club, and will become the property of the club. The idea is a most excellent one, and cannot fail to be of the utmost encouragement to home talent. The recent sales at our exhibitions have been so few and so little interest has been shown, that this action of the Lotos Club is sure to have a beneficial effect, and to call attention in a substantial way to the men of a profession which offers few inducements in these days other than the pleasure of their work.

The Academy, too, is sorely in need of some attraction for the better men. The apathy of buyers and the modest attendance at the exhibitions of the national institution need scarcely to be dwelt upon here, and any movement tending to infuse interest or stimulate activity will be welcome.

Many members have already subscribed to the fund, and much interest is being taken in the enterprise. Pictures have long since been a feature of the Lotos Club, and there is quite a percentage of the art guild among its members. The club already possesses a number of excellent examples of American art, and each new work acquired in this manner will be a monument to its good sense, its patriotism, and its foresight.

CONSUL BOWEN MAKES HIS DEFENSE

Answers Charges Made When He Was Nominated for Consul General.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—H. W. Bowen, United States Consul at Barcelona, Spain, recently nominated to be Consul General at the same port, was before the Senate Committee on Commerce this morning on his own behalf.

After he was nominated for promotion charges were preferred against him by T. R. Van Cleave of Lake City, Mo., in which it was alleged that Mr. Bowen had been guilty of collecting fees in his office in excess of those allowed by law. The complaint cited one instance in particular, in connection with the importation of a number of jackasses.

Mr. Bowen denied the charges, and, it is said, produced the opinion in the minds of the committee that the allegations were groundless.

Lower Staid Away Too Long.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Oliver Lower enlisted in the Ninety-second Regiment at the beginning of the war. After two years' service he visited his family on a furlough, and then returned to the front. Since that time his wife heard nothing of him until yesterday, when he arrived in the city. Ten years after his disappearance she married Charles Santaus, and has five children by her second husband. Lower refused to molest the family, and left the city to-day. He has been in Washington Territory and State since the war.

FOR GOLD-BEARING BONDS

Chamber of Commerce's Plan to Uphold the Nation's Credit.

IN ACCORD WITH PRESIDENT'S VIEW

Favors the Creation of a Commission to Consider All the Phases of Monetary Reform.

MESSRS. SCHIFF AND IVES AT VARIANCE

Their Remarks About Gold Exporters and Banks—Mr. Schiff Leaves the Meeting.

Debate on a currency proposition at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday took an unexpected turn, when Jacob H. Schiff of the banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and Brayton Ives, President of the Western National Bank, came into mild collision.

Mr. Schiff had criticised the banks for insufficient patriotism. Mr. Ives resented the criticism in terms which Mr. Schiff construed as a slur on his firm. President Orr would not accept this construction, and rapped Mr. Schiff down when he attempted to speak upon it. Then Mr. Schiff quit the room.

The meeting had been specially called to consider a report from the Committee on Finance and Currency on a resolution adopted by the chamber Nov. 1, reciting that "the unelastic system of the currency is inadequate to the needs of the growing wants of the country, and that the committee be requested to consider and submit a practicable plan of reform that may be recommended by this Chamber for Congressional action."

When the report had been read, it was evident from the applause that had greeted it that it met the views of the meeting.

Mr. Schiff's Criticism.

Mr. Schiff rose to second a motion by Willis S. Paine that the report be accepted, and that the resolutions appended to it be adopted. He said:

"I second that motion, and in doing so I wish to express my hearty concurrence in the report of the committee. The time, unfortunately, has passed when we can discuss the question of the form of our currency. We have now gotten beyond that, and we need something more, as the report very properly points out—we need to protect immediately the life of the Nation in its finances, and it is incomprehensible to me how it is that Congress has not acted.

"There is one point I wish to lay stress upon, and it may not be sympathetic to some men here, but I must express it. I wish to direct my voice against the action of the banks. If we are to pass safely through this crisis, the management of our banks must act in a more patriotic manner. I know it takes courage to say so, but I shall say it. The exporters of gold cannot help themselves. They have to draw their exchange, and have nothing else to ship against it; but if the banks join with the exporters of gold, and draw the gold out of the Treasury, it is impossible for the Government to sustain its credit. I am confident the President of the United States has courage to do his part in this crisis, but there is no less a responsibility upon the Presidents of many of our banks, and if they will, instead of drawing gold out from the Treasury, pour it in, they can at this time do the country a great service by placing all the gold they have at the disposal of the United States Treasury. They have no gold obligations, but the Treasury of the United States has, and if the bank Presidents want to make the money of this country good they should do this."

A. S. Heidelbach of Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., one of the gold exporting firms, expressed his concurrence in Mr. Schiff's remarks. He said that when the last issue of bonds had been subscribed, the banks were repaid for the gold they had advanced for the subscriptions, gold being taken from the Sub-Treasury for that purpose. He thought the banks should not have undertaken in a surreptitious way to regain their gold. He moved that to the resolutions be added a proviso for the cancellation of the greenbacks as rapidly as retired, instead of their reissue.

Mr. Ives had been restive under the criticism of the banks, and he secured the floor for a reply. From the beginning his tone

he ought to help carry it through. And, Sir, it is because I have that feeling more than because I feel that the banks need any justification that I rise on this occasion. I hope that that thing will be done, and that every member here will do the best he can to carry out the objects of this report, because there will be no question between banks and bankers, between merchants and bankers.

"This is not a political question. It has been made one, unfortunately, and that is the reason the country is suffering to-day. It should be treated simply as a question for the good of the whole country, and Congress should be made to feel that, while perhaps we have no right to expect them to prepare a system in the brief time at their disposal which will be better than the currency system we have now, yet we have the right to demand from them the protection of the Government. The trouble to-day is not due to the currency, but is because the United States Government has said that it will pay its obligations in gold, and because, through the representations largely of the gentlemen who are criticising, the banks want gold. They have a perfect right to take the Government at its promise, and the reason there is apprehension to-day is because people see there is danger that the Government is going to have difficulty in keeping its promise.

"Now, there is only one thing to do, and that is to say: 'We want your gold now, and if you give us your gold, we will pay you back in gold.' If that statement is made by Congress in such a way that Europe can understand it, the exporters of gold will have no further trouble, for then their business will be at an end.

"In conclusion, as I am sometimes liable to express myself with more apparent earnestness than I feel, I wish to repeat that, in speaking for the banks and against unjust criticism, I do it with no unkind feelings, because I shall not admit for an instant that the gentlemen who have made the criticism have any unkind feelings toward the banks. I do it because I feel that it is of the greatest importance that we suppress any personal feelings we may have in this matter, and work together for what is not only now the common good but the common necessity."

Withdraws from the Chamber.

Mr. Schiff—I rise to a personal explanation. I am very much pleased that the gentleman, who has just sat down after the slurs which he cast upon my firm in particular because of the standing it has, and the money it has made—

President Orr—The gentleman is exceeding his privilege.

Mr. Schiff—Well, Sir, I take what Mr. Ives said as a slur.

President Orr—The gentleman will take his seat. His remarks are entirely out of order.

Mr. Schiff—I have no unkind feelings at all, but I don't like being slurred at.

President Orr—The gentleman will take his seat. He is out of order. I rule out such remarks.

Mr. Schiff—But, Sir, haven't I a right to resent what he said?

President Orr—Your remarks are out of order, Sir, and you must take your seat. You may appeal from the ruling of the Chair, if you desire to.

Mr. St. John—Mr. President, I did not, and do not now, make any debate upon this motion. I am present, and I am accounted as present, and there is much in that report that I cannot approve. I simply want to be recorded as regretting that some things I could not approve I am not enabled to approve of because I must not vote for the report as a whole.

Mr. Windmüller—I am very sorry, Mr. President, that any intimation should have been thrown out here which has aroused the ire of any gentleman.

The President—That is passed; I have ruled all that out.

There were cries of "Question!" whereupon President Orr said: "I did not hear the amendment seconded. If any gentleman wishes to second it he has an opportunity to do so now."

Mr. Windmüller—I second it.

At this time Mr. Schiff withdrew from the chamber.

President Orr—Then the question is upon the amendment offered by Mr. Hiedelbach. Will Mr. Heidelbach restate his amendment?

Mr. Heidelbach—My amendment was that in these resolutions it be resolved that when greenbacks or coin certificates be redeemed they shall be canceled and not reissued.

Mr. Rhoades—Before the question is put on that amendment, I desire to call attention to the second section of the report, at the foot of the first page, which abundantly covers that point.

Mr. Heidelbach—I withdraw the amendment.

The question was then put on the original motion, and the report and resolutions were adopted, with only one dissenting vote, that of Mr. St. John.

"I hear only one negative vote," said President Orr, "and the resolution is therefore adopted unanimously by all the rest." [Applause and laughter.]

The report of the committee which had led to this scene bore the signatures of John Harsen Rhoades, President of the Greenwich Savings Bank; William L. Trenholm, President of the American Surety Company; Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank, and Edward H. Perkins, Jr., President of the Importers and Traders' National Bank.

In offering it Mr. Rhoades regretted that George S. Coe had been incapacitated by illness from serving with his associates on the committee. Speaking for the signers, he said:

"So deeply do we feel the necessities of the hour, that we hope and trust the conclusions we have arrived at will not only meet with hearty response from our colleagues in this Chamber, but will be echoed throughout the land until the voice of the people, united with our own, shall be heard, demanding that the uncertainties of the present shall give way to prompt, wise, and judicious action on the part of the representatives of the people in Washington assembled.

Favor Gold-Bearing Bonds.

The report was as follows:

In their [the committee's] judgment, before a plan for a currency system, absolutely safe and at the same time elastic in its nature, can be formulated and become a law, confidence in the stability of our existing currency and in our power to maintain such currency on a parity with gold must be re-established on the part of our own people, and, what is of far greater importance, on the part of the nations of Europe who hold close commercial relations with our own.

To this end, in the judgment of your committee, there should be no further delay on the part of Congress in authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds bearing a rate of interest not exceeding 3 per cent., such bonds payable explicitly, principal and interest, in gold coin of the weight and fineness now fixed by law; to be used not only in maintaining the gold reserve, which is being depleted both through distrust and deficiency, in Treasury receipts under necessary expenditures, but also for the gradual withdrawal and cancellation of legal tenders and Treasury notes now in circulation. If deemed advisable, additional national bank note circulation to be provided for to an amount equal to such withdrawals of legal tender notes.

The objection which may be raised that the issue of a bond-stipulating payment in gold might reflect adversely on the bonds already issued, as suggesting the question whether these bonds also will be hereafter regarded as being payable in gold or its equivalent, has, the committee thinks, but little weight in view of the repeated pledges on the part of the Government and the known public sentiment of the people at large to sustain, at all hazards, the credit of the Nation, for this sentiment does exist and is held by a great majority of our people. Government bonds, payable in gold, principal and interest, can undoubtedly be negotiated on a better interest basis than those containing terms of payment as now expressed. Besides, a good currency law, established upon correct principles of finance, would forever remove the liability to the Government of being placed in a position other than that of its ability to pay all its obligations either in gold, or in currency on a parity with gold, in the markets of the world.

We now have in evidence the fact that United States bonds, payable principal and interest in currency, have been in existence for years, and that they have continuously been bought and sold on terms practically equal to other issues. Futhermore, States, municipalities, corporations, and individuals, relying upon the purpose and ability of the Government to maintain gold payments, have not hesitated to incorporate a gold clause in their own obligations when issued.

The further objection raised to an issue of bonds to retire legal-tender notes, that the Government would be compelled to pay interest where it now has created and uses a debt certificate free of interest, is best answered by the well-sustained belief that the renewed and permanent prosperity to the country which would follow a withdrawal of legal-tender notes now in circulation, and a thorough reform in our currency laws, would result in such large increased revenues to the Government as to far more than offset the interest paid, to say nothing of the improved credit of the Government itself in all the markets of the world arising from a voluntary retirement of a forced loan created during the exigencies of a great war.

Would Relieve the Existing Strain.

A bond issue on the lines laid down in this report is absolutely necessary, and must, in the end, be adopted, while longer delay carries with it grave danger to the welfare and prosperity of our people.

It is our belief that the result of such action on the part of Congress would at once relieve the existing strain; returning confidence would be felt, both at home and abroad; business would revive, and gold would once more begin to flow through the natural channels of commerce and local circulation, and find its way both into the vaults of the banks and the United States Treasury.

Under present conditions, it appears to your committee inexpedient for the Chamber to indorse or advocate any scheme for reforming the currency. It is wiser, in its judgment, for the Chamber to use its influence in endeavoring to secure provision for a competent commission to study the subject and to report a well-digested plan adapted to the needs and conditions of all classes of people and all sections of the country. It is only in this way that we can obtain permanent satisfaction in respect to our currency, and it is better to wait than incur risks by adopting hastily-devised expedients, the result of efforts to compromise principles which are, fundamentally irreconciliable. When the time comes for Congress to decide upon the report of the commission, this Chamber should be untrammeled through commitment to any plan, in order to so employ its influence as to aid in securing good legislation.

The reform of the currency can wait, but the Treasury of the United States cannot wait, and it ought not to be kept waiting a day for legislation empowering it to assure full value to the money the people now depend upon. This is the duty of the hour. This is what the Chamber should try to bring about immediately.

Your committee firmly believes that the masses of the people throughout the country understand the present situation, and are alive to its dangers; it believes that the voters, in a majority of the Congressional districts, will sustain their representatives in passing promptly whatever measures may be necessary for the relief of the Treasury, and it further believes that the real obstacle to such action is the reluctance of public men to put aside party issues and to unite in passing such currency laws as the honor, welfare, and dignity of the country demand.

Your committee submits that the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York is in a position to lead in denouncing and breaking down this inopportune intrusion of party spirit into a question that touches so profoundly the material interests of every citizen of the United States. Let us, therefore, send forth a call to our honest, intelligent fellow-citizens of all sections and all parties, to rally in support of the National credit and National honor, by insisting that those who represent them in Congress shall lay aside party differences, cease from petty maneuvring, and work together loyally and sincerely in expediting the passage of a law empowering the President to use the great credit of our country to protect its financial honor, and to insure to every man full value for the money he now has, and that which he must, for a long time still, accept in payment for his labor, or his crops, or his goods.

Commission to Consider the Currency.

Your committee would, therefore, offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Chamber is heartily in accord and sympathy with the expressed determination of the President of the United States to continue the sale of bonds to an extent necessary to maintain a proper gold reserve in the Treasury, even if he is forced to sell such bonds at a price out of proportion to the high credit which this Nation is entitled to in the markets of the world.

Resolved, That we respectfully urge upon Congress the necessity for prompt action in giving to the Secretary of the Treasury power to meet all the obligations of the Government, and to maintain all the money of the people on a gold basis, by authorizing the issue of bonds in sufficient amounts to accomplish these ends; and we call attention to the paralysis of the industries of the country, mainly caused by the distrust existing as to our determination to uphold the integrity of our currency. This distrust, we believe, cannot be relieved without such action as is proposed, to be followed by a thorough revision of our laws relating to the currency of the country.

Resolved, That in our judgment there should no longer be left any doubt in the minds of the people, both at home and abroad, as to the intention of our Government in regard to the currency in which its bond obligations shall be paid, and we therefore urge that the bonds, if issued, shall be made payable, principal and interest, in gold coin, of the weight and fineness now fixed by law.

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, through its membership, is in close touch and sympathy with the industrial classes of the United States, and these embrace all who are engaged in producing, distributing and re-employing, productively, our enormous annual increment of wealth.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Chamber, the interests of all these persons, and, through them, of all others, will be promoted by a better monetary system than that now existing, but that the subject of monetary reform is so intricate in its nature, and its relation to every form of industry is so intimate, and, at the same time so delicate, no change should be made that has not been thoroughly examined in all its bearings, and this Chamber deprecates any legislation affecting the currency that has not been recommended by a competent and responsible commission, selected from among those of our citizens, who, by practical experience and special study and aptitude, are best qualified to point out such measures as will upon trial prove to be permanently practicable, as well as capable of equitable adjustment to the business relations now existing.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Chamber that immediate provision should be made by Congress for the creation of such a commission, in order that it may be ready to report at the regular session of the Fifty-fourth Congress.

Resolved, That the foregoing report and resolutions be presented to both houses of Congress, and copies of the same sent to the President of the United States and to the members of his Cabinet.

Mr. Windmuller's Remarks.

Louis Windmüller followed the reading of the report with remarks in favor of it, as follows:

"I am in favor of the appointment of a commission of experts to deal with the question. The men elected probably will inspire confiendence. It is shaken because the minds of many Representatives in Washington are befogged by false theories. Some of them continue to cling to the worship of existing evils than a further inflation of the sliiver, others can see no better remedy for currency.

"On the 1st inst. a circulation of Government notes was afloat of about $800,000,000. It is true that there exists no obligation to redeem in gold one-half of this amount. But the faith of the nation has been pledged that the value of these issues shall be kept on a par with each other and with gold. Doubt is spreading whether we can keep this promise much longer, for reasons already stated, and because only an insignificant fraction of the income is paid in gold, the whole being smaller than our expenditure. As a consequence, foreign creditors call their loans, and our own bankers hoard what gold they can get hold of. As long as present circumstances prevail it is useless to borrow. We may as well try to fill a bottomless pit. The gold will disappear almost as fast as we can obtain it. We cannot re-establish confidence until steps are taken to reduce outstanding demand obligations of the Government.

"First, by a sale of bonds sufficient to redeem the greenbacks, their place to be filled as fast as they are canceled by National bank notes. To make it profitable we must abolish the tax of 1 per cent. on circulation and allow banks to issue notes for the full value of bonds deposited.

"Second, by a sale of our useless silver. When a merchant has bought so much merchandise that he can no longer float his paper to pay for it, he strengthens his credit by selling goods, in order to reduce his liabilities. Among the assets of the Nation are $500,000,000 of useless silver. It can be gradually converted into money without disturbing any important interest. If we should conclude to sell, I believe its value will not be depressed much more than it is already, by the fact that we hold it without having any use for it. The hope of bimetallists that we can re-establish silver as a co-measurer of values will never be realized. If it ever could be accomplished, initiative steps should come from a creditor nation like England; that country is more likely to offer conditions looking toward bimetallism when we discard silver altogether. I do not think it will, but whether it does or not, as soon as we begin to sell, the fear of a premium on gold will disappee.

"An incident occurred in the early history of the Chemical Bank which shows the influence of public opinion on confidence. A run occurred in consequence of rumors that chemicals had declined, in which founders of that bank had been interested. A butcher drew his deposit and carried it to his stall; but he did not know what to do with it. Hearing that everybody could get his money by asking for it, he concluded to return it to the bank. But Mr. Jones declined to reopen the account. When everybody knows that we can pay in gold, nobody will want it."

The Chamber adjourned after the report had been finally adopted.

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New Street, No. 9, near Wall Street.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 134 East, near Lexington Avenue.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 264 West, near Eighth Avenue.
Park Avenue, No. 632.
Pearl Street, No. 134, near Beaver Street.
Produce Exchange Building, corner of Bowling Green and Beaver Street.
Sixth Avenue, No. 666, near Thirty-eighth Street.
Sixth Avenue, No. 821, near Forty-seventh Street.
Sixth Avenue, No. 990, corner of Fifty-fifth St.
Third Avenue, No. 344, near Twenty-fifth Street.
Third Avenue, No. 497, near Thirty-fifth Street.
Third Avenue, No. 844, near Fifty-first Street.
Third Avenue, No. 1,053, near Sixty-third Street.
Third Avenue, No. 1,363, near Seventy-eighth St.
Third Avenue, No. 1,616, near Ninety-first Street.
Third Avenue, No. 2,097, near One Hundred and Fifteenth Street.
Twenty-third Street, No. 8 West, near Fifth Avenue.
Twenty-third Street, No. 270 West, near Eighth Avenue.
Thirty-fourth Street, No. 270 West, near Eighth Avenue.
Wall Street, No. 10, near New Street.
West Street, No. 142, near Barclay Street.
West Street, No. 386, corner of Christopher St.

Other Agencies.

Amsterdam Avenue, No. 95, near Sixty-fourth Street; B. Opp.
Amsterdam Avenue, No. 376, corner Seventy-eighth Street; Wm. H. Smith, Jr.
Amsterdam Avenue, No. 745, near Ninety-sixth Street; I. T. Oxtoby.
Avenue A, No. 52, between Third and Fourth Streets; Edward J. H. Tamsen.
Avenue A, No. 82, near Sixth Street; John Hemrich.
Bleecker Street, No. 325; near Christopher Street; Jewell.
Broadway, No. 874, corner of Eighteenth Street; Frank Seaman.
Broadway, No. 1,242, near Thirty-first Street; L. J. Finch.
Broome Street, No. 363, near Mott Street; Mrs. Annie Fields.
Canal Street, No. 17, near Division Street; J. Blumberg.
Columbus Avenue, No. 142, near Sixty-sixth Street; William H. Allen.
Columbus Avenue, No. 469, near Eighty-third Street; Fisher Brothers.
Columbus Avenue, No. 503, near Eighty-fourth Street; D. J. Murdock.
Columbus Avenue, No. 708, near Ninety-fifth Street; J. S. McGlynn.
Columbus Avenue, No. 852, near One Hundred and Second Street; J. Cohn.
Division Street, No. 157, near Essex Street; J. Blumberg.
Eighth Avenue, No. 254, near Twenty-third Street; L. J. Finch.
Eighth Avenue, No. 387, near Twenty-ninth Street; Sam Levy.
Eighth Avenue, No. 904, near Fifty-fourth Street; E. Liebermann.
Eighth Avenue, No. 2,180, near One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; A. Bachman.
Eighth Avenue, No. 2,318, near One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Elwell & Hopkins.
Eighty-sixth Street, No. 204 East, near Third Avenue; Francis W. Schilling.
Fourteenth Street, No. 20 West, near Fifth Avenue; James A. McGinniss.
Fourteenth Street, No. 92 East, near Fourth Avenue; L. J. Finch.
Forty-second Street, No. 101 West, near Sixth Avenue; Weinberg.
Forty-second Street, No. 106 West, near Sixth Avenue; L. J. Finch.
Forty-second Street, No. 257 West, near Eighth Avenue; Nicholas Heckmann.
Forty-seventh Street, No. 159 East, corner of Third Avenue; L. J. Finch.
Forty-eighth Street, No. 203 East, near Third Avenue; L. A. Reynold.
Fifty-fourth Street, No. 254 East, near Third Avenue; D. J. McQuade.
First Avenue, No. 1,708, near Eighty-ninth Street; L. J. Finch.
Fourth Avenue, corner of Twentieth Street; P. Gotthelf.
Ninth Avenue, No. 651, near Forty-sixth Street; Empire Advertising Agency.
Ninth Avenue, No. 856, near Fifty-sixth Street; J. F. Gleason.
One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, No. 244 West, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues; R. A. Carrington.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 104 West, near Lenox Avenue; John Walch.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 156 East, between Lexington and Third Avenues; L. J. Finch.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 243 West, near Eighth Avenue; L. J. Finch.
One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, No. 251 West, corner of Eighth Avenue; Samuel H. Baker.
Second Avenue, No. 788, near Forty-second Street; B. Laguna.
Second Avenue, No. 1,157, near Sixty-first Street; J. Boland.
Second Avenue, No. 1,444, near Seventy-fifth Street; Wimmer.
Second Avenue, No. 1,818, near Sixty-ninth Street; C. Pontal.
Second Avenue, No. 1,519, corner of Seventy-ninth Street; George Deffaa.
Second Avenue, No. 1,663, near Eighty-sixth Street; C. F. Nagel.
Sixth Avenue, No. 152, near Eleventh Street; W. H. Fordham.
Seventh Avenue, No. 2,171, near One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; Mrs. Calahan.
Sixteenth Street, No. 146 East, near Third Avenue; Charles W. Boyd.
Third Avenue, No. 177, near Sixteenth Street; E. W. Barrow.
Third Avenue, No. 329, near Twenty-fourth Street; M. Nussbaum.
Third Avenue, No. 554, near Thirty-seventh Street; Armstrong & Co.
Third Avenue, No. 650, near Forty-second Street; Murray Hill Advertising Agency.
Third Avenue, No. 850, near Fifty-second Street; R. Rudolph.
Third Avenue, No. 957, near Fifty-eighth Street; S. Levy.
Third Avenue, No. 1,026, near Sixty-first Street; L. J. Finch.
Third Avenue, No. 1,096, near Sixty-fifth Street; F. J. Rahsskopff.
Third Avenue, No. 1,152, near Sixty-seventh Street; F. Hausler.
Third Avenue, No. 1,338, between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh Streets; Charles Apt.
Third Avenue, No. 1,504, near Eighty-fifth Street; E. Liebermann.
Third Avenue, No. 1,563, near Eighty-eighth Street; Emanuel Ganz.
Third Avenue, No. 1,921, near One Hundred and Sixth Street; C. Rudolph.
Third Avenue, No. 2,110, near One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; J. A. Hagmayer.
Third Avenue, No. 2,642, near One Hundred and Forty-second Street; A. Ragette.
Twenty-third Street, No. 162 East, corner of Third Avenue; C. O. Olsen.
Varick Street, No. 198, near Houston Street; John Hue.

Agencies in Brooklyn.

Atlantic Avenue, No. 110, corner of Henry Street, F. A. Thordale.
Broadway, No. 153; Hayden.
Broadway, No. 376, near Keap Street; Lewis & Co.
Bedford Avenue, Nos. 1,258 and 1,260, near Fulton Street; R. C. Talbot.
Court Street, No. 63, near Livingston Street; Edward B. Merryatt.
Ewen Street, No. 194, near Ten Eyck Street; Henry Schulz.
Fifth Avenue, No. 240; William Pett.
Fulton Street, corner of Grand Avenue; James Burns.
Fulton Street and Nostrand Avenue; E. Burke.
Fulton Street, No. 166, near Cranberry Street; Williams Brothers.
Flatbush Avenue, No. 269, near St. Mark's Avenue; Mrs. R. Suter.
Greene Avenue, No. 1,056, corner of Broadway; John B. Reltz.
Greene Avenue, No. 1,278; George H. Miller.
Greenpoint Avenue, No. 81, near Franklin; D. B. Treadwell.
Johnson and Washington Streets, and Court, corner of Joralemon Street; J. E. Orr.
Montague Street, corner of Hicks Street; M. Hennessy.

Long Island Agencies.

JAMAICA—David L. Hardenbrook.
LONG ISLAND CITY—Borden Avenue, No. 5; John W. Davren.
PATCHOGUE—James Canfield.

East Orange, N. J.

Main Street, No. 549, opposite Washington; William H. Allen.

Orange, N. J.

Cone St. R. R. Station; W. H. Allen.

Brick Church, N. J.

Brick Church R. R. Station; W. H. Allen.

Agency at Newark, N. J.

Market Street, No. 180, near Broad; Edmond H. Hoffman, Postal Telegraph Office.

Agencies at Hoboken, N. J.

Joseph Lowenberg, First National Bank Building, basement.
Washington Street, No. 208; Reed & Brother.
Washington Street, No. 215; J. Lichtenstein.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID—NURSE.—By two respectable girls with good families, one as chambermaid, other as nurse to children; can give first lessons on piano; willing and obliging. Call, Friday, at 948 6th av.; O'Rourke's bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—By two young girls; together or separate; one as chambermaid and laundress; other as waitress; best city references. K. H., Box 273 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant young woman as competent chambermaid and seamstress, or for growing children; good city references. Lewis, 108 West 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a thoroughly-competent young girl; willing and obliging; best city reference. 168 Amsterdam Av., Corcoran's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By North German girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to attend children and assist with chamberwork; good references. 17 West 42d St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman as chambermaid; assist with children and plain sewing; seven years' last reference. 408 West 53d St.; ring Fox's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and sewing, by a competent young girl in a private family; good city reference. P. O., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a first-class chambermaid; will assist with other work; good city reference. Call, Thursday, 115 West 53d St.; ring Noble's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; best city reference. 151 East 86th st., Laurssan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress. 221 East 47th St., store.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid or seamstress; understands dressmaking. 715 Park Av., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid and to assist with washing. J. M., Box 208 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Scotch Protestant; thoroughly competent; city reference. E. E., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—Can furnish best city reference. E. L. B., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By young Englishwoman; no waiting. 440 West 58th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Scotch girl as chambermaid. 167 East 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—In small private family. Janitor, 213 West 67th St.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—Educated, refined, and competent, as companion or housekeeper; first-class reference. 166 West 55th St.; elevator boy.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish woman; excellent cook; arranges dinners and luncheons in style; understands both fine and plain cooking thoroughly; unexceptionable references. Helen, Times Agency, 162 East 23d St.

COOK.—By young girl as cook; private family; or would do general housework; city or country; has good experience; best city reference. Call, two days, at 2,456 2d Av., near 125th St., one flight stairs. Lynes.

COOK.—Professed, by expert Englishwoman; takes full charge of dinner and luncheon parties, marketing, &c.; kitchenmaid required; recommended by leading families. Mrs. Donly, 232 East 34th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook; understands all kinds of meats, poultry, and game; first-class bread, biscuit, cake, and ice creams; no objection to the country. L., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By good French cook; very sober, economical, with first-class references; perfect bread baker; in private family; no objection to the country; no washing. 49 West 3d St., basement.

COOK.—By a young Scotchwoman as good cook and laundress and excellent baker, a permanent place short distance in the country; good reference from last employer. 212 West 27th St., grocery store.

COOK.—By competent cook; does all kinds of cooking; makes all kinds of desserts; good baker; best personal reference. 136 West 52d St., third floor.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; excellent baker; best city reference. M. S., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; understands all branches; get up dinners; good baker; city reference; lady can be seen. D., 121 West 30th St., first floor, back.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—Where good family cooking is required; fully competent to take entire charge; understands marketing; city reference. A. B., 508 West 28th St., care Peterson.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as good cook and baker; do coarse washing in private family; good city reference. 206 West 27th St.; ring four times.

COOK.—By young woman as good cook; understands soups, meats, and entrées; best city reference; lady can be seen. M. T., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—By Swedish girl as cook and laundress; small American family; good references; wages, $18; city or country. 17 West 42d St., second floor.

COOK.—By an experienced cook to go out by the day; take full charge of dinner parties; understands all branches of cooking; best of reference. 241 East 41st St.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as cook and to assist with washing, or cook and to do washing, in small family; good city reference. 226 7th Av.

COOK.—By first-class Vienna cook in private family where a kitchen girl is kept; best references. 535 3d Av.

COOK.—First-class; understands French and English cooking; good references. 962 6th Av.; ring bell three times.

COOK.—By woman, professional cook, in private family; best city reference from last place. 328 West 49th St.; ring Ryan's bell.

COOK.—By an English cook; five years' and eight months' good city reference; private family. J. Phillips, 462 West 47th St., two days.

COOK.—By a good cook in a small private family; good baker; good city references. M., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a competent Protestant; private family; best city references. 258 West 37th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a young Englishwoman; wages, $20 to $25. Bertha, 440 West 58th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By German woman to go out washing or do any kind of housework. Mrs. Wright, 303 East 61st St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable widow, three or four day's work; private family; good washer an dironer. 318 East 32d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Elegant cutter and fitter; $3 a day or at home; perfect fit guaranteed; velvet, silk, or cloth suits made in one week for $10; fancy waists, coats, and ball gowns a specialty. 44 East 10th St., near Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—French; experienced; competent in all branches; by day; private families; best references; terms moderate for season; by letter. Mme. Mene, 262 West 37th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly-competent French dressmaker engagements by the day; terms reasonable; references. Mme. Noel, 249 West 29th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; French; wishes to go out by the day in private families; very best references and finest work. M. Coyrel, 23 East 31st St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; a few more engagements by the day in private family. 171 East 91st St.; ring fourth bell, right.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined, competent North German from Hanover; understands kindergarten, taking entire charge of children from three years on; best references. F. B., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By Parissienne as nursery governess or companion; speaks English; no cards. Care of Miss D., 157 East 38th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a respectable young girl; four months in the country; to do housework; willing. 305 East 63d St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Call, Friday and Saturday, at present employer's, 718 5th Av.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK or CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl to do general housework, or chamberwork and washing; willing and obliging. 225 East 43d Street, third floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent girl in a small family; Jewish preferred; would sleep home if necessary. 642 3d Av.; ring No. 2 bell twice.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl, 17, in a small family; can speak German and English. 270 West 36th St., grocery store.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl for general housework in a small private family; Boston reference. 247 East 30th St., first floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By Swedish girl to do general housework in small private family. 341 East 82d St., one flight.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young Welsh girl to do general housework in a flat; family of two; reference. A. R., 368 Times, Up Town.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—French; thoroughly understands her duties; good seamstress; speaks English; willing to travel; with a Christian family; best city references. Miss France, Box 365 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Parisian; good dressmaker, seamstress; competent packer; like ravel; best city reference. Jeanne, 160 West 28th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced North German; excellent hairdresser; neat seamstress; take full charge of wardrobe; city reference. A. G., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By competent maid to growing children; is good seamstress; best city reference; wages, $20. G. T., Box 270 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as first-class laundress in private family; has first-class city reference. 222 East 34th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in private family; personal city references. 742 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as second laundress in private family; five years' references. 308 West 39th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class Swedish laundress; city or country; good reference. Call, all week, at 317 East 24th St. Mrs. Bahr.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as excellent laundress in private family. 135 West 58th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a North of Ireland Protestant girl as first-class laundress; willing to assist with any other work; references. M. F., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a middle-aged woman as a first-class laundress in private family; city or country; best city reference. 234 West 30th St., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman as first-class laundress; shirts, collars, and cuffs a specialty; best city reference. 880 8th Av., near 53d St.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a competent girl, three days' work a week; good laundress; would do other work; in private family; references. Sheila, 135 West 60th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in private family; three and a half years' city reference. L. H., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; excellent shirt and collar ironer; understands all branches of laundry work; best personal city reference 38 Amsterdam Av., third flat.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; will assist with chamberwork; in American family; good city references. 321 East 24th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish girl as second laundress in private family. 157 East 27th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By Protestant woman as infant's nurse; take full charge of baby from birth; city or country; four years' reference. 216 East 45th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By young woman as nurse to an infant; to take entire charge; good references. 220 East 57th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By an experienced Scotch Protestant woman as thorough infant's nurse; take full charge from birth; reliable in sickness; best reference. C., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By competent person as infant's nurse, or young children; good seamstress; can sterilize milk; willing and obliging; best reference; wages, $20. L. W., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an infant's nurse; best city references; two years' from her last place; entire charge if necessary. 416 West 51st St., second floor.

NURSE.—By competent North German person as nurse to grown children; American family; first-class references given. 124 West 59th St.

NURSE.—By North German girl for one or two children; best sewer; takes entire charge; city or country. 17 West 42d St., second floor.

NURSE, &c.—By French girl as nurse or chambermaid and waitress; very obliging. Miss Rosa, care Mrs. Meyer, 328 West 40th St.

NURSE.—By young English girl as nurse and to assist with chamberwork; good references. G. R., 30 West 43d St.

NURSE.—By English Protestant as child's nurse; neat sewer; personal city reference; willing to travel. 954 3d Av.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By a young girl as parlormaid or chambermaid; in her present employment; best city reference; lady to be seen. S., Box 265 Times, Up Town.

PARLORMAID.—By a competent parlormaid and to assist the butler, or as chambermaid and to wait on lady; city reference. Healy, 209 West 31st St.

PARLORMAID.—By young girl as first-class parlormaid; last employer can be seen. W., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as seamstress or chambermaid; willing to take care of growing children; city reference. J. M., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a reliable Swedish person to go out by the day; can do dressmaking. 135 East 31st St., first flat.

SEAMSTRESS or LADY'S MAID.—By respectable German woman as seamstress or lady's hald. Ohl, 1,627 2d Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By competent girl as waitress or chambermaid and waitress in small private family; excellent references. B. M., Box 271 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Thoroughly understands her business; first-class city reference. 192 East 76th St., Mullen's bell.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; good carver; city reference. S. E., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By young girl; first-class waitress; small private family; takes excellent care of glass and silver; best city reference.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Moderate and Prices Unsettled.

MAY WHEAT MAKES A NEW LOW RECORD

Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Lower —Cotton and Coffee Higher.

The grain market opened at a slight advance and showed considerable firmness, with foreign houses buying rather freely, but the weak news from the West and abroad caused a sharp break in prices, with May wheat going to 59¼c, or 3-16c below the previous low record, and the trading fairly active, with a weak close, while corn was steady at the decline. Provisions were influenced by grain, but were steadier during the late trading, as following the West. Cotton made a small gain through local buying, and coffee was higher on foreign buying.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat; No. 2 red, elevator	58	@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	49	@	..
Oats, No. 2, elevator	33½	@	34
Flour, straight Spring	$3.10	@	$3.30
Flour, straight Winter	2.55	@	2.70
Cotton, middling uplands	5 11-16	@	..
Wool, Ohio and Penn. X	17	@	18
Pork, mess	12.00	@	12.50
Lard, Western steam	6.80	@	..
Beef, family	9.75	@	11.25
Butter, creamery, fancy	21	@	23
Sugar, granulated	3 13-16	@	4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	10¾	@	11¾
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16	@	16¾
Iron, No. 1, foundry	11.50	@	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	21.00	@	..
Copper, lake	9.85	@	..
Lead	3.10	@	..

WHEAT—Contracts were fairly active and irregular, with prices lower, May making a new low record by 3-16c, or selling down to 59¼c. The business was largely local scalping and switching. The opening was firm at a gain of ¼c on free buying for foreign account, but lost ⅜c through weaker cables and liquidation here and at the West, with the close weak at ⅜@½c decline. Spot was ½c lower and less active. Sales: 120,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 72,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba at 9⅛@9¼c over May, free on board, afloat; 3,200 bushels No. 2 red Winter at 59½c, and ⅝c under May, free on board, store, and 16,000 bushels do at ⅝c over May, free on board, afloat ....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at ⅝c over May price, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 9½c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 10½c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, cash, 59c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 69¾c; No. 1 Northern, in store, 68¼c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 62½c....Clearances hence, 64,144 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 135,474 bushels....Receipts, 2,600 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 44,733 bushels; in the interior, 299,955 bushels.

CORN—Contracts advanced ¼@¾c on local covering and firmer West; declined ⅝c on weaker cables, freer receipts, and local realizing, with the close steady at ¼@¾c decline and a dull trade. Spot was dull and a shade firmer. Sales: 61,000 bushels, including 16,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, (so called,) for export, at 49½@49¾c, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 16,000 bushels steamer, mixed, at 48c, elevator; 19,000 bushels do at 49c delivered; 5,000 bushels steamer, yellow, at 49c, elevator, and 5,000 bushels do at 49½@50c, delivered....Receipts, 5,850 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 66,481 bushels; in the interior, 299,717 bushels ....Clearances hence, 4,076 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 56,429 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were very dull and without special feature, with the close steady and unchanged to ⅛c down. Spot were moderately active and a trifle higher.... Sales, 92,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, 32c; No. 3 do, 30c; No. 2 mixed, 33½@34c for 50,000 bushels; No. 3, 33c; rejected mixed, 32c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 34½c for 15,000 bushels; track mixed, 34@38c; track white, 39@44c for 27,000 bushels.... Receipts, 10,500 bushels; exports, 3,095 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	....	.. @..	58
February	20,000	58⅛@58⅞	58⅞
March	160,000	58¾@59⅜	58⅝
May	4,330,000	59⅛@60 1-16	59¼
June	20,000	59⅝@60¼	59½
July	1,270,000	59⅝@60⅜	59⅝
August	....	.. @..	59¼
Total	6,400,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	....	.. @..	49
January	....	.. @..	49¼
May	270,000	49¼@49 13-16	49¼
July	25,000	49½@50¼	49½
Total	295,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	....	.. @..	33¼
February	60,000	33⅜@33½	33⅜
May	40,000	33⅛@33¾	33⅜
No. 2 white—			
January	....	.. @..	36
February	....	.. @..	36
March	....	.. @..	36½
Total	100,000		

FLOUR—There was very little inquiry, and prices show weakness owing to the decline in wheat, with sales of only 5,200 bbls, in car lots. Arrivals, 4,910 bbls and 5,416 sacks; exports, 8,921 bbls and 19,171 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 41,094 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels. Nominal.
Fine	@	$2.10@ 2.15
Superfine	@	2.10@ 2.15
No. 2	$2.10@$2.15	2.20@ 2.25
No. 1	2.25@ 2.30	2.30@ 2.35
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.40@ 2.55
Straights	2.50@ 2.65	2.55@ 2.70
White wheat straights	@	2.85@ 2.75
Patents	3.00@ 3.10	2.80@ 3.00
Kansas patents	3.00@ 3.15	3.10@ 3.20
Kansas straights	2.70@ 2.90	3.20@ 3.35
City patents	@	2.90@ 3.10
City clears	@	4.00@ 4.15
City No 2	@	@ 2.25
City supers	@	@ 2.40
City fine	@	@ 2.30

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$1.90@	@ ....
Supers	Nominal.	$2.25@ ....
No. 2	Nominal.	2.25@ ....
No. 1	2.20@ 2.40	2.40@$2.60
Clears	2.35@ 2.45	2.60@ 2.70
Straights	3.10@ 3.20	3.10@ 3.30
Patents	3.25@ 3.40	3.35@ 3.50
Special brands	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 4.10

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady; sales, 200 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.55@$2.80; fancy, $3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Neglected and weak. We quote: Flour at $1.50 bid and $1.65 asked, on spot and $1.65 to arrive; 53@55c for Japanese grain; silver, 49@50c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and firm. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.90; Esmeralda, $2.85; granulated yellow meal, $2.90@$2.80; white do, $2.90@$3; brewers' meal, $1.20; grits, $1.20, chops, 85c; coarse meal, $1.30; Western and 93@96c for city; yellow, $1.10@$1.12; white, $1.13@$1.14.

OATMEAL—Dull but steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $4@$4.35; cut, $4.40@$4.75; ground, $4@$4.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 50@52c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c delivered, in car lots, and 56@57c for boat-loads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 64@65c for No. 2 Western to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 64@66c.

MALT—Nominal. We quote: New Western sample lots at 70@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Dull and weak. Quoted: 40, 90, and 80 lb, 80@85c; middlings, 87½@90c; Western, 82½@85c for Spring and Winter bran; sharps, 90@95c; rye feed, 85c. Oil-meal, $23@$23.50 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; Cottonmeal, $15@17, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra. Screenings, 45@47c for 40 and 70@80c for No. 1.

SEED—There is a dull market still for clover, for which prices are unsettled and easier. For No. 1 9¼c is asked, while for fancy 9⅝c is held. Timothy, $5.75@$6, nominal, in job lots, per 100 lb; flax nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—Everything in this market at present rests upon a nominal basis. If it were possible to find buyers the sellers would talk to them in a more general way at inside prices. Practically there is no export demand. Offers to sell to shippers at 27c for prime yellow did not bring out a bid, except upon a basis that indicated a disposition to hold off. Most of the trade, however, ask 27½c for prime yellow. There are several lots on dock offered at the inside price, and it looks as though it would be necessary to place them in warehouses, where more of the supply has gone latterly on the inability to sell. There was a little demand for good off yellow at 26¾c, but 27c was asked. The market is suffering from the influences affecting grain and provisions, and chiefly in the outflow of gold and the unsettled currency situation. Crude, in barrels, as an exception, is steady in price, and desirable lots would bring 23c, at which one or two lots will be taken in by night. There was less offering here from the mills, yet one tank of crude, in bulk, was obtained at 18c, and this is the best price offered here, while some of the refiners decline to meet even that rate.

COCOANUT OIL is slow and unsettled; Ceylon at 5.12½@5.20c. Cochin is at 5⅝@5¾c. LINSEED OIL is in fair jobbing demand; city quoted at 56c and State at 54@55c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a moderate sale, with pure unracked at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is dull; sales at 53@55c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 24.—Oil, opened and lowest, 100; highest, 100½; closed, 100¼.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Opened stronger, by reason of the moderate supplies of hogs and their firmer price, but became weak under the continued depression and lower prices for grain There was a decline of 25c on pork, 12 points on lard, and 12 points on ribs. There was a reaction toward the close of 5 points on lard and 2 points on ribs. The steadier temper late in the day was brought about by the prices attracting attention of exporters, who bought much more extensively at the West. There was a feeble trading in this market in meats at easy prices, and a small call for lard from the local refiners. The week's packing of hogs is 445,000 head; same time last year, 370,000 head.

LARD—Western steam was offered a trifle easier, but closed steady. Exporters are quiet here, and the refiners are slow buyers. Sales of 250 tcs cash at 6.85c, closing at 6.80c asked. City steam is steady at 6.25c, with a moderate demand; sales of 100 tcs at 6.25c and 100 tcs for export on private terms. Options, no sales, January closed at 6.80c, nominal; May closed at 7c, nominal. Refined is quieter; sale of 250 tcs for Continent on private terms; quoted at 7.35c, and South American at 7.50c. The West was down 10@12 points, but reacted 2@5 points. January was at 6.40@6.52c, closing at 6.42c; May at 6.55@6.70c, closing at 6.60c bid.

PORK—The export demand here was good and at about steady prices, with 600 bbls taken up. The West went off with grain, and sold off 25 to 27 points on May, closing steadier. January was at $10.62 down to $10.35 nominal, closing at the inside price, and May at $10.85 down to $10.57, closing at $10.60. Prices here are: Mess, new, $12@$12.50; family, mess, $11@$11.50; short, clear, $13@$15.

BACON was depressed and down 12 points on ribs, closing a trifle steadier, with January closing at $5.35 nominal, and May at $5.50 to $5.62, closing at $5.52. Short clear here was at 6c nominal for Government inspection.

BEEF—There is absence of material export interest, while the home trade demands are moderate, mostly for small lots. Prices rather favor buyers. Packet, $9@$9.75; do, in tierces, $13@$14.75; family, $9.75@$11.25; extra India mess, best, in tierces, $15@$16; do, low grades, $12@$13; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; plate, $8@$9.50.

BEEF HAMS—Demand continues light, with prices unsettled. Some business could be done at about 50c under quotations, which are $16 at the West and $17 here, as asking prices.

CUTMEATS—City meats are offered lower, and have a moderate demand. Sales of 4,000 pickled shoulders at 4¼c, 500 pickled hams, 11 to 12 lb average, at 7¾c, and 25 boxes clear bellies at 6¼c. A lot of 25 boxes bellies, Government inspection, sold at 7⅜c. City pickled hams, 7¾@8¼c; do shoulders, 4½c; 10 to 14 lb bellies, 7¾c, nominal; do, 5¾c, nominal; clear bellies, boxed, 6¼@6¼c. Western meats at Chicago: Green hams at 7¾@7⅞c for 12 lb and 7¾@7¾c for 14 to 16 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8¼c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierced, at 5½c; green shoulders at 4¾c.

DRESSED HOGS—Are about steady in price. Demands are fair. Receipts at all Western points, 46,465 head; same time last year, 50,228 head. Chicago estimates for to-day receipts of 18,000 head; it received yesterday 23,000 head; market slow at yesterday's prices, closing at $3.75@$4.45; left over, 9,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 1,378 head; 5@10c higher; $3.65@$4.50. St. Louis—Receipts, 5,971 head; lower; $3.70@$4.20. Indianapolis—Receipts, 2,500 head; steady; $3.80@$4.45. Kansas City—Receipts 5,000 head; strong; $3.80@$4.25. Omaha—Receipts, 4,500 head; slow; barely steady; $3.45@$4.15. Pittsburg—Slow; $4.15@$4.35. Cleveland—Lights and Yorkers, $4.25@$4.35. Quotations here are 5¼c for heavy, 5¼c for 180 lb, 5⅝c for 160 lb, 5¾c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 5¾@5⅞c for pigs.

TALLOW—There was a slow market. It was hard to get a bid over 4c for city, yet 4¼c would be paid for a limited quantity, while the melters ask 4¼c. Country is slow and more freely offered, with 4½@4¾c quoted, packages free, chiefly with 4½@4¾c for prime and the 4¾c price for kettle. Australian could be sold at 4¼c, but 4¾c is asked.

STEARINE—Lard stearine is neglected; quoted at 8¼@8½c in a nominal way. Oleostearine has been sold at a decline on the dullness and unwillingness to buy by the local refiners. There were 50,000 pounds out of town sold at 6¾c, delivered at Chicago, equal to a shade less than 6¾c at the point of shipment. It is thought that a bid of 6¾c would buy here, although the supplies are moderate.

COTTON.

Contracts were very irregular and closed very steady at an advance of 3@5 points, due to free buying by a prominent operator, although sellers were plenty. The business was a little more active, but chiefly in the way of switching and scalping, while Liverpool lost ½@1 point, and port receipts heavy.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf 5 15-16
Middling upland 6 11-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅞c on
Strict good middling	½c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅛c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
January	5.44@5.45	5.44	5.40	1,900
February	5.45@5.46	5.45	5.39	7,900
March	5.50@5.51	5.51	5.45	11,800
April	5.53@5.54	5.54	5.48	4,900
May	5.57@5.58	5.58	5.51	56,200
June	5.61@5.62	5.62	5.56	10,100
July	5.65@5.66	5.65	5.61	2,800
August	5.70@5.71	5.70	5.65	5,700
September	5.74@5.76	....	....	....
October	5.79@5.80	5.78	5.74	3,300
November	.... @....	....	....	....
December	.... @....	....	....	....
Total				104,600

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JAN. 25, 1895.

	S.	S & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	8780	14024	4069	7339	7443	..
N. Orl'ns	11435	12548	15901	18253	8928	..
Mobile	243	3366	3652	1879	1342	..
Savannah	3286	3703	4840	2469	4678	..
Charleston	1132	2787	1132	3856	1352	..
Wilg'ton	..	1568	552	454	647	..
Norfolk	1557	2370	1062	1504	2310	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..	..
New-York	1014	1288	2669	1009	600	..
Boston	100	112	261	426	587	..
Phila	220	114	414	157	7	..
W. Point	335	796	980	658	866	..
N. News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Br'wick	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	28102	42676	35512	38009	28760	..
This day last w'k	25231	53458	30136	25621	37996	30196
This day last year	26446	28214	32655	24717	21115	17362

COFFEE.

Contracts were moderately active and firmer, following the advance abroad, with considerable buying for foreign account, and the close steady at 15@25 points advance. Havre was firm at ¼@½f advance, and Hamburg firm at ½ pfennig gain. Spot Rio was more active and firmer, at 16@16¼c for No. 7 and 14¾c for No. 8. Sales, 700 bags No. 7, minus ⅛c, at 15¾c; 500 bags Nos. 7 and 8 at 15¼c; 2,000 bags do, per Imperial Prince, at 15⅜c; 2,000 bags do, per do, at 15½c; 1,000 bags No. 8, per Dalton, on private terms; 1,500 bags No. 7, per Mozart, at 16¼c; 300 bags Santos, No. 7, at 16¼c; 500 bags do at 16⅜c; 500 bags No. 8, good roasters, per Olbers, at 15⅝c; 1,000 bags No. 5 to No. 9, per Handel, at 16⅜c, and 1,000 bags Maracaibo on private terms.

....Option Sales—Opening Call—11 A. M.—June, 1,000 bags at 14.15c; September, 500 bags at 14.25c; October, 250 bags at 14.35c; total, 1,750 bags. Between Call and Close—January, 1,500 bags at 14.40c; March, 250 bags at 14.25c; May, 1,000 bags at 14.15c, 1,000 bags at 14.20c, 500 bags at 14.25c, 1,000 bags at 14.20c, 250 bags at 14.25c; July, 250 bags at 14.20c; August, 750 bags at 14.20c; September, 1,000 bags at 14.25c, 500 bags at 14.30c, 750 bags at 14.35c; October, 500 bags at 14.35c; December, 250 bags at 14.30c; total, 9,500 bags. Exchange—15 points paid to exchange 750 bags of June for December; total for day, 12,750 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last year.
January	14.35@14.45	16.65@16.75
February	14.30@14.40	16.30@16.35
March	14.25@14.30	16.05@16.10
April	14.20@14.25	15.80@15.90
May	14.20@14.25	15.70@15.75
June	14.20@14.30	15.45@15.55
July	14.25@14.35	15.20@15.25
August	14.25@14.35	14.95@15.05
September	14.30@14.35	14.85@14.90
October	14.35@14.45	....@14.70
November	14.35@14.45	....@....
December	14.35@14.50	....@....

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	255,655
Arrivals	....
Total	255,655
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	13,226
Total stock in New-York to-day	242,429
Total stock in Baltimore	10,401
Arrivals	....
Total	10,401
Deliveries yesterday	332—10,069
Total stock in New-Orleans	17,366
Arrivals	....
Total	17,366
Deliveries yesterday	993—16,373
Total stock in other ports	....
	26,442
Total stock in United States	268,871
Afloat from Rio per steam to Jan. 23	100,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Jan. 23	33,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Jan. 23	106,000
Afloat from Victoria to Dec. 31	6,000
	245,000
Total	513,871
Same time 1894	529,958

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean ..... 16@16⅛

Difference between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..1.90 above No. 7		No. 6..50 above No. 7	
No. 2..1.65 above No. 7		No. 7.. .. above No. 7	
No. 3..1.40 above No. 7		No. 8..50 below No. 7	
No. 4..1.10 above No. 7		No. 10.. below No. 7	
No. 5..75 above No. 7			

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7		No. 7.. .. above No. 7	
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7		No. 8..1.25 below No. 7	
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7		No. 9..2.00 below No. 7	
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7		No. 10.2.50 below No. 7	
No. 6..75 above No. 7			

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	18 @19¼
Padang, int'r	25¼@26	Caracas	18¼@19½
Macassar—		Do. washed	19¾@21¼
Timer	22 @23	Porto Cabello	18 @19
Padjo	21 @22	Do. washed	19¼@21¼
Mocha	26¼@27	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	18¼@20½
Trujillo	18¾@19	Bucara'ga	19 @21
Ocoono	18 @19¼	Do. washed	20 @21¾
Tovar	18¼@19½	Bogota	20¼@22
Merida	19 @20¼	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	19 @19¼	Cordova, gr'n	18¾@19¼
Fair to good	19¼@19½	Do. white	19¼@20½
Pr. to choice	20 @21	Oaxaca	20 @21½
Guatemala and		Central American—	
Coban	19½@22¼	Costa Rica	17¼@21
Coban	19½@22¼	San Salvador	19 @19½
Jamaica	17 @21	Do. washed	19½@22

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand is very good, and prices rule firm.

N. Orleans, centrif gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	36@38
Choice	22@25	Barbados job'g	25@26
Cuba, 50° test. Nominal.		Puerto Rico	26@35

RICE—Trading is fairly active, with values firm.

Domestic—		Japan	4¼@4⅛
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, in bond	3½@3⅝
Fair	4¼@4⅜	Rice Flour	2⅜@2½
Good	4⅜@4⅝	Rice, pol., 100 lb	$1.08@$1.10
Prime	5 @5⅛	Rice, bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Choice	5⅝@5¾		
Fancy	5¾@6		
Head	6⅜@6¾		
Patna	3¾@4¼		

SUGAR—Raw was more active and a shade firmer. Sales, 1,050 bags muscovado, 89 degrees test, at 2 11-16c; 1,680 bags molasses sugar, 89 degrees test, at 2½c, and 2,850 bags of centrifugals, 96 degrees test, at 2 7-32c, cost and freight, to Philadelphia. Refined were firm and in moderate demand.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2 11-16c
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2¼c
Centrifugal, 96° test	3 1-32c

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantity one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packe din bags there is an additional charge on granulated, or Nos. 13 and 14, out ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4	7-16@4⅝	
Coarse powdered	4	1-16@4¼	
Granulated	3	13-16@4¼	
Cutloaf	4	7-16@4⅝	
Crushed	4	7-16@4⅝	
Powdered	4	1-16@4¼	
Coarse granulated	3	15-16@4⅛	
Fine granulated	3	15-16@4	
Extra fine granulated	3	15-16@4⅛	
Con. granulated	4	1-16@4¼	
Cubes	4	1-16@4¼	
Cubes	4	1-16@4¼	
XXXX powdered	4	5-16@4½	
Mold A	4	1-16@4¼	
Diamond A	4	1-16@4	
Confectioners' A	3	11-16@3⅞	
Columbia A	3	9-16@3⅝	
Windsor A	3	9-16@3⅝	
Ridgewood	3	9-16@3⅝	
Phoenix A	3	9-16@3⅝	
Empire A	3	9-16@3⅝	
No. 6	3	7-16@3⅝	
No. 7	3	7-16@3⅝	
No. 8	3¼	@3 7-16	
No. 9	3	3-16@3⅜	
No. 10	3⅛	@3 5-16	
No. 11	3	1-16@3¼	
No. 12	3	1-16@3⅛	
No. 13 (net)	2	15-16@3⅛	
No. 14 (net)	2	15-16@....	
	2⅞	@....	

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—The jobbing trade seems to be supplied for the present, and the little lull in the demand has taken the sharp edge off the market for white beans. There is not much change in the range of quotations, but our outside figures are more difficult to reach. Red kidney are firmer, with $2 now generally asked for best marks. Other kinds remain quiet. Green peas slow. We quote, for choice quality: Beans, domestic, marrow, per bushels, $2.85@$2.40; do, medium, $1.82½@$1.85; do, pea, $1.82½@$1.85; do, white kidney, $2.40; do, red kidney, $1.95@$2; do, turtle soup, $1.95; do, yellow eye, $2.10@$2.15; do, lima, California, $2.80@$2.85; do, foreign, pea, $1.55@$1.70; do, foreign, medium, $1.50@$1.70; green peas, barrels, $1.01¼; do, bags, $1@$1.02½; do, Scotch, $1.10@$1.12½.

BRAN—Firm and unchanged. Market firm. Wheat lower. Receipts, 8,313 bushels; shipments, 52,666; January, 50⅝c; May, 52¼c, July, 52¾c. Corn lower. Receipts, 87,222 bushels; shipments, 600 bushels. January, 39¾c; May, 41¾c; July, 42⅝c. Oats lower. Receipts, 14,300 bushels; shipments, 15,820 bushels. January, 29c; May, 29¼c. Pork—Standard mess, $10.75@$11. Lard—Prime steam, $6.50, choice, $6.00. Dry-salted meats—Shoulders, $4.40; longs, $5.55; clear ribs, $5.55; shorts, $5.70. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, 5½c; longs, 6¾c; clear ribs, 6¾c; shorts, 6¾c. Hams—Higher; wines unchanged at $1.22. Wool dull. Missouri and Illinois, medium combing, 15c; medium clothing, 14@15c; low and cotted, 12@13½c, hard burry, 8c; Western and Northern medium, 10@12c; fine medium, 9@10c; light fine, 8@9c; heavy fine, 6@7c; Texas medium, 10@13c; fine medium, 9@11c. Bagging, order prices, 1¾ lb, 4¾c; 2 lb, 5c; 2¼ lbs, 5¾c. Iron ties, 65c. Hemp twine, 9c per lb. Lead market firm, $2.92½ for soft and chemical. Spelter market dull at $3.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—The demand for wool has decidedly improved, and the business of the week has been the largest this year. The total sales are 4,100,000 pounds. The market is steady in price. Large sales of Territory wool have been made in the range of 7c to 12c per lb, including fine medium, largely at 10@11c, with the scoured basis 30@32c for fine and fine medium, and 28@30c for medium. Texas wool sold at 8@11c for Spring and 8@9c for Fall. A sale of 200,000 pounds Fall California was made at 10c per lb. Pulled wools are in better demand and firmer for combing. Unwashed fleeces have been in good demand, and one-quarter and three-eighths combing blood sold at 16@17c, with Ohio and Michigan unwashed and unmerchantable at 10@13c per lb. Washed fleeces have been quiet, with Ohio X at 16c; XX at 17c, and No. 1 at 19@20c. Michigan X at 15c, and No. 1 at 18@19c per lb; No. 1 combing wools are dull at 19@20c, and fine delaine at 18@19c for Ohio, and 17c for Michigan. In Australian wool there have been good sales at 18@21c. Carpet wools steady and in fair demand.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 24.—The break in wheat was continued to-day, making five consecutive days on the decline, with the break reaching nearly 5c; futures lost ¼@⅜c from yesterday; May closed yesterday at 56⅞c, opened to-day at the same, and for a time the market held steady and rallied to 57¼c, giving warrant for the hope that the break was over; the close was 56¼c; July closed yesterday at 57⅜c, opened at 57⅞c, rallied to 58c, and closed at 57⅝c; the cash wheat market was dull, with the millers only moderate buyers of track offerings; there was no buying to speak of. No. 1 Northern was easy at 58c; receipts were 120 cars, against 132 cars 1st year; on track: No. 1 hard, 58¼c; No. 1 Northern, 57¼c; No. 2 Northern, 55¼c. Corn—Market higher; No. 3 yellow, 47c; No. 3, 46½@47c. Flour—Weak at $3.10@3.40 for patents; $2@$2.30 for bakers'; production, 15,000 bbls; shipments, 22,517 bbls. Bran, in bulk, $10.75; sacks, $12@$12.50. Shorts, common, bulk, $13; fancy, $13.50.

BUFFALO, Jan. 24.—Spring Wheat—Only a light carload demand; limits firm; No. 1 hard, 6c; No. 1 Northern, 5c; do old, 5½c over New-York May. Closing: No. 1 hard, 65½c; No. 1 Northern, new, 64¼c; do old, 64¾c; Winter wheat dull, but firmer; No. 2 red, 58c; No. 1 white, 59c asked, store and track. Corn quiet; offerings light; sales, 6 cars No. 2 yellow, 45¾c; 5 cars No. 3 yellow, 45½c; 2 cars No. 2 corn, 45¼@45½c; 6 cars No. 3 corn, 45@45¼c, on track. Oats quiet; firm; sales, 5 cars No. 2 white, 35c; 1 car No. 3 white, 34½c; No. 2 mixed, 32c, on track. Barley—Very strong, particularly for Canada; bids have been advanced; quotations unchanged. Rye—1 car No. 2 sold at 54c, on track. Flour quiet; unchanged. Millfeed steady; unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 5,500 bbls; corn, 36,000 bushels; oats, 18,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls; wheat, 16,000 bushels; corn, 7,000 bushels; barley, 25,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 24.—Wheat in store opened firmer, but later became very weak. May opened at 55⅝c, declined to 55¼c, and closed at 55c, with cash 3c below. In the sample market wheat is steadier. Barley quiet and drooping, with the sample market dull and weak; No. 2 barley, on track, 54c. Corn scarce but firm; No. 3, on track, 43½c. Oats are a shade higher, under the influence of a brisk shipping demand; the supply is light; No. 2 white, on track, 31¾c; No. 3 do, 31½c. Rye steady and quiet; No. 1, on track, 51¼c. Provisions lower; mess pork, $10.50 for cash and $10.70 for May; prime steam lard, 6.40c cash and 6.60c May. Receipts—Flour, 1,950 bbls; wheat, 11,050 bushels; corn, 1,300 bushels; oats, 18,000 bushels; rye, 2,335 bushels; barley, 8,270 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,050 bbls.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 24.—Flour—Market firm; Winter patents, $2.55@$2.90; do fancy, $2.35@$2.40; do family, $2.05@$2.15; low grades, $1.70@$1.80; Spring patents, $3.20@$3.80; Spring fancy, $2.55@$2.75; Spring family, $2.45@$2.60. Wheat—Market quiet; sales, 400 bushels. Corn steady; yellow ear, 43c; No. 3 mixed, 41c; mixed ear, 42½c. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed, 31¾c; No. 2 white, 33½c. Pork quiet; mess, $11; clear mess, $12.25; clear family, $12.25. Lard easier; steam leaf, 6¾c; kettle lard, 6¾c. Dry-salted meats dull; loose shoulders, 4¾c; loose short ribs, 5¼c; loose short clear sides, 5¾c. Bacon easier; loose shoulders, 5¼c; loose short rib sides, 6¼c; loose short clear sides, 6½c. Whisky steady at $1.22; sales, 599 bbls.

DULUTH, Jan. 24.—Wheat opened ⅝c higher to-day. The further course of the market was downward, and the close was ½c below yesterday. Trading was moderately active. Cash is firm, commanding ¼c over May for No. 1 hard, and a sale of a round lot is reported privately at ½c over May. The close: No. 1 hard, cash, 59c bid; January, 59c bid; May, 60¼c; July, 61c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 57½c bid; January, 57½c bid; May, 57c asked; July, 59½c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 54½; No. 3, 51½c; rejected, 48½c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 59½c; No. 1 Northern, 58c. Receipts, 30,213 bushels; shipments, 548 bushels. Inspected, 47 cars; last year, 3 cars.

PEORIA, Jan. 24.—Corn firmer; No. 2, 40c; No. 3, 39¾c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 30¼@30¾c; No. 3 white, 29½@29¾c. Rye nominal. Whisky firm; high wines, $1.22. Receipts—Wheat, 1,800 bushels; corn, 26,600 bushels; oats, 27,500 bushels; rye, none; barley, 11,900. Shipments—Wheat, 4,800 bushels; corn, 11,700 bushels; oats, 33,500 bushels; rye, none; barley, 7

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Speculation Less Active, but a Better Tone to the Market.

HOPING FOR FINANCIAL LEGISLATION

Continued Engagements of Gold for Export—Free Covering of Short Contracts—Reading Liquidation—Industrials Quiet.

There was an absence of the pressure which was the feature on Wednesday in yesterday's stock market, the change in sentiment being due in large measure to a conviction that Congress will not adjourn without taking some action to relieve the strain on the National Treasury. Final legislation is not looked for, but the passage of some measure on the lines of Senator Smith's bill is confidently anticipated. The engagements of gold, presumably for export, were continued, the amount withdrawn yesterday being $2,780,000, including the million bespoken on Wednesday. It is thought that the shipments by Saturday's steamers will amount to nearly $6,000,000. The free gold in the Treasury now amounts to $64,781,983.

Speculation yesterday was much less active than on the previous day, and the tone of the market was decidedly improved. There was free covering of short contracts in the early trading, and in the afternoon the bears were apparently indisposed to put out new lines. The St. Paul earnings for the third week in January were about as anticipated, and the decrease of $55,000 had little influence on the stock; in fact, it moved within very narrow limits and closed at 55½, a net gain of ⅛. The other Grangers were also firm. There was less done in the coal stocks, and their changes were unimportant. Reading was very quiet, but it recovered fractionally. The great weakness of the previous day was explained by the statement from Philadelphia that the heaviest stockholders of the company and one of its Directors had unloaded something over 20,000 shares. Southern Railway issues were slightly firmer, and Northern Pacific preferred gained ¼ point.

Sugar led the industrial group in fact, was the most active stock of the day. It moved within a point and closed ½ down, at 89¾. Chicago Gas was quiet and closed unchanged. The other industrials were without feature.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1 per cent. throughout the day.

Time money was freely offered, but the demand was light. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in good demand, but the supply was limited. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

The Clearing House exchanges were $80,776,412, and balances $4,261,851. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $443,526.

In London call money was ¼ per cent., short bills 9-16 per cent., and three months' bills ⅝ per cent.

The Bank of England gained £735,042 in bullion. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which last week was 62.72, became 65.73. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 17,300,000f. in gold and 1,900,000f. in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and strong. Posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.89 for sixty-day bills and $4.90 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.88¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.89¼ for demand, $4.89½ for cable transfers, and $4.87¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.15⅝ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 96⅞, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 100 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16@⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 20; telegraphic, 25. Boston—10@12½c. premium. Chicago—30c. premium. St. Louis—75c. premium bid; offered, 100.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 59¾ bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 59½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48⅝c.

In London, bar silver sold at 27¼d per ounce.

The exports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $11,942,436, and the imports for the same period $275,318. The net exports, therefore, have been $11,667,118.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Baltimore & Ohio	1
Consolidated Gas	⅞

DECLINED.

American Cotton Oil	⅝
American Tobacco	⅞
Denver & Rio Grande	⅝
Iowa Central pf	2
Lackede Gas	1
National Lead	2¼
National Lead pf	1⅝

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Northern Pacific preferred, 1¼, to 16⅜; Reading, 1, to 4⅜; Illinois Central, ¾, to 89¼; Wabash preferred, ¼, to 14; Erie, ⅛, to 10¼; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 54½; St. Paul, ⅛, to 56⅝, and Ontario and Western, ⅛, to 16⅝. Atchison sold at 4⅝, Lake Shore at 141, Union Pacific at 9¾, Canadian Pacific at 57⅛, and Kansas and Texas at 13⅞. British consols were strong at 105 9-16 for money and 105⅝ for the account.

In London, Paris advices quote 8 per cent. rentes at 102f. 37½c. for the account and exchange on London at 25f. 18c. for checks. Spanish 4s, 74. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was $270,000.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 17,308,000f. in gold and 1,906,000f. in silver.

Berlin exchange on London, 20 marks 41½ pfennigs for sight and 20 marks 37 pfennigs for ninety-day bills.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Reorganization Committee of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, Frederick P. Olcott, Chairman, gives notice that it now holds $33,099,000 of 4 per cent. general mortgage bonds under the bondholders' agreement of May 7, 1894. Further deposits will be received until the end of this month, the coupon dated July 1, 1893, to be attached.

—Coupons and dividends of the Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad Company and the dividend on the Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago preferred stock, due Feb. 1, will be paid at the office of Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	23	23	23	23	23	23¼	100
American Express	111	111	111	111	110	111	120
*American Sugar Refining	90	90½	89½	89¾	89¾	89¾	19,630
*American Sugar Refining pf	91½	92	91½	92	91½	92	250
*American Tobacco	95	95	94	94½	94	95	1,151
American Tobacco pf	108½	108½	108½	108½	108¼	110	100
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜	401
Atlantic & Pacific	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	½	⅝	200
Baltimore & Ohio	62⅜	63½	62⅜	63½	63	64	201
Canada Southern	49½	49¾	49½	49¾	49½	50	110
Canadian Pacific	56¼	56¾	56¼	56¾	56⅜	57	200
*Central Pacific	13¼	13¼	13¼	13⅜	13⅜	14½	20
Chesapeake & Ohio	16¾	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	16¾	17	155
Chicago Gas	72½	72⅞	72	72	72½	72⅝	6,015
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	90	90	90	90	90	...	80
Chicago & Northwestern	94¾	95¼	94¾	95⅛	95⅛	95¼	7,055
Chicago & Northwestern pf	145	145	145	145	144¼	...	15
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	70⅜	71¼	70⅜	71⅛	71	71¼	2,365
C., C., C. & St. Louis	38¼	38¼	37½	37⅝	37½	38½	950
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	55⅜	55⅞	55¼	55½	55⅜	55½	13,370
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	62⅜	62⅞	62¼	62½	62⅜	62⅝	4,715
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	16½	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	300
Consolidated Gas Company	128⅞	128⅞	128⅞	128⅞	127½	129½	110
Delaware & Hudson	128¼	128½	128¼	128⅝	128¼	130	47
Denver & Rio Grande	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	11¼	11½	1,010
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	10⅝	10¾	10⅛	10⅝	10	10¼	2,770
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	101¼	101¼	101	101	99	100⅜	60
General Electric	34	34	33⅜	33⅝	33⅜	33¾	2,000
Illinois Central	87½	87½	87½	87½	87	87½	200
Iowa Central	6	6	6	6	5¾	6	160
Iowa Central pf	20	20	20	20	19	21	150
Laclede Gas	25½	25½	25	25	25	25½	550
Lake Erie & Western	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅜	17	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	71½	71½	71	71	70¾	71¼	360
Lake Shore	139	139	139	139	138¾	139½	530
Long Island	87	87½	87	87½	85	88	250
*Long Island Traction	11¼	11¾	11¼	11⅜	11⅜	12½	460
Louisville & Nashville	53⅜	54	53⅜	53⅝	53⅞	54	1,510
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	24	24¼	23⅜	23⅝	23½	23¾	600
Manhattan Consolidated	107½	107½	106¾	106⅞	106¾	106¾	2,660
Missouri Pacific	22⅛	22¼	21¾	22⅛	21¾	22⅛	2,100
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	22	22½	100
*Nash., Chat. & St. Louis	64½	64½	64½	64½	64	...	50
*National Lead Company	36½	36½	32⅞	33½	33¼	33½	11,480
*National Lead Company pf	84	84	83	83	82¾	83½	1,072
New-Jersey Central	87½	88	87	87⅜	87⅜	88	1,400
New-York Central	107⅜	107⅝	107¼	107½	107⅜	107⅝	588
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	31⅜	31½	31⅜	31½	31	32	725
New-York, Lack. & Western	110⅝	110⅝	110⅛	110⅝	...	...	50
New-York, L. E. & Western	10	10	10	10	9⅞	10	700
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	41½	41½	41½	41½	41	41⅝	100
Norfolk & Western	4¾	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	4⅝	5	200
North American	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3	3⅛	130
Northern Pacific	3	3	3	3	2⅞	3	702
Northern Pacific pf	15¾	16	15⅞	16	15⅝	16	4,620
Ontario & Western	16	16¼	16	16¼	16¼	16⅜	300
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	4½	4½	4½	4½	4⅜	...	13
Pacific Mail	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	22½	22⅝	200
Philadelphia & Reading	9⅛	9½	8⅞	9½	9⅜	9⅝	3,280
Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago	160	160	160	160	157	...	60
Pullman Palace Car Co	158	158	155½	155½	156	159	17
Rome, Water. & Ogdensburg	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	116	117½	200
St. Paul & Omaha	33¾	33¾	33	33	32¾	33½	500
Southern Pacific	18⅛	18	17½	17⅝	17½	18	400
Southern Railway	9⅝	9⅞	9¼	9⅝	9½	9⅝	8,051
Southern Railway pf	33¼	34⅛	33¼	33½	33½	33¾	6,020
Tennessee Coal & Iron	15½	15⅞	14¼	14⅜	14⅜	15	1,405
Texas Pacific	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	8¾	8¾	9	300
Union Pacific	9½	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅜	560
United States Cordage	5½	5½	5	5¼	5¼	5⅝	680
United States Cordage pf	8½	8½	8½	8¾	8¾	8¾	100
United States Cordage gtd	18¾	18⅝	18	18	17¾	18	317
United States Rubber	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42½	43	150
United States Rubber pf	94	94	94	94	93½	94	200
*United States Leather pf	63½	63½	63½	63¾	63¼	64	100
Wabash	6¾	6¾	5⅞	6¼	6¼	6¾	320
Wabash pf	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	500
Wells-Fargo Express	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	106	112	10
Western Union Telegraph	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	87⅝	87¼	87½	1,159
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	40½	40½	40½	40½	39½	41	100

Total sales 119,943

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S F 4s 8,000 65 ... 65 ... 65 ... 65¼
5,000 65¼ ... 65¼ ... 65¼ ... 65¼
10,000 65 ... 65 ... 65 ... 65
8,000 65¼ ... 65¼ ... 65¼ ... 65¼
5,000 64⅞ ... 64⅞ ... 64⅞ ... 64⅞
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A 5,000 83 ... 83 ... 83 ... 83
B'way & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 10,000 110½ ... 110½ ... 110½ ... 110¾
1,000 110⅜ ... 110⅜ ... 110⅜ ... 110⅜
22,000 110½ ... 110½ ... 110½ ... 110¾
2,000 110 ... 110 ... 110 ... 110
B, C, R & N 1st Collat Trust 5s 1,000 97⅜ ... 97⅜ ... 97⅜ ... 97⅜
2,000 97¼ ... 97¼ ... 97¼ ... 97¼
Canada So 1st Gtd 1,000 110¾ ... 110¾ ... 110¾ ... 110¾
Canada So 2d 1,000 106½ ... 106½ ... 106½ ... 106½
Cent N J 1st Conv, 1902 8,000 121 ... 121 ... 121 ... 121
C R & AB Co of Ga Collat Gold 5s 7,000 95 ... 95 ... 95 ... 95
Ches & O Gen 4½s 6,000 73¾ ... 73¾ ... 73¾ ... 73¾
C, B & Q Con 7s 25,000 121 ... 121 ... 121 ... 121
C, B & Q Deb 5s 20,000 101 ... 101 ... 101 ... 101
C, B & Q 5s S F 1,000 107 ... 107 ... 107 ... 107
4,000 106⅜ ... 106⅜ ... 106⅜ ... 106⅜
C, B & Q Conv 5s 22,000 103¾ ... 103¾ ... 103¾ ... 103¾
4,000 103¾ ... 103¾ ... 103¾ ... 103¾
Chi & E Ill Gen 5s 8,000 97½ ... 97½ ... 97½ ... 97½
Chi G L & C Co 1st 1,000 92½ ... 92½ ... 92½ ... 92½
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts 1,000 40 ... 40 ... 40 ... 40
3,000 39⅞ ... 39⅞ ... 39⅞ ... 39⅞
2,000 39½ ... 39½ ... 39½ ... 39½
3,000 39⅝ ... 39⅝ ... 39⅝ ... 39⅝
Chi & N W S F 6s 2,000 110 ... 110 ... 110 ... 110
Chi & N W Coupon Gold 7s 6,000 122½ ... 122½ ... 122½ ... 122½
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 5,000 102 ... 102 ... 102 ... 102
Cin, D & I 1st 5s 5,000 101 ... 101 ... 101 ... 101
Cin, Ind, St L & C 4s 1,000 97 ... 97 ... 97 ... 97
Clev, L & W 1st 10,000 105 ... 105 ... 105 ... 105
1,000 105¼ ... 105¼ ... 105¼ ... 105¼
Den & Rio G 4s 10,000 81½ ... 81½ ... 81½ ... 81½
Des M & Ft D 1st 4s 10,000 83 ... 83 ... 83 ... 83
E T, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 5,000 104½ ... 104½ ... 104½ ... 104½
10,000 104⅜ ... 104⅜ ... 104⅜ ... 104⅜
5,000 104⅜ ... 104⅜ ... 104⅜ ... 104⅜
E T, Va & Ga 1st 4,000 112¼ ... 112¼ ... 112¼ ... 112¼
Eq G & F of Chi 1st 1,000 95 ... 95 ... 95 ... 95
Col, H V & Tol 5s 3,000 88 ... 88 ... 88 ... 88
2,000 87½ ... 87½ ... 87½ ... 87½
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 3,000 108½ ... 108½ ... 108½ ... 108½
2,000 108⅝ ... 108⅝ ... 108⅝ ... 108⅝
E, L & B S 5s 4,000 90⅜ ... 90⅜ ... 90⅜ ... 90⅜
Eq G L Co of N Y 5s 3,000 113 ... 113 ... 113 ... 113
Erie Cons Gold 7s 2,000 130 ... 130 ... 130 ... 130
Erie 4th Mtge 8,000 115 ... 115 ... 115 ... 115
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s 4,000 90 ... 90 ... 90 ... 90
G B, W & S P Inc 5,000 5 ... 5 ... 5 ... 5
H & T Cen G M 4s 1,000 62 ... 62 ... 62 ... 62
5,000 62½ ... 62½ ... 62½ ... 62½
Ill Cent 4s, 1953 6,000 98½ ... 98½ ... 98½ ... 98½
Kansas Pac 6s Denver Division Assented 2,000 107¼ ... 107¼ ... 107¼ ... 107¼
Knox & Ohio 1st 5,000 113½ ... 113½ ... 113½ ... 113½
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s 2,000 94¾ ... 94¾ ... 94¾ ... 94¾
1,000 95 ... 95 ... 95 ... 95
L E & W 1st 5s 10,000 114 ... 114 ... 114 ... 114
Lehigh V Term 5s 5,000 110 ... 110 ... 110 ... 110
Long Dock 6s 5,000 130 ... 130 ... 130 ... 130
Man Ry Con 4s 4,000 97½ ... 97½ ... 97½ ... 97½
Met Elev 1st 1,000 119 ... 119 ... 119 ... 119
Met Elev 2d 1,000 108 ... 108 ... 108 ... 108
Mex Int 1st 4s 10,000 70¼ ... 70¼ ... 70¼ ... 70¼
Mich Cent 5s, 1931 1,000 118 ... 118 ... 118 ... 118
Mil, L S & W 1st 5,000 130 ... 130 ... 130 ... 130
Mil & St P G M 4s Series A 1,000 88 ... 88 ... 88 ... 88
Minn & St L 1st S W Ext 5,000 119¾ ... 119¾ ... 119¾ ... 119¾
Terminal 5s 5,000 100½ ... 100½ ... 100½ ... 100½
Minn & St L 1st Pacific Ext 7,000 119 ... 119 ... 119 ... 119
Mo K & T 1st 4s 1,000 81½ ... 81½ ... 81½ ... 81½
Mo, K & T 2d 5,000 48⅜ ... 48⅜ ... 48⅜ ... 48⅜
Mo, K & East 1st 1,000 84½ ... 84½ ... 84½ ... 84½
2,000 84 ... 84 ... 84 ... 84
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s 1,000 75 ... 75 ... 75 ... 75
Mob & Ohio G M 4s 1,000c 69¼ ... 69¼ ... 69¼ ... 69¼
10,000 69 ... 69 ... 69 ... 69
Mutual Union Tel 6s 1,000 113 ... 113 ... 113 ... 113
Nash, C & St L Con 2,000 100⅞ ... 100⅞ ... 100⅞ ... 100⅞
3,000 100⅜ ... 100⅜ ... 100⅜ ... 100⅜
Nat Starch M Co 1st 3,000 92 ... 92 ... 92 ... 92
N Y Cent 1st Coup 2,000 123½ ... 123½ ... 123½ ... 123½
N Y Cent 1st, Reg 5,000 122 ... 122 ... 122 ... 122
N Y, Chi & St L 4s 1,000s3 104 ... 104 ... 104 ... 104
3,000 104 ... 104 ... 104 ... 104
N Y Elev 1st 14,000 107¾ ... 107¾ ... 107¾ ... 107¾
N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certfs 3,000 140 ... 140 ... 140 ... 140
N Y, Ont & W Refunding 4s 1,000 89½ ... 89½ ... 89½ ... 89½
Nor Pac 2d Coup 4,000 89 ... 89 ... 89 ... 89
Nor Pac 3d Coup 5,000 55 ... 55 ... 55 ... 55
Nor Pac Cons 5s 4,000 25¾ ... 25¾ ... 25¾ ... 25¾
2,000 25½ ... 25½ ... 25½ ... 25½
1,000 25⅝ ... 25⅝ ... 25⅝ ... 25⅝
1,000 25⅝ ... 25⅝ ... 25⅝ ... 25⅝
9,000 25¾ ... 25¾ ... 25¾ ... 25¾
Trust Co Certfs 2,000 25¾ ... 25¾ ... 25¾ ... 25¾
Ohio So 1st 5,000 93¾ ... 93¾ ... 93¾ ... 93¾
Ohio So G M 4s 2,000 45 ... 45 ... 45 ... 45
Ore Imp 1st Con 5s 3,000 52¼ ... 52¼ ... 52¼ ... 52¼
Ore Imp 1st 1,000 98 ... 98 ... 98 ... 98
Ore Short Line 6s 18,000 98¾ ... 98¾ ... 98¾ ... 98¾
5,000 98½ ... 98½ ... 98½ ... 98½
Trust Receipts 4,000 90 ... 90 ... 90 ... 90
10,000b3 90 ... 90 ... 90 ... 90
5,000 89½ ... 89½ ... 89½ ... 89½
Ore S L & U N Collat Trust 5s 5,000 26¼ ... 26¼ ... 26¼ ... 26¼
Penn Co's Gtd 4½s 13,000 110⅜ ... 110⅜ ... 110⅜ ... 110⅜
10,000 110½ ... 110½ ... 110½ ... 110½
Phil & Reading 1st Pf Inc 50,600 21⅜ ... 21⅜ ... 21⅜ ... 21⅜
30,000 21⅜ ... 21⅜ ... 21⅜ ... 21⅜
2d Pf Inc 6,000 11 ... 11 ... 11 ... 11
1,000 11⅜ ... 11⅜ ... 11⅜ ... 11⅜
3d Pf Inc 10,000 7½ ... 7½ ... 7½ ... 7½
23,000 7½ ... 7½ ... 7½ ... 7½
10,000 7¼ ... 7¼ ... 7¼ ... 7¼
5,000 7⅛ ... 7⅛ ... 7⅛ ... 7⅛
10,000 7¼ ... 7¼ ... 7¼ ... 7¼
28,000 7½ ... 7½ ... 7½ ... 7½
Phil & Read Gen 4s 5,000 70½ ... 70½ ... 70½ ... 70½
9,000 71 ... 71 ... 71 ... 71
Trust Co Certfs 6,000 63 ... 63 ... 63 ... 63
5,000 63½ ... 63½ ... 63½ ... 63½
Phil & Read Defd Inc 17,000 1½ ... 1½ ... 1½ ... 1½
P, C & St L 4½s Series A 5,000 107 ... 107 ... 107 ... 107
St L & S F G M 5s 1,000 80 ... 80 ... 80 ... 80
St L & S F Con 4s 12,000 53¼ ... 53¼ ... 53¼ ... 53¼
St L S W 1st 4,000 63 ... 63 ... 63 ... 63
St L S W 2d Inc 9,000 18 ... 18 ... 18 ... 18
St P, M & M 1st Con 6s Redu to 4½s 10,000 102¼ ... 102¼ ... 102¼ ... 102¼
Montana Ext 4s 3,000 87 ... 87 ... 87 ... 87
S Val & N E 4s 10,000 73 ... 73 ... 73 ... 73
1,000 72¾ ... 72¾ ... 72¾ ... 72¾
So Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated 7,000 90 ... 90 ... 90 ... 90
So Ry 1st 5s 7,000 87 ... 87 ... 87 ... 87
12,000 87¼ ... 87¼ ... 87¼ ... 87¼
19,000 87¼ ... 87¼ ... 87¼ ... 87¼
1,000 87⅜ ... 87⅜ ... 87⅜ ... 87⅜
7,000 87½ ... 87½ ... 87½ ... 87½
5,000 87⅝ ... 87⅝ ... 87⅝ ... 87⅝
11,000 87½ ... 87½ ... 87½ ... 87½
10,000 87⅜ ... 87⅜ ... 87⅜ ... 87⅜
1,000 87¼ ... 87¼ ... 87¼ ... 87¼
2,000 87⅜ ... 87⅜ ... 87⅜ ... 87⅜
6,000 87½ ... 87½ ... 87½ ... 87½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 5,000 85½ ... 85½ ... 85½ ... 85½
5,000 85 ... 85 ... 85 ... 85
Tex & Pac 2d Inc 2,000 24 ... 24 ... 24 ... 24
5,000 25¾ ... 25¾ ... 25¾ ... 25¾
10,000 25¾ ... 25¾ ... 25¾ ... 25¾
5,000 25¾ ... 25¾ ... 25¾ ... 25¾
5,000 24 ... 24 ... 24 ... 24
10,000 23⅞ ... 23⅞ ... 23⅞ ... 23⅞
Third Av 1st 5s 13,000 118¾ ... 118¾ ... 118¾ ... 118¾
Union Pac 1st, 1896 2,000 105⅞ ... 105⅞ ... 105⅞ ... 105⅞
Union Pac 1st, 1898 3,000 103½ ... 103½ ... 103½ ... 103½
5,000 104¼ ... 104¼ ... 104¼ ... 104¼
U P Den & G 1st 1,000 35½ ... 35½ ... 35½ ... 35½
2,000 35 ... 35 ... 35 ... 35
U S Cord Co 1st 1,000 53 ... 53 ... 53 ... 53
9,000 51 ... 51 ... 51 ... 51
Wabash 1st 5s 10,000 105½ ... 105½ ... 105½ ... 105½
1,000 105⅞ ... 105⅞ ... 105⅞ ... 105⅞
1,000 105½ ... 105½ ... 105½ ... 105½
Wabash 2d 5s 6,000 70¼ ... 70¼ ... 70¼ ... 70¼
1,000 70¼ ... 70¼ ... 70¼ ... 70¼
4,000 70⅜ ... 70⅜ ... 70⅜ ... 70⅜
5,000 70 ... 70 ... 70 ... 70
3,000 70¼ ... 70¼ ... 70¼ ... 70¼
West Shore Gtd 4s 1,000 104⅞ ... 104⅞ ... 104⅞ ... 104⅞
4,000b3 104⅞ ... 104⅞ ... 104⅞ ... 104⅞
W N Y & Penn 2d Trust Co Certs 10,000 24¼ ... 24¼ ... 24¼ ... 24¼
W N Car 1st 6s 1,000 111½ ... 111½ ... 111½ ... 111½
10,000 112 ... 112 ... 112 ... 112
5,000 111¼ ... 111¼ ... 111¼ ... 111¼
W U Col Trust 5s 1,000 108 ... 108 ... 108 ... 108
Wis Cen Co 1st 3,000s3 50⅛ ... 50⅛ ... 50⅛ ... 50⅛
2,000 50⅛ ... 50⅛ ... 50⅛ ... 50⅛
Wm & St P 2d 8,000 130 ... 130 ... 130 ... 130

Total sales $1,118,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	140	144
Albany & Sus	170	...
Alton & Terre Haute	37	38¾
Alton & Terre Haute pf	90	...
American Coal Oil pf	67½	69½
American District Telegraph	45	49
American T. & C.	93¼	...
*Bay State Gas	135	...
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	7
Boston A. L. pf	103	...
Buffalo, R. & P.	21	22
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	5	60
Burlington, C. R. & N.	48	...
Cedar F. & M.	4	5½
Central & South Am. Tel	117½	123
Chicago & Alton	147	...
Chicago & Alton pf	167½	...
Chicago & East. Ill.	50	53
C., C. C. & St. L. pf	85	90
C., M. & St. P. pf	117½	119
Cleveland & Pittsburg	156	160
Col. Coal & Iron, Dev.	5	6
Colorado Fuel & Iron	25	29
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	...	75
Columbus & Hocking Coal	4½	5
C., H. V. & T. pf	...	62
Commercial Cable	140	...
Consolidated Coal	30	35
Delaware, Lackawanna & W	169¾	162¼
Denver & Rio Grande pf	34¾	35½
D. M. & Ft. D.	5½	7
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	23	32
*D., S. S. & A.	3½	4
*D., S. S. & A. pf	8	11
Erie Tel. & Tel.	51¼	51⅝
Evansville & Terre Haute	30	40
Flint & P. M.	8½	14
F. & P. M. pf	...	45
Great Northern pf	102	103
G. B. & W. t. r.	1¼	1½
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r.	1¾	2
Homestake	18	20
Kan. & Michigan	9	9½
Keokuk & D. M.	3	4
Keokuk & D. M. pf	15	...
Laclede Gas pf	83	85
L., N. A. & C.	7	8
L., St. L. & T.	1	4
Mah. Coal R.	105	115
Mah. C. R. pf	106	...
Manhattan Beach	2½	5
Maryland Coal pf	50	70
Mexican National ctfs	...	2

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. S. Ref.	90	90⅝	89½	89⅝	11,940
A., T. & S. F.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	30
Cent. of N. J.	87⅝	88⅛	87⅝	87⅝	1,020
Chicago Gas	72⅝	73	72	72⅜	5,060
C., R. I. & P.	62⅞	62⅞	62⅜	62½	1,630
C., B. & Q.	70⅞	71¼	70⅜	71⅛	2,550
C., M. & S. P.	55⅝	55⅝	55¼	55¼	10,000
Chi. & N. W.	94⅝	95⅜	94⅜	95¼	771
D. & G. F.	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10¼	300
Gen. Elec.	34	34	33½	33⅝	710
L. & N.	53¼	54	53¼	53⅜	300
L. I. Trac.	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11½	210
Total sales					44,491

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. T. & S.F. 4s	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	$5,000
C. & N. P. 5s	40	40	40	40	3,000
C. B. & Q. new	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	2,000
L. E. & W. 1st	114	114	114	114	2,000
Nor. Pac. 5s	25⅝	25⅝	25¼	25¼	10,000
Ohio So. 1st	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	2,000
Total sales					$51,000

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Manhattan	107⅝	107⅞	106¾	106⅞	400
Mo. Pac.	22⅛	22¼	21¾	22¼	470
Nat. Lead	36⅞	36¾	33	33¾	4,050
Nor. Pac. pf.	15⅝	16	15⅝	15⅞	320
Phila. Trac.	88	88¼	88	88¼	300
P. & R.	9	9⅛	8¾	9¼	3,180
So. Ry.	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	270
T. C. & I.	15	15	15	15	20
U. Pac.	9½	9½	9½	9½	20
U. S. Cord.	5¾	5¾	5½	5½	600
W. Union	87¼	87¼	87¼	87⅝	160

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
So. Ry. 5s	87	87	87	87	5,000
Tex. Pac. 1st	84	84	84	84	3,000
Tex. Pac. 2d	23¾	24	23¾	24	11,000
U. S. Cord. 1st	53	53	53	53	6,000
Wabash 2d	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	3,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
C. C. & Va.	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.85	120
Chollar	.58	.58	.58	.58	100
Total sales					220
Yellow Jack	.62	.62	.62	.62	100

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	54⅞	55¼	54⅝	54½	529,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*Acker, Merrall & Condit deb	94	99
American Lithograph pf	40	60
American Bank Note	42	45
American Grocery 1st pf	25	45
American Typefounders'	1½	3½
American Typefounders' p

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
30 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company

JUNIOR SECURITIES PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE.

A committee named in a plan of readjustment, dated Oct. 1, 1894, having received a deposit, under their plan, of more than a majority of the general mortgage bonds, while declaring the said plan ineffective and inoperative, have nevertheless notified **"the trustee of the general mortgage to bring suit for the foreclosure thereof and to press such suit as expeditiously as possible."**

While this radical measure is proposed, no certainty of protection to the security holders junior to the general mortgage is provided for, except that it is suggested that, for such junior security holders who shall deposit their securities under the plan of Oct. 1, 1894, there will be offered participation in the reorganized property **"upon as favorable a basis as the financial needs of the property will permit."**

This exceedingly vague provision seems to the undersigned, who are **actual owners in their own right of junior securities to the par value of millions of dollars in the aggregate,** so unsatisfactory and dangerous that they have organized themselves as a committee to formulate a plan to protect the junior securities from elimination or unfair treatment, if the threat of foreclosure be carried out, which plan will, if necessary, provide for reorganization on a basis equitable to all classes of security holders.

Attention is especially called to the serious menace that the unnecessary foreclosure now threatened to be prosecuted gives, since, under the Constitution of Pennsylvania, the reorganized company may be prevented from owning the valuable coal properties.

An immediate deposit of securities, including the stock, is essential, and such deposit is urged to be made with the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY against its temporary receipts, the time for receiving the same being limited to Feb. 15, 1895.

The undersigned have already so deposited their securities.

APPLICATION TO THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND THE LONDON AND PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGES FOR THE LISTING OF RECEIPTS WILL BE MADE IN RESPECT TO EACH CLASS AS SOON AS A MAJORITY SHALL HAVE BEEN DEPOSITED.

A plan will be formulated by the committee for protection, and if necessary for reorganization, as soon as practicable, and not later than Aug. 1, 1895.

Should no plan be then formulated, or should the plan, when promulgated, be deemed unsatisfactory by any of the depositing security holders, the securities deposited may be withdrawn within twenty days thereafter.

It is proposed by this committee to add to its number from time to time, of which increase public notice will be given.

Depositaries in London and Philadelphia will be hereafter designated.

Dated Jan. 15, 1895.

ROBERT M. GALLAWAY, Chairman,
ISAAC N. SELIGMAN,
DAVID G. LEGGET,
SIMON WORMSER,
EMANUEL LEHMAN.

HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Counsel.
WM. H. PAGE, Jr., Secretary.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 14, 1895.
NOTICE.

TO HOLDERS OF BONDS.

The following
CITY OF MOBILE BONDS,
(Issue of 1881.)
Nos. 4905, 3841, 3723, 3621, 3479, 3618,
Will be paid on presentation by
The
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MOBILE
On the first day of February, 1895, with interest for one month. They will cease to bear interest after that date.

First National Bank,
Mobile, Ala.
CHAS. D. WILLOUGHBY, Assistant Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON, Jan. 2, 1895.

TO THE HOLDERS OF OUR RECEIPTS FOR
NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S
SECOND CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS,
FUNDED COUPON BONDS OF 1885,
AND INCOME BONDS.

Referring to our circular of Dec. 10, 1894, we hereby give notice to holders of our receipts as above that same **must be presented at our offices on or before February 16th, 1895,** after which date we reserve to ourselves the right to decline to receive further assents.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New-York.
J. S. MORGAN & CO., London.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Jan. 22, 1895.

The Trustees, in conformity with the charter of the company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1894:

Premiums on marine risks from 1st January, 1894, to 31st Dec., 1894..	$2,760,920.62
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1894.....	1,106,515.77
Total marine premiums.....	$3,867,436.39
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1894, to 31st December, 1894.	$2,840,284.98
Losses paid during the same period.....$1,411,292.89	
Returns of premiums & expenses ...$624,154.64	

The company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and City of New-York stock: City banks and other stocks.....	$8,247,455.00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise	1,043,500.00
Real estate and claims due the company, estimated at.....	1,009,845.30
Premium notes and bills receivable	855,693.14
Cash in bank.....	184,238.44
Amount	$11,340,731.88

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof or their legal representatives on and after Tuesday, the fifth of February next. Fifty per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1890 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the fifth of February next, from which date interest on the amount, so redeemable, will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled to the extent paid. A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1894, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the seventh of May next. By order of the board, J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. D. Jones,	Charles H. Marshall,
W. H. H. Moore,	Charles D. Leverich,
A. A. Raven,	Edward Floyd-Jones,
Joseph H. Chapman,	George H. Macy,
James Low,	Lawrence Turnure,
James G. De Forest,	Waldron P. Brown,
William Degroot,	Anson W. Hard,
William H. Webb,	Isaac Bell,
Horace Gray,	Joseph Agostini,
Charles P. Burdett,	Vernon H. Brown,
Henry E. Hawley,	Christian de Thomsen,
William F. Dodge,	Leander N. Lovell,
George Bliss,	Everett Frazar,
John L. Riker,	William B. Boulton,
C. A. Hand,	George W. Quintard,
John D. Hewlett,	Paul L. Thebaud,
Gustav Amsinck,	John B. Woodward,
N. Denton Smith,	George Coppell.

J. D. JONES, President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Vice Pres't.
A. A. RAVEN, 2d Vice Pres't.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company

REORGANIZATION.

The undersigned committee now hold **$33,099,000** of general mortgage bonds under the bondholders' agreement of May 7, 1894.

The committee will continue to receive bonds under that agreement until Jan. 31, 1895, after which date no bonds will be received except upon terms to be announced thereafter. All general mortgage bonds so deposited must have the coupon dated July 1, 1893, attached.

The committee have also received and hold under the terms of their advertisement of Jan. 2:

$12,182,300 of First Preferred Income Bonds,
$6,261,600 of Second Preferred Income Bonds,
$8,631,400 of Third Preferred Income Bonds,
456,988 shares of stock, and
$6,462,900 Deferred Income Bonds.

The committee will continue to receive deposits of junior securities and stock under the terms of their advertisement of Jan. 2, 1895, until further notice.

The Central Trust Company of New-York,
54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.

The Finance Company of Pennsylvania,
131 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman;

ADRIAN ISELIN, JR.,	J. KENNEDY TOD,
HENRY BUDGE,	THOMAS DENNY,
GEORGE H. EARLE, JR.,	SIDNEY F. TYLER,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	RICHARD Y. COOK,

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall St., New-York City.

United States Mortgage Company.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Pursuant to decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court of the First Department of the State of New-York, this Company will assume, on February 23d, 1895, the name

United States
Mortgage and Trust Company,

under which name all business of the Company will be transacted thereafter.

£ CHEQUES OF THE CHECQUE BANK, LONDON. **For Travelers, for Remittances,** HAVE ADVANTAGES OVER OTHERS. CIRCULAR ON APPLICATION. Fred W. Perry, Gen. Agt., 2 Wall St., N.Y.

Dividends.

LAKE SHORE and MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New-York, December 20th, 1894.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Friday, the 1st day of February next, to the Stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of December instant, at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be re-opened on the morning of MONDAY, the 4th day of February next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND R. R. CO.
No. 7 Nassau St., New-York, Jan. 24, 1895.

The COUPONS due Feb. 1, 1895, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company will be paid on and after that date at the Hanover National Bank, New-York City.

The COUPONS due Feb. 1, 1895, on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date at the Fourth National Bank, New-York City.

JAMES BOWRON, Treasurer.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.

The Board of Directors of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway this day declared a dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after Feb. 1 prox. The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 24th inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on the 2d of Feb'y.

J. H. AMBROSE, Secretary.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 15, 1895.

LOUISIANA AND MISSOURI RIVER R. R.
First Mortgage Bonds.
Louisiana and Missouri River R. R.
Guaranteed Preferred Stock.
Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago R. R.
Preferred Stock.

Coupons and dividends on the above maturing Feb. 1, 1895, will be paid on and after that date at the office of

CUYLER, MORGAN & CO.,
44 Pine St., New-York.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK.
342 East 42d St.
New-York, Jan. 23, 1895.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ PER CENT on the capital stock of this bank, payable Feb. 1.

Transfer books will remain closed until that date. W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

The Transfer Books of the General First Mortgage 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS & CHICAGO RY. CO. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Monday, Jan. 28, 1895, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the quarterly interest thereon, due Feb. 1, 1895, and will reopen Feb. 1, 1895, at 10 A. M.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1895. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
37 and 39 Liberty St. and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane,
New-York, Jan. 9, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., payable at the company's office on Feb. 1, 1895.

The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, the 15th inst., and reopened Saturday, the 2d of February. JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK
of the City of New-York,
New-York, Jan. 21, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Feb. 1.

Transfer books will be closed from Jan. 21 to Feb. 2, inclusive.

PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK,
470 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 18, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable on and after Feb. 1 next, free from all taxes. The transfer books will be closed to Feb. 7, 1895.

R. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

Dividends.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station,
New-York, December 20th, 1894.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable on Friday, the 1st day of February next, at this office.

The Transfer Books will be closed at noon on Saturday, the 29th day of December, and will be reopened on the morning of MONDAY, the 4th day of February next.

D. A. WATERMAN, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY CO.,
Richmond, Va., Jan. 9, 1895.

To the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will be held at twelve o'clock noon on MONDAY, the twenty-fifth day of February, 1895, at the office of the company, Pace Building corner of Eighth and Main Sts., in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, for the following purposes:

To consider the propriety of authorizing and to authorize the Board of Directors:

(a) To contract in the name of this company, severally or jointly—

(1) For the use of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company property, in Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky, and Jeffersonville, Indiana; and

(2) For the acquisition of the securities of said company; and

(b) To execute a joint and several guaranty with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, or with that and one or more other companies, of mortgage bonds of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company for a principal sum not exceeding $5,000,000, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum, both principal and interest being payable in gold, and the principal sum being payable on the first day of March, 1945.

(c) To make any trackage or other agreement relating to the moving of its traffic between Lexington and Louisville;

And for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the company will close at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of January, 1895, at 12 M., and will reopen on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of February, 1895, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors. C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE CENTRAL TRUST Company's certificates of deposit for the Union Pacific Railway Company 4½ per cent. collateral trust (Denver, Leadville and Gunnison Railway) bonds.

Pursuant to the terms of the bondholders' agreement of February 8th, 1894, the undersigned committee hereby calls a general meeting of the holders of the above-mentioned certificates, their representatives or assigns, to be held in Room 35, Number 45 Wall Street, on Tuesday, the fifth day of February, 1895, at eleven o'clock in the morning.—Dated January 22d, 1895.

HENRY BUDGE,
CHARLES A. PEABODY, Jr.,
HENRY de COPPET,
Committee.
EDWARD W. SHELDON, Attorney for Committee, 45 Wall Street, New-York City.

THE WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.
No. 40 Wall St., New-York, Jan. 17, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company in Toledo, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 12th day of February, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. The transfer books will close Jan. 25 and reopen Feb. 13.

JAMES M. HAM, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

An election will take place at the office of the New-York Catholic Protectory, 415 Broome St., New-York City, on FEB. 7, 1895, to fill vacancies in the Board of Managers of the protectory.

Polls open at 4:00 P. M.

BRYAN LAWRENCE, President.
GEO. B. ROBINSON, Secretary.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Actor's Fund Benefit.—The new one-act play to be presented by the Empire Company at the Empire Theatre this afternoon, at the Actor's Fund benefit, is called "Marsa Van." Another one-act play is by Henry Arthur Jones, author of "The Case of Rebellious Susan" and "The Masqueraders." It is called "The Clerical Error," and will be played by Wilson Barrett and his company. Still a third one-act play, Howells's "The Mouse Trap," will be interpreted by six ladies and one gentleman of the Lyceum Company. The poem written by Sydney Rosenfeld, and which Mrs. Kendal will read, is on the subject of "Modern Myths." Nellie Ganthony, Cissy Fitzgerald, J. E. Dodson, Wilson and Waring of the "Little Christopher" Company; William Gillette, and Mlle. Pilar-Morin, the pantomimist, will all contribute to the long programme arranged by Managers Charles and Daniel Frohman.

—The Bijou to Reopen.—The Bijou Theatre, after having been thoroughly redecorated, will reopen to-night, with the first performance of "The Twentieth Century Girl," the new burletta by Sydney Rosenfeld and Ludwig Englander, about the preparation of which so much has been said since last Summer. Canary & Lederer promise many surprises in the new piece. The part originally cast for Cissy Fitzgerald will be sustained by Lillian Thorngate, the English dancer having been unable to secure a modification of the injunction recently issued forbidding her to appear under any other management than that of George Edwards.

—Robert Burns Night.—This will be Robert Burns night at the Herald Square Theatre, so called in honor of the birthday anniversary of the Scottish poet. Several delegations from the Scottish societies of the city will attend the performance of "Rob Roy." David Warfield took the place of Joseph Herbert in the comedy rôle on Wednesday night, and will continue permanently in the cast. Mr. Herbert has written a comic opera of his own, for which Jahabowchi has composed the music, and he has withdrawn from "Rob Roy" to appear in his own work.

—Crane to Come Back.—Joseph Brooks, manager for William H. Crane, has arranged with C. C. Miner for the comedian to follow Fanny Davenport at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, beginning Feb. 25, and continuing for a season of seven weeks. Both Brooks and Crane have so much faith in the new play by Martha Morton, to be produced in Washington to-morrow night, that they have decided to bring it to New-York, and for this purpose have abandoned the Southern tour which had been projected.

—"The War of Wealth."—Ben Teal, the well-known director and stage manager, is engaged with C. T. Dazey, the author, in arranging for the production of the latter's new American play, "The War of Wealth," which will be seen first at the Chestnut Street Opera House, Philadelphia, Feb. 25. Before sailing for Europe last week, Al Hayman closed a contract with Manager Jacob Litt for the presentation of the play at the Columbia Theatre, Chicago, during the month of March.

—Nellie Ganthony at Hoyt's.—Nellie Ganthony, the English actress, has made arrangements with Hoyt and McKee for a series of matinée performances at Hoyt's Theatre, in her unique musical sketches. They will be given Tuesdays and Thursdays, Jan. 29 and 31 and Feb. 5 and 7. The entertainments will begin at 2:30 P. M., and occupy nearly two hours. Frank Dietz has assumed the business management of Miss Ganthony.

—Postponed by the Strike.—The Brooklyn strike has compelled the postponement of the theatre party at the Garden Theatre, arranged by Company A, Twenty-third Regiment, which had purchased 200 seats for to-morrow night's performance of "Little Christopher." The management of the Garden has voluntarily offered to exchange the tickets for any evening after the military necessities caused by the strike are over.

—Coming to Proctor's.—Susanna Shaffer, the female juggler, who is coming from Paris to appear at Proctor's Theatre Feb. 4, is one of the foreign novelties that were engaged by Rudolph Aronson for the Casino Club, to appear at the opening of the Casino as a music hall. She is a sister of Severus Shaffer. "Trilby" will be the subject of a new living picture at Proctor's next week.

—The Name Changed.—Manager Charles Frohman decided yesterday to produce the Drury Lane melodrama, "The Derby Winner," at the Academy of Music next Fall, under the name of "The Sporting Duchess." The original title could not be used, because it is copyrighted as the name of an American play.

—To Place "Rob Roy" in Europe.—Managers Charles E. Evans of the Herald Square Theatre and Frederick C. Whitney of the Whitney Opera Company will sail for Europe to-morrow. They go to make arrangements for the production of "Rob Roy" in London.

—Manola and Mason Once More.—Marion Manola has completely recovered from her recent illness, and she and her husband have reorganized the Manola-Mason Company, which will begin a tour in "L'Ami Fritz" next Monday.

Death of a Descendant of Macbeth.

Mrs. Isabella Macbeth Richardson, who died at 339 East Twenty-fifth Street on Wednesday, always asserted that she was a lineal descendant of that King of Scotland whose story is told in Shakespeare's drama of "Macbeth."

Mrs. Richardson's maiden name was Macbeth, and she said her father was a Scottish writer. She was eighty-eight years old, and had been in this country sixty years.

She died suddenly, and when Deputy Coroner O'Scanlon viewed the body he reported that death was caused by fatty degeneration of the heart.

THE NEW STATE CAPITOL

Commissioner Perry's Report on Its Present Condition.

SHOULD BE COMPLETED BY DAY WORK

It Will Cost Nearly $3,000,000 to Finish the Building According to the Present Estimates.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Capitol Commissioner Isaac G. Perry to-day submitted to the Senate a statement of the material on hand intended for use in the completion of the Capitol, its cost and present value, together with specifications of the work necessary to complete the Capitol Building and an estimate of the cost of such work, and also as to whether it is advisable to have such work done by contract.

Commissioner Perry estimates that the value of the material on hand is $41,243, and the plant for carrying on the work, $65,000. Deducting the value of material on hand, the Comissioner estimates that it will cost $2,638,112 to complete the building. The Commissioner is of the opinion that the building should be completed by day's work, and not by contract. In his report, Commissioner Perry says:

The resolution of the Senate requests my opinion as to whether it would be advisable to complete the Capitol Building by the contract system. In answer, I would say that in my judgment it would be for the best interests of the State that the work be carried on and completed by day's work.

The greater amount of work yet to be done in the completion of the Capitol is granite cutting. The interior of the building, as will be seen by the estimate, together with an examination of the building, is practically completed, except the western staircase and the east and west lobbies. The majority of the stone cutters employed are first-class workmen, intelligent, sober, and industrious men, who take pride in their work, and, as will be seen on examination of the same, it will be readily conceded by competent judges that the work is of a very superior quality, better than I believe would be accomplished by contract, which is an important matter in the finishing of the monumental work under consideration.

The completion of the building demands the best workmanship that can be procured, thereby requiring the best workmen. Some parts of the early construction are defective, and it will be necessary to strengthen said work in such a manner as to make it permanent, as has been the case with a large amount already done.

As regards the centre section of the eastern façade, I would say that prior to my having charge of the work the plans were changed, and, as will be seen, the centre section is discontinued at the third story, and the load which it was originally designed that this wall should carry rests upon the inner wall and is carried up to the roof lines, overloading the foundation, which has caused the same to settle and disturbed the work adjacent to it, that is, the groined brick arched ceilings in the first story and the granite-groined arched ceilings over the second story. The present plan removes this burden and places it upon the outer wall, which is constructed with a foundation of sufficient strength and solidity to permanently carry the weight.

The apartments now occupied by the Court of Appeals were finished in 1883, except the main courtroom, which was only partially finished at that time. Plans were prepared last season and an appropriation of $5,000 was made for that work, and it will require $3,000 additional to complete the same in accordance with the plans approved by the Judges of the Court of Appeals.

When the courtroom is finished it will be an absolutely perfect room. There will be two tiers of carved frames for portraits. All of the frames available have been filled with portraits, and it became necessary to make additional ones, and it was deemed advisable to make the room complete by putting in two full tiers of carved portrait frames on the available space of the four walls, which finishes the room complete. All of the large frames (eleven in number) have been put together, five of which have been completed, and the other six partially done. Forty frames of smaller size are provided for in the lower tier, the material of which is out and the carving of which is about one-third done. It will require about two months' time to fully complete the work of finishing the courtroom.

Special attention has been given to making the carved work interesting, as is the case with the work already done. The carving of the frames has not been duplicated. Each of the new portrait frames is of special design, and so arranged as to produce a harmonious effect.

I most respectfully suggest that the members of the Senate examine the work that has been done to strengthen the interior of the structure, and that which is yet to be done, and I am confident that they will decide to have the work continued under the same system which has prevailed for the last few years, and they may be sure of the final result being satisfactory. I would gladly at any time accompany a committee on a tour of inspection of this great structure, and I take this opportunity to state that I have done everything in my power to reconstruct such portions of the building as had given way in a manner to make the work permanent, and the present indications are that in every instance the new work has been a success.

The members of the Legislature, no doubt, comprehend the fact that the frequent suspensions of the work on the Capitol greatly increases the cost of the same. During the time in which the work is suspended many stonecutters who are thoroughly conversant with the parts of the special work in which they are engaged secure employment elsewhere when it is to be had, or are mainly idle during such suspensions, and become more or less unfit for their duties until they have again been at work for a considerable time, and when the work is recommenced it requires a long time to reorganize and for the men to become as efficient as when the work was suspended.

An appropriation of $200,000 was made in the early part of last January, which was known as an emergency appropriation, and a large number of men who professed to be stonecutters, but were wholly incompetent, and workmen in other branches, were placed upon the Capitol work at the earnest solicitation of members of the Legislature, owing to the depressed condition of the times, and therefore the great scarcity of work, especially in stonecutting.

The result was that the money was disbursed within a period of two months with unsatisfactory results for the sum expended. Everything was done that was possible to secure as good results as practicable under the then existing circumstances and a large expense was incurred to construct sheds about the work and to purchase and erect stoves to protect the men from the severe cold weather. A great many of the men employed as stonecutters could not perform anything like a fair day's work, and as soon as their records could be obtained they were discharged, which created much dissatisfaction."

The estimate for completing the building includes the following items: Terraces and basement entrances, $168,934; eastern approach, $244,571; centre section of eastern façade and necessary alterations, $779,321; north and south portices, $182,620 each; western approach and portico, $101,653; to construct tower of iron, covered with copper, and to complete interior tower, $570,347; lobbies, $82,070; to complete western staircase and corridors and other work in connection therewith, $275,989. The remainder is for repairs and to fully complete various portions of the building.

LEXOW DEMANDS AN APOLOGY.

Senator O'Sullivan's Inuendoes Arouse a Sleeping Lion.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Will Senator Lexow call out Senator O'Sullivan of New-York? This question is now seriously disturbing the peace of mind of the Senators and the members of Assembly who are aware of the situation. It is known that Senator Lexow has not only demanded an apology from his Democratic colleague, but has insisted that it should be made. It is equally certain that Senator O'Sullivan has refused to apologize, or even to entertain the proposition.

To the minds of those conversant with the code, Senator Lexow cannot afford to back down. He has made the proper demand to satisfy what he has imagined to be his wounded honor, and, having had that demand spurned, the only alternative is to demand satisfaction in the field.

The cause of the trouble between these honorable gentlemen occurred during the debate in the Senate this morning on the Power of Removal bill. In the course of his remarks, Senator Lexow, as is habitual with him, laid particular stress on the purity of the Republican Party, and its freedom from corruption.

Senator O'Sullivan interrupted him with this question: "Did you ever lend yourself to the practice of soliciting or influencing votes on election day?"

Glaring virtuously at the New-York Senator, Mr. Lexow said: "I refuse to entertain or to notice such a remark."

"Did you ever buy a vote?" asked Mr. O'Sullivan, with amazing bluntness.

"No! A thousand times," replied the little Senator from Nyack, pounding his desk. "I would not consider myself fit to sit in this body had I been guilty of such a crime."

Lexow concluded his speech with the answer to the question. He sat down, pale and agitated, and during the rest of the session had nothing to say. When the Senate adjourned, it was noticed that Mr. Lexow was taking counsel of that experienced duelist Field Marshal Payn, who has arranged a number of delicate affairs amicably and to the satisfaction of all concerned. Then he advised with Senator Coggeshall of Oneida, who is also regarded as an authority on matters of this sort. With his mind fully made up and his policy determined, he walked over to Senator O'Sullivan and said:

"The remarks that you made to me during the course of to-day's debate were altogether too personal for me to let pass without notice. I demand from you, Sir, an apology!"

O'Sullivan, who is a large man, and weighs 150 pounds more than the diminutive representative from Rockland, was for a moment rendered speechless by the demand. Then he gathered himself together by a violent effort and quietly said:

"And if I decline?"

"But you must not. You must apologize."

"But I refuse."

"I say you must apologize!" and the famous investigator turned on his heel and walked off.

As soon as the news became known a number of Senators waited upon Senator O'Sullivan, tendered him the assurance of their distinguished consideration, and consulted him about the weapons he preferred should the affair take a more serious turn. Senator O'Sullivan has but one arm, and it was pointed out to him that, under the circumstances, pistols would be more desirable, a contention that he objected to on the ground that his huge bulk would afford an easy mark for his opponent, while Lexow's diminutive form would give him (Lexow) an additional advantage and place O'Sullivan at a serious disadvantage.

To the correspondent of The New-York Times Senator O'Sullivan said that it was true he had been called to account by Senator Lexow. "It is true," he continued, "Senator Lexow has demanded an apology, and I have refused to apologize. Nor do I intend to apologize. I knew whereof I spoke. My language on the floor was deliberately chosen, and there was more in it than Senator Lexow imagined. There is no reason why I should recant one word or one syllable. I do not mean to do so. The matter is now in Senator Lexow's hands."

Under the circumstances, it will be seen that Senator Lexow, having demanded an apology and had it refused, can only assuage his wounded honor by calling Senator O'Sullivan out. In the meantime, every member of the Senate is patiently awaiting developments.

ERIE REPUBLICANS AROUSED.

They Object to the Proposed Appointment of Col. Lay.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Platt and anti-Platt Republicans are angered by the semi-official announcement made here to-day that Superintendent Aldridge will appoint Col. Richard G. Lay to succeed Charles McDonough as Superintendent of the Canal. It is alleged that Col. Lay is a carpetbagger who was sent to Buffalo by the Governor soon after election to establish a residence, so that he might be appointed as a Buffalo man. He lived here until the first of the year, and then went to Albany, and, it was reported that the Governor had decided not to ignore the protests of the Erie County Republican.

Ten days ago the Colonel returned and arranged for permanent quarters here, and it is authoritatively stated to-night that there is no doubt that he will be appointed. It was through Gov. Morton's influence that Col. Lay was appointed Consul General to Ottawa during the Harrison administration, and the appointment was credited to the District of Columbia. Col. Lay has never voted in Buffalo, and, indeed, it is not known where he does vote.

Last week Mr. Platt informed Dennis Ryan, one of the Buffalo candidates for the place, who called on him, that Gov. Morton had decided on this appointment, but that Col. Lay would see that Mr. Platt's friends did not suffer in the distribution. It is understood that Col. Lay will help the growing Platt machine in this county in the distribution of the patronage.

TO MAKE SPARRRING ILLEGAL.

A Bill to Place It on the Same Level as Prize Fighting.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The Assembly Committee on Codes is determined to prevent in future any deaths as a result of sparring exhibitions. The committee this afternoon decided to report favorably Assemblyman Horton's bill, which extends to sparring exhibitions the prohibition in the Penal Code against prize fighting. It reads as follows:

Section 458 of the Penal Code is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Prize fighting and sparring exhibitions, aiding therein, &c.

A person who, within this State, engages in, instigates, aids, encourages, or does any act to further a contention, fight, or public exhibition, without weapons, between two or more persons, or a fight commonly called a ring or prize fight, either within or without the State, or who engages in a public or private sparring exhibition, with or without gloves, or who sends or publishes a challenge for such a contention, fight, or public exhibition, or carries or delivers such a challenge or acceptance, or trains or assists any person in training or preparing for such a contention, fight, or public exhibition, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

This act shall take effect immediately.

The above amendment suggested itself to Mr. Horton as the result of the death recently, in Syracuse, of Con Riordan during a sparring exhibition.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS

The Conference and Meeting to be Held in This City To-day.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Lieut. Gov. Saxton has gone to New-York to act as Gov. Morton's representative at a conference to be held at 1 P. M. to-morrow of gentlemen interested in the establishment and extension of a system of military instruction in the public schools of the country. The Governor had accepted an invitation to attend, but was prevented from being present by a pressure of public business.

A meeting to advocate these military drills will be held in Carnegie Hall, New-York City, to-morrow night under the auspices of Lafayette Post, G. A. R. Lieut. Gov. Saxton will attend with a detail from the Governor's staff, the conference being of a military character, and for a military object. The Governors of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New-Jersey have accepted invitations to be present, and speakers of national reputation will give addresses. A bill to promote the objects for which the meeting is called was introduced in the Senate to-day.

JAPAN'S LIBERAL OFFERS

Reasons Why the New Treaty Should Be Promptly Ratified.

GREAT ADVANTAGES TO FOREIGNERS

The Mikado's Empire Prepared for the Assumption of Jurisdiction Over All Its Inhabitants.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Some of the many persons who heard Frank G. Carpenter deliver his lecture on "Japan" on Monday evening were more interested in one statement of a very dry nature made by the entertaining lecturer than they were in the beautiful illustrations he gave of Japanese life. In endeavoring to give an impression, by the use of statistics, of the importance of Tokio as a literary centre of the empire he said that Tokio publishes thirty-five law journals. He did not, as some of his hearers hoped, make any other reference to the courts of Japan, which he must have had opportunity to visit. But the fact that thirty-five law journals are published indicates a demand for law literature, and that demand is a very interesting indication of the interest taken in the empire of the Mikado in the development of a law literature and in the law.

Something has been said in a prior dispatch concerning the readiness of the Japanese to undertake the responsibilities involved in the assumption of jurisdiction now exercised by the Consular courts. There seems to be no doubt that the confidence of the Japanese in their ability to satisfy every guarantee that they are willing to make is well placed. But there are other considerations that should have weight in inducing the Senate to agree to the treaty now under consideration in that body.

The growing commerce and the wonderful industrial progress of Japan are drawing her into more and more intimate relations with the most distant nations. The empire is traversed from one end to the other by railways, and the Japanese flag is to be found upon every Eastern sea. Strangers are flocking to all parts of the empire, and a visit to Japan is not now so much of an undertaking in the minds of travelers as was a visit to Europe twenty-five years ago. Yet with the growth of commerce, the multiplication of mills and factories, the extension of the railways to the remotest parts of the country, and the increase of travel which has rendered Japan a familiar word in every household, a system prevails which marks off a few small spots on the sea coast of the empire and makes them different from all their surroundings, a living contradiction of all that Japan has accomplished in the last thirty years.

Statesmen and diplomatists know the value of that delay which springs from due caution. But a whole people cannot be expected to be so discriminating. Irritation, dissatisfaction, and distrust must be the result of the present condition of affairs, and the reflex action must be harmful to foreigners and Japanese alike.

The present situation is fruitful of embarrassments and must grow graver with delay. It may be said, without fear of contradiction, that the Japanese Government has shown no disposition unduly to hasten the consideration of the treaty revision at any time, or to ask more than it is entitled in fairness to demand. All it desires is to remove the question from the field of profitless discussion, whence nothing but harm can come, and to put it in the way of prudent, gradual, and conservative settlement.

This is the motive which has prompted the proposal of the new treaty. It has been framed with a desire to avoid past mistakes, and to reconcile former differences of opinion, having due regard for the rights of Japan, the just susceptibilities of her people, and the conservation of foreign interests. It entails no sudden or violent transition, for while it sets a limit upon the existence of Consular jurisdiction it provides for lapse of time enough to permit of the adaptation of every interest to the new order of things.

Nor will the change be in any sense in the nature of an experiment, since the present status will remain unaltered for at least five years, and foreign nations will, consequently, have ample opportunity to judge from actual

ACCUSES HIS ACCUSERS

Lawyer Kahn Says that "Bribery Was on the Other Side."

A RABBI TESTIFIES AGAINST HIM

The Rev. Dr. Kahn Says His Cousin Told Him He Could Make Lots of Money in the Case —Lawyer Testifies.

Additional testimony of a sensational character that may lead to an investigation by the criminal authorities was presented yesterday in the trial of Aaron Kahn's suit in the Superior Court, before Judge Beekman. Kahn, who is a lawyer, is seeking to establish the execution of a will by Michael Reiner, an east side miser. By the terms of the alleged will, Kahn declares he was given a $30,000 interest in the miser's property. This contention is denied by the Public Administrator on behalf of Reiner's son, Moses.

William Birnbaum, a dealer in meerschaum goods at 89 Nassau Street, was recalled at the resumption of the trial yesterday. Birnbaum swore on Wednesday that Kahn had offered him $1,000 in the presence of a man named Engelhard to perjure himself by swearing to the existence of the will. In response to questions by L. H. Arnold, counsel for the Public Administrator, Mr. Birnbaum said that Reiner came to this country in 1868, and for many years was a peddler of cheap jewelry, and had no home, but passed the nights in the stores of friends.

Col. E. C. James, counsel for Kahn, conducted Birnbaum's cross-examination.

"Don't you know that Reiner sold Louisiana Lottery tickets?"

"Yes, maybe he did."

"Didn't you once win a lottery prize?"

"No."

Col. James consulted his notes, and then looked at Birnbaum, saying:

"This is very important. Do you swear you never won a prize on a lottery ticket?"

"Oh! yes, I did," exclaimed the witness.

Birnbaum finally admitted that Reiner had sold lottery tickets for a lottery company, and that he had bought a good many of them, and had won $197.

"When did you first meet Mr. Kahn?"

Birnbaum couldn't say whether it was twenty-five or five years ago.

"You do not feel very friendly toward Mr. Kahn, do you?"

"Not since he wanted me to be his witness and perjure myself," replied Birnbaum, who was then excused.

The Rev. Dr. David Kahn of 15 Suffolk Street, rabbi of the temple at Sixty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, the next witness, caused a sensation. He testified that he was a cousin of Aaron Kahn, the plaintiff.

Mr. Arnold asked the witness if shortly after Reiner's death he had received any letters from the plaintiff in regard to the matter. He said that he received two. They were to the same effect.

Mr. Arnold offered them in evidence, and read one of them, as follows:

Catskill House, July 28, 1893.

Dr. Rev. Kahn:

I see by The Herald this morning that Reiner is dead. Is he any relation of ours? If so, don't let Public Administrator act to save expense. I will qualify as administrator and act as your counsel.

The letters are signed, "A. Kahn, lawyer."

After reading the letter, Mr. Kahn was asked:

"Did you ever see Kahn after that?"

"On Labor Day of the same year he came to my house and asked me to take a ride with him, and I told him I did not want to go," replied the witness.

"What did the plaintiff say then?"

"He said, 'What are you going to do about this case?' and I said, 'What case?' and he said, 'You can make lots of money.' and I said I didn't want any money. Then I said to him, 'For your mother's sake, for your own sake, for the sake of the name of Kahn, don't have anything to do with the case.'"

"What did Kahn say then?"

"He said, 'I am after the dust.'"

Col. James cross-examined Mr. Kahn for more than an hour as to letters he had received and conversations he had had with Aaron Kahn.

Mr. Kahn said that they had a relative, Wolf Reiner, who lived at 62 Orchard Street, and was eighty years old. He also said that he had not felt kindly toward the plaintiff since he asked him to help him out with the case.

Abraham F. Englander, who was with William Birnbaum, corroborated the testimony of the latter in regard to Kahn offering $1,000 if he would testify in his favor. Englander said:

"Kahn offered me the same amount if I would get Birnbaum to testify for him."

"What did Birnbaum say to Kahn?" asked Lawyer Arnold.

"He gave him fits and told him to go to the devil."

The witness then testified that the plaintiff urged him to describe Reiner's personal appearance, saying, "I have his will."

"What did you say to that?"

"I said I didn't believe it, because Reiner was a funny man, and was afraid to make a will, because he thought if he did so he would die on the next day."

Moses Reiner, the son of the old miser, was called to the stand, but was not allowed to testify to any conversation with his father or to transactions with him.

Mr. Arnold then offered an inventory of the old man's estate, showing that its total value was $11,244.51. Col. James objected to its introduction, and the objection was sustained, and Mr. Arnold announced that the defense had closed.

Col. James recalled the plaintiff, who swore that all the testimony given by Birnbaum and Englander in regard to his having offered them $1,000 to testify for him was absolutely false. He said:

"The bribery was on the other side of the house. Englander said that if I would give him $1,000 Birnbaum would help me."

Kahn declared that after that he never bought any more cigars from Birnbaum. As to his cousin, the plaintiff said that Dr. Kahn had testified falsely when he said that he had told him there were thousands in it if he would help him prove the lost will.

"I told Dr. Kahn, when I saw him in September, that he was no gentleman; that only a loafer would leave my letters and seventeen telegrams unanswered."

Kahn then went on to tell how Dr. Kahn had threatened to have him disbarred in the General Term.

Kahn further testified that Dr. Kahn had not felt very friendly toward him for some time. When asked to explain this, Kahn said:

"I acted as his lawyer for five or six years, and he never paid me a cent. When I presented my bill, Dr. Kahn ignored it, as he did my letters."

Both sides will hand in briefs, and Judge Beekman will decide the case shortly after they are submitted.

A DIVORCE FOR EMIL SCHUCHART

The Co-respondent Confirmed the Accusations Made.

Emil Schuchart of the New-York Cab Company seems to have had particularly hard luck in his matrimonial experience. Mr. Schuchart is an inventor of considerable note, a man in comfortable circumstances, only forty-eight years old, and of very fair appearance, but, according to the story he told yesterday in the Superior Court before Judge Dugro, his wife, Augusta, preferred another man, who is sixty-five years old, has red whiskers, and lives in Brooklyn. His name is Louis Kramer, and Mr. Schuchart named him as co-respondent in the divorce suit against Mrs. Schuchart, which was on trial yesterday before Judge Dugro.

Mrs. Schuchart is thirty-six years old and was married to Mr. Schuchart in Hoboken in 1873. They have two children, Julia, nineteen years old, and Ernest L., seventeen years old.

The alleged infidelity on which the suit was based was committed Aug. 24, 1894, with the co-respondent, Kramer, in the Vanderbilt Hotel, Forty-second Street and Lexington Avenue. August Busching was witness who swore to the facts.

The co-respondent, Kramer, was in the court room, and Maurice Meyer was about to close the case when the Judge learned of Kramer's presence, and called him to the stand. Kramer admitted that what the witness had said was true. Judge Dugro said he would sign the decree.

From papers in the first complaint it appeared that Schuchart learned of the unfaithfulness of his wife in December, 1893, from friends. At first he refused to believe that there was any truth in the matter, but some time later the fact became so patent that he could not further ignore it. He accused his wife of it and she made a confession Jan. 10, 1894.

The confession was made in the presence of H. Reinmuller of 521 West Forty-seventh Street, and signed in the presence of Reinmuller and his wife. It was then given to Reinmuller to hold as a disinterested third party, with the understanding that it was never to be used except it was ordered produced by the court in an action arising out of the continued unfaithfulness of Mrs. Schuchart.

Matters went along in this way until about four weeks before the Vanderbilt Hotel incident, when Mrs. Schuchart suddenly left her home. The husband followed Kramer for four weeks until he traced him to the hotel.

ARSENIC IN MRS. MULLER'S BODY

A Chemist Testifies He Found More than Twenty-five Grains.

Ernest J. Lederle, a chemist in the employ of the Board of Health, testified in the Extraordinary Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday that by analysis he found in the organs taken from the body of Mrs. Muller, for causing whose death George Muller is on trial, 25¾ grains of arsenic.

Muller's daughter, who is a sturdy-looking young woman, came into court and sat by her father's side, making a brave effort to cheer him up.

Mrs. Barbara Muller, wife of the son, Vitus, testified to the circumstances of a visit of her mother-in-law and the defendant to her apartments, at 644 German Place, a couple of years ago. The two had a violent quarrel. Mrs. Muller accused her husband of a desire to poison her, and he said, "No, the time I did poison you I did it by mistake." The witness also said that the defendant once said to his wife:

"Barbara, if any poison is found in your body, I'll be a murderer."

This testimony created a sensation among the jurymen, most of whom turned and looked at the defendant, but the seamed and wrinkled face of Muller showed no concern.

On cross-examination Mr. Graybill tried his best to confuse the witness, but without success. After a minute inquiry into the circumstances related in her direct testimony, Mr. Graybill asked:

"Didn't you 'lick' Mr. Muller, the defendant, once?"

The witness smiled and bent her head as she answered, "yes."

She admitted that she did not have much respect for him after that, but she denied having any malice toward him.

"I think," remarked Justice Williams, "we had better have an account of her 'licking' of the defendant."

The account showed that there had been bad feeling between her husband and her father-in-law, and she seems to have demanded an explanation. Muller struck at her with a carriage whip, she says, and she broke the whip. He then called her a name, and she took off her slipper and struck him in the face with it.

"He ran, and I ran after him," she said, "and I struck him three or four times more. The next day I noticed that he had a mark on his face. I hit him with the heel of my slipper."

Several other witnesses were called, and the case was then adjourned until 10:30 this morning.

DAMAGES AWARDED TO MISS CARSON.

Simon Dessau to Pay $3,500 for Causing Her False Arrest.

Simon Dessau, the diamond merchant formerly in business at 4 and 6 John Street, was defendant yesterday in a suit for $50,000 damages brought against him by Sarah A. Carson, before Judge McAdam, in the Superior Court. The jury found a verdict against Mr. Dessau for $3,500.

The plaintiff had charge of flats at 1,509 Park Avenue, in 1888 and 1889. She rented one of the flats and sub-let it, furnished. Simon Dessau, in January, 1889, rented the flat from her, giving the name of Mr. Gilbert. With him was a woman, whom he introduced as Mrs. Gilbert. The rent was to be $40 a month, and the plaintiff states that there was also a stipulation that the defendant was to pay the gas bill of his apartments. After the defendant had been in the flat for six weeks, Miss Carson found out that her lessee's name was Dessau, and that he was a diamond broker. She then ordered him to give up the apartments, and at the time there was a gas bill owing of $9.

She said that on Feb. 9, 1889, she went to the office of Dessau and demanded the amount of the bill. She spoke to Simon Dessau, and he asked her to be seated. He accused her of trying to blackmail him. A policeman was sent for, and she was locked up in a station house.

The policeman that took her down to the cell kissed her, she said, before he locked her up. Then she was brought to the police court before Justice White and fined $10 for disorderly conduct, the Dessaus charging her with blackmail, a charge which the Justice did not entertain. Miss Carson then sued for damages.

The case has been brought through the General Term and the Court of Appeals. On the trial of the first action the plaintiff got a verdict for $3,000 against Simon and David Dessau, and the General Term held that there was no action against Simon, and ordered a new trial.

A GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT.

Changes Needed in the Construction of Prisoners' Pens.

The regular Grand Jury yesterday brought in a presentment to Recorder Goff in the matter of William Beggs, the prisoner who was too drunk to plead last week when arraigned before the Recorder. Some one had passed a bottle of whisky to him while he was in the custody of the court officers. The presentment says:

We have given our most earnest and careful attention to the investigation of the matter of William Beggs, to which our attention was called by the learned Recorder. We have made a personal examination of the prison and pen in which the most unfortunate occurrence took place. We desire to express to the court our appreciation of the very great gravity and importance of this matter. Such an occurrence is a flagrant scandal and a disgrace to the administration of criminal justice, and if collusion or criminal negligence on the part of the attendants of the pen or on the part of any other person could be shown we should most assuredly visit upon the offending party or parties the severest punishment in our power.

After a careful investigation of the scenes of the occurrence, and, after hearing the testimony of Beggs himself and the attendant in charge, we are forced to come to the conclusion that the facilities afforded for the introduction of liquor to the pen in which the prisoner Beggs was confined was so great, owing to the insufficient and inadequate protection against contact and communication between the prisoners and the outside public, that it is impossible with justice to fix the blame for the occurrence upon any attendant or any other person.

"The fault lies in the insufficiency of the present safeguards around the pens to keep the prisoners' friends from having full access to them. The interstices between the pens are sufficiently large to pass a bottle through. A window of ordinary make opens from the interior of the pens on to the hallway leading to the pens.

"We earnestly and strongly recommend that the following changes be made in the arrangement of the prison rooms or pens, and if these changes are made, we believe that it will be impossible for such an occurence to again take place without collusion or most criminal negligence on the part of the attendants in the prisons.

"The gate leading to the central room should be covered with a thick, heavy wire netting; the iron grating separating the prison pens from the central rooms, and the window opening into the hallway, should be covered with a similar netting."

In the opinion of the Grand Jury, both avenues of access to the prison rooms should be closed by heavy gates, locked from the inside, "for, as matters now stand, prisoners are liable to escape thereby."

Suit Against a Bank Director.

David B. Sickles, receiver of the Harlem River Bank, brought a suit yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas against George Herold, one of the Directors of the bank, on a note for $5,000, given Nov. 9, 1893, and which became due in May last. The case was heard before Judge Pryor, both sides having waived the right to a jury.

The defendant claims that he received no value for the notes, and that he gave them on the representation of the Bank Examiner that he was liable for certain bad paper held by the bank, when in reality he was not liable, the bad paper having become part of the bank's assets before the defendant became a Director, and without his knowledge.

During the taking of the evidence it was brought out that the banking department demanded cash to make good the impairment of the bank's capital, when it threatened to close it in November, 1893, but afterward consented to take the notes.

The court reserved decision.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—The certiorari proceedings which were instituted by the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company against the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, for the purpose of reducing the assessment which was placed upon the personal property of the company for the year 1894, have been dismissed by Justice Stover of the Supreme Court. The personal property of the company was assessed originally for taxation at $7,500,000, but this was subsequently reduced to $2,313,000.

—Judge Stover, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, has given a decision reducing the assessment which was placed upon the capital stock of the United States Trust Company by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, for the purposes of taxation for the year 1894, from $2,000,000 to $1,681,730.33.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 407—The United States on the relation of George G. Merrick et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Charles Foster, Secretary of the Treasury.—In error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—Dismissed, with costs, on motion of J. M. Wilson, for the plaintiffs in error.

No. 179—Fitch Hitchcock, et al., appellants, vs. The Wanser Lamp Company, et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of New-York.—Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

No. 184—John A. Bentley, appellant, vs. The United States.—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Dismissed pursuant to the tenth rule.

No. 186—George A. Bartlett, appellant, vs. The United States.—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Dismissed per stipulation.

No. 300—R. G. Huston et al., appellants, vs. The Lookout Mountain Railroad Company et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee.—Dismissed, with costs, on authority of counsel for the appellants.

No. 172—Daniel M. Frost, appellant, vs. Frederick T. Gil. Weine et al.—Appealed from the Circuit Court for the District of Kansas.—Argued by W. T. S. Curtis and Samuel Shellabarger for the appellant, and by Frederic D. McKenney for the appellees.

No. 173—The St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. John B. Gill.

No. 174—The St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. John Stevenson.

No. 175—The St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. M. H. Trimble.

No. 176—The St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. A. H. Carter.—Argued by E. D. Kenna for the plaintiff in error, and by A. H. Garland for the defendants in error.

No. 179—Thomas V. Cooper, Collector, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. John and James Dobson.—Argument commenced by Assistant Attorney-General Whitney for the plaintiff in error, and continued by Richard P. White for the defendants in error.

The day calendar for Friday, Jan. 25, will be as follows: Nos. 179, 178, 180, 181, (and 182,) 183, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

79—Guggenheimer vs. Kirschoefer. 80—Kirschoefer vs. Guggenheimer. 82—Central Vermont Railroad vs. Ketteman. 83—Pickhardt & Kuttroff vs. United States. 85—United States vs. Perkins, Goodwin & Co. 86—McCaldin vs. Steamship Amos C. Barstow, &c., 87—Robin vs. Steamship J. A. Garfield, &c., and Steamship Amos C. Barstow, &c. 88—Matter of McCaldin, &c. 89—Oppenheimer & Levy vs. United States. 90 Irwin & Sons vs. same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 2 P. M.

Adjourned Cases.—1—Thames & Mersey Marine Insurance Company vs. Continental Insurance Co. 2—Gould Manufacturing Co. vs. Kroder. 3—Vermilya vs. Brown. 4—Schweinburg vs. Stern. 5—Central Trust Company vs. Schenectady Street Railway Company. 6—Le Page vs. Lalance & Grosjean Manufacturing Company. 7—Pennington vs. Smith. 9—Excelsior E. G. & H. C. Company vs. Foote. 10—Matter of Elmsfad I. Company.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Otis J. Lang, as executor, &c., vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by John J. Townsend for appellant, George W. Hopkins for respondent.

Frank Saumby, infant, vs. City of Rochester, appellant.—Argued by Thomas Baines for appellant; submitted for respondent.

Mary Wiley, an infant, vs. Long Island Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by William C. Beecher for appellant, Isaac H. Maynard for respondent.

Andrew J. Delaney, administrator, vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by Henry Galbraith Ward for appellant, Denis A. Spellissy for respondent.

Thomas J. Deegan and another, executors, respondents, vs. Charles Wade, appellant, and others, respondents.—Submitted for appellant; argued by Louis V. Booraem and Charles L. Pashley for respondents.

Henry Corse, trustee, &c., appellant, vs. John Corse and another, trustees.—Argued by William C. Reddy for appellant, George C. Blanke and Albert J. Appell for respondents.

In the matter of the estate of Archibald Johnston, deceased, William T. A. Hart, administrator, appellant, vs. Hugh Langan and another.—Submitted for appellant; argued by William C. Reddy for respondent. The day calendar for Friday is Nos. 115, 74, 128, 133, 134, 135, 139, 142.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Van Brunt, P. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class III.—1—Adams vs. Clark.

Class IV.—2—McCready vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. 3—Gardner vs. Griffith. 4—Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Powers. 5—Roe vs. Delury. 6—Brierly vs. Kane.

Class VII.—7—Allison vs. Strowger Automatic, &c., Company. 8—Leffler vs. Fica.

Class VIII.—9—Wuensch vs. Pulitzer. 10—Campbell vs. New-York Life Insurance Company. 11—Studley vs. Matthews. 12—Taylor vs. Perry. 13—Tedesco vs. Sickels. 14—Sander vs. Eisenman. 15—Matter of Townley. 16—Nebenzahl vs. Jacobs. 17—Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank vs. Egan. 18—Spiess vs. Einstein. 19—McMahon vs. McMahon. 20—Matter of Cooper. 21—New-Jersey Brownstone Company vs. Tipping. 22—Central Trust Company vs. Welling. 23—Seely vs. Brown. 24—Hilton vs. Journal of Finance Company. 25—Matter of Dixon. 26—Matter of Peekamoose Fishing Club. 27—Matter of Kappock Street. 28—Lynch vs. Dickson. 29—Matter of Whittemore.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Divorce.—2380—Rowland vs. Rowland.

Law and Fact.—1455—Steinway vs. Steinway & Sons. 1872—Decker vs. Haddon. 1382—Roosevelt vs. Behrman. 1444—Gross vs. Rosenbaum. 1348—Shaw vs. Amley. 579—Larson vs. Germond. 1936—Wendel vs. Brown. 1881—Slater vs. Rogers. 988—Meyers vs. American Railway Improvement Company. 730—Levene vs. Berger. 1801—Graham vs. Graham. 2507—O'Beirne vs. Bullis. 569—Jones vs. Vosseler. 1685—Morris vs. Morris. 1815—Eaton & Prince Company vs. Hammerstein. 2573—Bartlett vs. Goodrich. 2612—Milbank vs. Gorman. 2221—Mullins vs. Mullins. 1895—Hornthal vs. Finelite. 1896—Same vs. same. 1897—Elchold vs. same. 1898—Same vs. same. 1899—American Credit-Indemnity Company vs. same. 1900—Same vs. same. 1901—Stern vs. same. 1902—Same vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1922.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Adjourned until Jan. 28.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

Short Causes—5671—Fifth National Bank vs. Waterbury. 5359—Davis vs. Smith. 5284—Frey vs. Ball. 4805—Mechanics and Traders' Bank vs. Kelly. 5020—Same vs. same. 5853—Prince vs. Hirsch. 5690—Warren vs. Morton. 5560—Liszka vs. Hartstein. 5584—Stern vs. Talbot. 5441—Antionelli vs. De Gress. 5870—Block vs. Vogel. 5879—Garvin Machine Company vs. Wood. 5084—Orr & Sembower vs. Brown.

Regular Day Calendar—247½—McFadden vs. Southern Pacific Railroad Company. 4804—C. & C. Electric Motor Company vs. Millbank. 4594—Kline vs. The Mayor, &c. 1547—Goldsmith vs. Field. 4890—Higgins vs. Pierce. 5167—Lyons vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 2140—Freige vs. Cleveland. 2195—Shook vs. Buckley. 2407—New-York County National Bank vs. Schmitt. 100—McGuire vs. The Mayor, &c. 1061—Koschek vs. Woolverton. 2494—Caroban vs. The Mayor, &c. 2006—Bates vs. same. 2477—Goebel vs. same.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Patterson, J.—Held in General Term room. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Adjourned until the first Monday of February.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 2 P. M. 14—Middleport Manufacturing Company vs. Reid.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Pryor, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Short Causes—2395—National Park Bank vs. Nichols Manufacturing Company. 1678—Dobbin vs. Moser. 2565—Davies vs. Clark. 2573—Myers vs. Levy. 2071—Clement vs. Volkening. 2561—Moore vs. Niagara Fire Insurance Company.

Regular Day Calendar—1281—Reich vs. Cochran. 1146—Savagan vs. Hausling. 1208—Aller vs. White. 1211—McAuliffe vs. Newcombe. 2584—Kummer vs. Christopher and Tenth Street Railroad Company.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1310.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

559—Stampe vs. Strauss.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

337—De Kraft vs. De Kraft. 1034—Thompson vs. Loesen. 922—Hilliard vs. Garrison. 1118—Heagney vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 503—Cipriano, vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 980—Seidlicke vs. Equitable Gaslight Company. 972—Marshall vs. Palmer. 921—Hill vs. Maxwell. 1183—Kuhn vs. Sachs.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Short Causes—1775—Leggett vs. Taylor. Regular Day Calednar—1212—Bleick vs. Sterzelbach.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate—At 10:30 A. M.—Dennis Hennessy, William J. Kerr, Patrick Crowe, Ann Toomey, Adolph T. Scholl, Mary B. Mitchell.

At 2 P. M.—Sebastian Sommer, Mary A. Bingold, Thomas Pielow, Susan Spruthe, Emile Klinge.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street. Case on.

926—Revocation of Probate—Sarah A. Day.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1245—Ames vs. Mack. 575—Mastin vs. Rosenthal. 864—Rottenburg vs. Nevins. 1256—Lyon vs. Leavitt. 1244—Simons vs. Bernstein. 1328—Doyle vs. Hollis. 1248—Hess vs. Rothschild. 875—Gleason vs. Thorn. 2821—Goodman vs. Sexton. 715—Hickey vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 108—Blen vs. Ten Eyck. 329—Siegel vs. Hoffman. 1239—Brannigan vs. Forty-second Street and Manhattanville Railroad Company. 1308—Eastman Company vs. Weinstock. 1251—Dimond vs. Keister. 1311—Spiegel vs. Wolf. 677—Silberman vs. Old Colony Steamship Company. 1321—Hecht vs. Gottlieb. 1325—Bennett vs. Birnbaum. 1320—Revive vs. Pobaliska. 1327—Burr vs. Jones.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1137—Fitzgerald vs. Timony. 1150—Taube vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 1136—Berry vs. Selchow. 1161—Frazier vs. Lawrence. 1180—Coughlin vs. Malone. 1285—Hagedorn vs. Buckwell. 1295—Aulbach vs. Gill. 1156—Green vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 1526—Lord vs. Van Gelder. 2710—Maresi vs. American Yacht Club. 265—Ablowich vs. Brady. 1295—Morrow vs. Walsh. 992—Gansfried vs. Steinberger. 462—Brush Electric Illuminating Company vs. Stripp. 1339—Dorlan vs. Dorlan. 1061—Jacobs vs. Nelson. 1283—Kimpland vs. Richardson. 1302—Young vs. Quick. 1338—Schridowicz vs. Luther. 1267—Elliott vs. Oppenheim. 1175—Willis vs. Smith. 1287—Goelet vs. Vonhaus. 1303—Greenthal vs. Altman. 1336—Reiscz vs. Palmer. 1337—Delacey vs. Orcutt. 1076—Hoefle vs. Scheuer. 1163—Henblin vs. Taintor. 2506—Leipziger vs. Sexton. 2714—Stern vs. same. 1134—Roberts vs. Hess. 528—Sauerwein vs. Singer Manufacuring Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1110½—Doppler vs. Doscher. 3026—Hopkins vs. National Waterproof and Fibre Company. 2825—Whalen vs. Gordon. 2570—McDougall vs. Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Company. 2628—Birmingham vs. Anthony. 1183—Markowitz vs. Hamburger. 976—Dolan vs. Nestor. 1216—Hubler vs. Geschwind. 1264—Murray vs. Crimmins. 1266—Harrell vs. George. 1272—Kleber vs. Legion of Justice. 1273—Mendleowitz vs. Friedman. 1208—Mc Graw vs. Neugass. 1112—Sokelsky vs. Chimora.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall.—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—3334—Clark vs. Greenfield. 2419—New-York County National Bank vs. Sutherland. 2867—Lattman vs. Schaefer. 3155—Esberg-Bachman Leaf Tobacco Company vs. Rosenstein. 3339¼—Myers vs. King. 3292—Sprung vs. Rauth. 2616—Ogden vs. Shannon.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1372.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Miller for The People.

1—Julius J. Leidemer.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Extraordinary Term—Williams, J.—Held in Circuit Court, Part I. room. Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Fellows and Assistant District Attorney Osborne for The People.

1—George Muller.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, Recorder, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney Davis for The People.

1—Mendal Derbrawski. 2—Edward Smith and John J. Fields. 3—John Tracey. 4—James Ward. 5—Pasquale Tedesco. 6—Marie Deterio. 7—Robert Dupree. 8—Alfred Anderson. 9—Melia Gachiro. 10—Palatzo Carmaro, Polatzo Gerolomo, and Frank Lorello. 11—Giuseppe D'Agostino.

Pleadings—1—Juefil Tuezkerity. 2—Joseph Santos, (3.) 3—Lorenzo Sinatro. 4—John Starace. 5—Maggie Kelly. 6—Saleem Aboshaered and Skindler Burossoun. 7—Owen McEvoy. 8—Abraham B. Rosslin. 9—William Monroe. 10—Joseph Jordan. 11—John Jones. 12—William O'Brien, (2,) and Thomas Wilson. 13—Tony Mango. 14—John Donovan. 15—Ki Sam. 16—Wing Chuck and Wing Tom.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Martine, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney Weeks for The People.

1—Michael Petralia and Jerry Sanders. 2—Charles Schultz. 3—Thomas J. Roth. 4—William Korn. 5—Marco Revere and Timothy McCarthy. 6—William Fischer. 7—August Rohn. 8—Susan Brown. 9—Henry Schnessley. 10—Vincenzo Lapuola. 11—John Straub. 12—John Brennan. 13—John Nolan. 14—Henry Schoenberg.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for The People.

1—William McPherson. 2—Charles E. Stanley. 3—Francis Elliott and William Suppler. 4—Peter Lavery. 5—Henry Kaufman. 6—May Ward and Mary Welsh. 7—Frank N. Nicholas. 8—Dennis Maguire. 9—Thomas Fitzsimmons. 10—John Cleary and Michael Fitzgerald. 11—Frank Mosano. 12—George Fick. 13—Henry C. Spinney. 14—William Killen. 15—Savino Bennetti. 16—Minnie Wolf.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Van Brunt, P. J.—Bolton vs. Ryan—William L. Findley, Cameron vs. Rosenthal—Delano C. Calvin.

COMMON PLEAS—Daly, C. J.—Matter of Glynn—Hal Bell.

SUPERIOR COURT—Dugro, J.—Post vs. Post—M. A. Lesser.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Cullen, J.—Part II.—Landon, J.

Short Causes.—1763—Young vs. Malkinns. 1737—National City Bank vs. Motley. 1515—Haugheim vs. Burton. 1700—Second National Bank vs. Stanwood. 1416—Woolsey vs. Manning. 1685—Marquis vs. Bernet. 1211—Seibel vs. Security Mortgage Company. 1693—Orpen vs. Joyce. 1190—Plummer vs. Lewin.

Regular Calendar.—776—Friedman vs. Crowell. 794—Caulfield vs. Smith. 817—Coppock vs. Long Island Railroad. 819—Spring vs. Bowne. 1082—Burke vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. 932—Collins vs. Accident Insurance Company. 1465-1479—Sherwood vs. Woodcock and others. 970—Dykman vs. Bank of New-York. 1369—Gater vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad and another.

Highest number reached on regular call, 870

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J.

137—Wright vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company. 138—Ryder vs. same.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Van Wyck, J.—Part II.—Clement, C. J.

Short Clause Calendar.—1201—Solomon et al. vs. Federgreen. 1964—Simonetti vs. Western Union Telegraph Company. 2058—Quevedo vs. Hunt. 199—Burger & Hower Brewing Company vs. Gottschalk.

Regular Calendar.—1157—Kiernan vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1174—Herbert vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 870—Rosenson vs. Vollweiler. 339—Toenges vs. Morsch. 1298—Heps vs. Regli. 1159—Schnaidt vs. Bulck et al. 1117—Bayer vs. Kille. 1187—Regnan vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1909—Cassidy vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 908—Beckett vs. Hoyt. 1079—Pilger, infant, vs. Mock. 823—Mitchell vs. Amend. 1293—Stuzenacker, infant, vs. Ibert. 787—Taft, administrator, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1046—Lambert vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. 1018—Von Salzen vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1,300.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—8 P. M.—Forecast for Friday:

MAINE, fair, west winds. NEW-HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, fair, warmer, variable winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair, warmer, light, variable winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, fair, probably rain Friday night, warmer, variable winds, becoming northeast. VIRGINIA and NORTH CAROLINA, fair in eastern portion, rain in western portion, warmer, winds becoming easterly. SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA, showers, warmer, east to southeast winds. EASTERN FLORIDA and WESTERN FLORIDA, showers, warmer, winds becoming southerly. ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI, rain, warmer, southerly winds. LOUISIANA, rain, warmer, southerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, showers, southwest winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, generally fair, west winds. OHIO and INDIANA, increasing cloudiness, with snow or rain, warmer, northeast winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, snow flurries, warmer, northeast winds. UPPER MICHIGAN and WISCONSIN, generally fair, northwest winds. ARKANSAS, rain, warmer, east, shifting to west winds. WEST VIRGINIA, rain in southwest portion, fair in northeast, warmer, northeast winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, generally fair, warmer, variable winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, rain, warmer, east, shifting to south winds. ILLINOIS, snow or rain, warmer, northeast winds. MISSOURI, snow or rain, warmer, northeast winds. MINNESOTA and IOWA, generally fair, north winds. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer in western portion, variable winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, colder, followed by warm

FOUR ARE NOW INDICTED

Members of the Defunct Firm of Beecher, Schenck & Co. in Trouble.

GROSS FRAUDS ARE CHARGED

Col. H. B. Beecher and Vincent R. Schenck Furnish Bail—Midgley in the Tombs and Taylor Now in Arizona.

The Grand Jury found indictments Wednesday against Col. Henry B. Beecher of Yonkers, Vincent R. Schenck of Jersey City, William E. Midgley, now in the Tombs on other indictments, and John W. Taylor, formerly of New-York, but now of Arizona, who constituted the firm of Beecher, Schenck & Co. from 1890 to 1893.

Col. Beecher and Mr. Schenck, upon learning of their having been indicted yesterday, went to the District Attorney's office with their bondsmen and gave bail in $2,500. John Claflin of the H. B. Claflin Company gave bonds for Col. Beecher, and Benjamin Hall, a builder, gave bonds for Mr. Schenck.

There were two indictments found against both Col. Beecher and William E. Midgley. As members of the firm of Beecher, Schenck & Co., the general manager of the American Casualty Insurance and Security Company, they are charged with issuing a false statement of the company's financial condition. As members of the Board of Directors of the American Casualty Insurance and Security Company they are charged with paying a dividend out of the assets of the company. Vincent R. Schenck and John W. Taylor, as members of the firm of Beecher, Schenck & Co., are indicted only on the latter charge. Each of the indictments alleges a misdemeanor, punishable by a year's imprisonment, $1,000 fine, or both. The indictments were found upon the complaint of the Long Island Railroad Company and the testimony of Frank S. Bond of 42 Wall Street, the Vice President of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad Company.

The formation of the American Casualty Insurance and Security Company was largely due to the efforts of Messrs. Beecher and Schenck, and as soon as it obtained a charter, they, as members of the corporation, obtained a contract with themselves as Beecher, Schenck & Co., to have entire management of the company's affairs under a contract by which Beecher, Schenck & Co. were to have for their services 35 per cent. of the entire premiums received by the company.

They established offices and appointed agents all over the country, and entered into immense contracts with railroad companies throughout the Union, by which they agreed to insure them against loss from accidents.

The Directors of the company started it in business with a paid-up capital of $1,000,000 and a surplus of $500,000 in cash, and the broadest character that had ever been issued to an insurance company in this country, with the intention of doing the greatest business of its kind that had ever been done.

Besides its railroad casualty business, it embraced that of employers and public liabilities; what was known as contribution business, under which employes were to receive weekly stipends in case of accident; steam boiler insurance, and also issued fidelity bonds.

Its statement made in January, 1893, showed that its capital was intact, and that its surplus had been reduced from $500,000 to $115,000, whereas, when the receivers were appointed, it was discovered that at the time of making the statement the company's capital and surplus had all been wiped out, and that it owed about $2,000,000.

One of the many transactions of Beecher, Schenck & Co. in connection with the management of the company, was developed in December, 1892 and January, 1893, preparatory to making the statement upon which the indictments were found.

Beecher, Schenck & Co., as a firm, in 1892, owed the company $250,000, and as individuals for loans from the company's money, $83,000, or a total of $333,000. At the December meeting they announced that they were ready to pay their obligation to the company, and, on motion of Robert Sewell, Messrs. J. H. Flagler, E. C. Converse, and Arthur R. Graves were appointed to invest the $333,000 which Beecher, Schenck & Co. paid over to the company by a check or draft on the St. Nicholas Bank. Mr. Flagler procured Mr. Landon of the Stock Exchange to purchase gilt-edged securities with this money, which were to be held for investment by the company. The securities were bought and turned over to the St. Nicholas Bank, and figured among the company's assets in the statement upon which the indictments were found. Three days after the statement had been made, Mr. Landon received orders to sell the securities again, which he did, and turned the proceeds over to the St. Nicholas Bank.

The statement of the American Casualty Insurance and Security Company, upon which the indictments were found, is as follows:

Assets.

Cash on hand, in bank and trust companies	$268,595.22

Market Value.

Uniter States gold bonds, 4 per cent	29,500.00
Baltimore City stock, due 1894, 5 per cent	15,337.50
New consolidated Baltimore City stock, due 1930	445,717.50
Danville (Va.) bonds, due 1917, 5 per cent	26,500.00
Baltimore Traction Company extension and improvement bonds, 6 per cent	26,500.00
Chatham National Bank (of New-York) stock	40,857.00
St. Nicholas Bank (of New-York) stock	39,550.00
Southern National Bank (of New-York) stock	22,000.00
Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company (of Baltimore) stock	22,000.00
Total par value	$667,492.00
Loans on bonds and mortgages	12,500.10
Loans on stock collaterals	296,694.52
Debt for premiums not yet due, net amount	646,638.88
Cash in hands of agents in course of transmission	221,911.44
Total assets	$2,114,032.06

Liabilities.

Losses adjusted and not due	$20,000.00
Losses unadjusted	130,000.00
Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof	22,000.00
Amount necessary to reinsure outstanding risks	831,540.03
Total liabilities	$1,003,540.03
Capital	1,000,000.00
Surplus	110,492.03
Total	$2,114,032.06

It had been the custom of the managers to present to the Directors what were known as "debts for premiums not yet due," and they were figured among the assets. In the statement this item is in the sum of $646,638.88, of which it was stated that the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company owed $230,000 to the company, and, to substantiate the claim, what purported to be applications by the railroad company were shown at the meeting and entered upon the company's records.

These applications, which Mr. Bond of the St. Paul Railroad declares to be forgeries, are signed for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, "F. S. Bond, V. P., A. S. B., Pr. S." It was supposed that the "A. S. B., Pr. S." were the initials of Mr. Bond's private secretary.

Whether the company became bankrupt immediately in the outset of its career, and its reports were bolstered up by many fictitious applications of this nature, has not yet been determined, but it is known that similar applications were used at other meetings to some of which, it is said, signatures were not even attached.

The company started in 1890, with $1,500,000 cash, took in $7,000,000 for premiums on all kinds of policies, and failed in 1893, with outstanding liabilities of about $2,000,000 and $500,000 in cash, which it could not get control of, as it was in the possession of the insurance departments of the States of New-York, Maryland, and Virginia.

Its officers at the time of its collapse were: President—William E. Midgley; Vice Presidents—Edward Austen of Baltimore and Robert Sewell of New-York; Secretary—Joseph J. Jackson, who had charge of the company's business in Baltimore; Treasurer—Richard K. Sheldon; Directors—Edward Austen, Glencoe, Md.; A. Leo Knott, John M. Littig, Henry A. Parr, and John J. Jackson, Baltimore; James W. Nye, Chicago; Henry W. Slocum, Brooklyn; Robert Sewell, Arthur R. Graves, Henry B. Beecher, John H. Flagler, E. C. Converse, W. W. Flannagan, and William E. Midgley, New-York.

Many of the men who were stockholders at the time of the incorporation of the company early disagreed with the methods that were being pursued by Beecher, Schenck & Co., disposed of their stock and retired from the company.

The company went along through 1893 until October, contesting all claims and putting off all payments as best its managers could, when it became evident to its Directors that a change in its management must be made. William E. Midgley was ousted from its Presidency, and Gen. Henry W. Slocum, one of its Directors, was prevailed upon to become its President and try to save the company. He accepted the position, put experts upon its books, and discovered within a short time that it was hopelessly insolvent. Receivers were then appointed in New-York and Baltimore, who are yet busy trying to disentangle the company's affairs.

It was well known Wednesday that efforts had been made to indict some of the company's Directors in addition to those who were indicted, and, as the matter is still before the Grand Jury, it is possible that more indictments may be found, as dividends on the company's stock were declared and paid when none had been earned. There may also be indictments found for forgery, as Col. Fellows has had experts in handwriting at work upon the false applications, and feels confident that he knows the person or persons who filled in the blanks and signed them for use as assets.

INDICTMENTS AGAINST QUIGLEY

Two More Found by the Grand Jury for Forgery—Attachments Issued Here and in New-Jersey.

The Grand Jury filed two additional indictments yesterday against Edwin O. Quigley, who defrauded the Mercantile National Bank by wholesale forgeries of municipal bonds. One was for forging bonds of Zanesville, Ohio, and the other for forging Harrisburg (Penn.) bonds. Thus three indictments are now filed against Quigley.

Presiding Justice Van Brunt of the Supreme Court has granted an attachment against the property in this State of Quigley and his former partner, William P. Tuttle. The brokers on Sept. 20, 1893, made a promissory note for $16,500 in favor of the Mercantile National Bank of this city. This note was transferred to the Pequonnock Bank of Bridgeport, Conn., some time ago, for full value, but payment of it has been refused. The ground of the attachment is the non-residence of Quigley and Tuttle. Quigley resided at Orange, N. J., until his arrest, and Tuttle's home is in New-Haven, Conn. The Sheriff served the attachment yesterday on W. B. Grand, manager of the American Horse Exchange.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 24.—Another attachment against E. O. Quigley came to light in the County Clerk's office yesterday. It is for $112,000, and is against both him and his former partner, William P. Tuttle. It was filed on behalf of the Mercantile National Bank of New-York City.

An affidavit sworn to by James V. Lott declares that Quigley owes to the bank the sum of $56,000, borrowed on promissory notes and fraudulent bonds. The papers in the case state that on April 17, 1894, Quigley received $15,000 on a note and fifteen bonds of $1,000 each of the City of Springfield, Ohio. The next loan, $30,000, was borrowed on Aug. 14, 1894. Thirty-four bonds of the City of Cleveland, for $1,000 each, were given as security, and some time later a payment of $6,000 was credited to the accused on this loan. Quigley is also charged with borrowing, on Dec. 20, 1894, $17,000 on nineteen 5 per cent. bonds of the City of Harrisburg, Penn. It is further explained in the papers that payment on all the notes was demanded on Jan. 17, and that the money could not be collected.

The claims of the Mercantile National Bank aggregate $56,000, but, as usual, the suits are brought to recover twice that amount. The whole Quigley estate, real and personal, has been attached by McCarter & Williamson. The property, which is situated at 453 Centre Street, Orange, N. J., was purchased for $30,000, but there is a mortgage of $12,000 upon it. The deed for it is drawn in Mrs. Quigley's name.

THE DEBS CONSPIRACY TRIAL BEGUN

Indictments Against Four Alleged Conspirators Are Dismissed.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—The trial of Eugene V. Debs and his associates of the American Railway Union on a charge of conspiracy was begun before Judge Grosscup in the United States Circuit Court to-day. The trial is on the omnibus indictment. It contains four counts, the first being a general presentation and the other three a grouping of the offenses, according to the lines of railroad upon which the alleged crimes were committed. The third count was dismissed because it failed to set forth that the act was "wilfully and knowingly committed."

Originally sixty-nine persons were named in the indictment for conspiracy to obstruct the mails, but the Government counsel subsequently rolle prossed twenty-four of the cases. Four more, those of Joseph Labounty, John Leonard, Edward Kennedy, and J. P. Kennedy, were dismissed at the opening of the trial this afternoon.

When the case was called nearly one-half of those named in the indictment failed to appear, and bench warrants were issued by the court. The bail of a number of the defendants was reduced to $2,000, as they are now under bail on other charges.

J. P. Merwin, who has removed to the interior of the State since the return of the indictment, surrendered to the United States Marshal, saying that he was penniless and could not live in the city during the progress of the trial unless confined in jail.

The afternoon was consumed in empannelling a jury, which was not completed when court adjourned.

Easy Escape from a Vermont Jail.

NEWPORT, Vt., Jan. 24.—It was discovered yesterday that William Lathe, who shot Mrs. George Barstow of Barton last December, and who has been confined in the county jail here since his arrest, was missing. He had sawed off one of the bars of an inner window of the jail with an old caseknife, pried the others apart with one of the rails to his old-fashioned bedstead, and gained access to the corridor outside. It is the custom to leave the outer door of this corridor unlocked during the daytime, and all the prisoner had to do was to walk out of doors to freedom. Lathe left a note for Sheriff Miles. In it he stated that he was innocent of the crime for which he was confined, and that no man would effect his capture.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Formation of a Western Trunk Line Passenger Committee.

B. D. CALDWELL ELECTED CHAIRMAN

The Chief Object of the New Association Is to Maintain Rates—Twenty-six Lines Have Joined—The Union Pacific Holds Aloof.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—After two months of hard work, and overcoming what seemed almost insuperable obstacles, Western and trans-Continental lines have at last formed a new association for the maintenance of rates and the preservation of their best interests. The new association is the successor of two associations, rather than one. It takes the place of the old Trans-Continental Association, long out of existence, and the Western Passenger Association, whose demise was more recent. Its name will be the Western Trunk Line Passenger Committee.

B. D. Caldwell, ex-Chairman of the Western Passenger Association, was elected Chairman by a unanimous vote in recognition of his services in reconciling the various roads to the agreement. His salary will be increased at once. The new association is effective from its formation, and no time will be lost in putting into operation the rate sheets which are now being prepared.

Twenty-six lines entered into the agreement, the absentees being the Wabash, Denver and Rio Grande, Rio Grande Western, and the Union Pacific. Of these, the Union Pacific is alone uncertain as a member. The rest have in advance signified their intention of joining, and will undoubtedly sign the agreement. The Union Pacific could not come to any agreement as to whether it should open its Denver and Ogden gateways, and so far has refused to do so, except on conditions that are impracticable. It will be given a chance to join, and even be solicited to do so, but, should it still hold out, it will have to fight twenty-nine roads single-handed, and will be shown no quarter, although it is admitted that it has some right on its side. Both the Atlantic and Pacific lines of the Southern Pacific are in the association, as is also the Canadian Pacific. Almost daily meetings have been held since Nov. 26, and progress has been exceedingly slow.

One general agreement is entered into for the whole territory covered, with the understanding that sub-committees may be formed from time to time. It is further provided that local associations shall be formed at all the principal points, such as Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and other places of like commercial importance. The headquarters of the general association will be in Chicago. All disputes must be referred to the Chairman for settlement and may be appealed to a committee of arbitration, one of whose members shall be selected by the Chairman, one by the line making the complaint, and the third by those two. If the decision remains unsatisfactory to the appealing line, it may give ten days' notice of withdrawal, and the general association will act on this last appeal.

The new agreement is in every way more elastic than the one under which the Western Passenger Association existed. The Grand Trunk Road is still giving some trouble. It has not yet stopped the payment of excessive commissions. Action on this will be taken to-morrow by the Advisory Committee.

Big Sale of Reading Stock.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—It was learned to-day that Joseph F. Sinnott, a Director of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, yesterday sold 22,000 shares of the stock of that company at prices ranging from 4½ to 5½. Mr. Sinnott and his business partner, Andrew M. Moore, still hold 22,000 shares of Reading, of which Mr. Sinnott owns the majority.

This block of 44,000 shares was the largest individual holding, the next largest being 33,000 shares, held by Director Thomas McKean. Mr. Sinnott, it is understood, parted with the stock because of the unfavorable outlook for the future of the Reading Company and the impossibility of reorganizing the property without foreclosure. Whether or not the remaining 22,000 shares, which are now on deposit with the Reorganization Committee, will be placed on the market remains to be seen, but it is not believed that Mr. Sinnott has any intention of renewing the liquidation.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The Westchester County Central Electrical Railway Company was incorporated in Albany yesterday, with a capital of $75,000, to build and operate a street surface railroad three miles in length in the Village of White Plains and to Silver Lake Park, in the Town of Harrison. The Directors are Charles A. Johnson, Frederick H. Reed, George N. McKibbin, Charles M. Nichols, Lloyd McK. Garrison of New-York City; S. H. Gainsburg, E. C. Sniffin, and J. Henry Carpenter of White Plains, and George W. Mansfield of South Norwalk, Conn.

—An order was made in the United States court, in Springfield, Ill., yesterday, authorizing an agreement between the employes of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railway and the receivers, by which the men are to receive an advance of 5 per cent. on the 1st of next May.

—William A. Orrall's retirement from the office of General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Great Northern Railroad is in pursuance of a resolution, made many years ago, to retire from the railroad business after completing forty years of active service.

—A reclassification of the railways in Missouri has been made by the Board of Railway Commissioners. Hereafter roads in Class A can charge only 3 cents per mile passenger fare, a reduction of 1 cent per mile.

—William Berrigan and William H. McClure of Elmira, two Lackawanna linemen, have obtained a patent on an automatic railrway block system. It does away with towers and operators along the line.

—E. E. Davis, for many years Superintendent of motive power on the Boston and Maine, has accepted a similar position on the Philadelphia and Reading, with headquarters in Philadelphia.

—The Canadian Pacific Railway earnings for the week ending Jan. 21 were $274,000. For the same period last year the earnings were $313,000. Decrease this year, $39,000.

—Samuel Sloan, President of the Lackawanna Railroad, has signed a contract with the City of Buffalo to aid in the abolition of grade crossings in that city.

—Agents of the Lehigh Valley have been notified that all tickets, first or second class, limited, will be good for a ten-day stop-over at Niagara Falls.

—Clarence W. Murphy has been appointed Traveling Passenger Agent of the Atlantic Division of the Southern Pacific, with headquarters in Savannah, Ga.

—Daniel Mowatt, General Freight Agent of the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad, has been elected President of the Peoria Board of Trade.

—Judge Dallas, in Philadelphia, has confirmed the sale of the Pennsylvania, Poughkeepsie and Boston Railroad to William B. Scott for $350,000.

—Earnings of the Brooklyn elevated railroad for the third week in January show an increase of $20,195 over the preceding week.

—An application for a receiver of the San Antonio and Gulf Shore Railway has been filed by ex-President William Davis.

—The annual banquet of the Central Railway Club was held at the Iroquois Hotel, in Buffalo, last Wednesday night.

—W. E. Guerin has been elected President of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Valley Railroad.

Dr. Parkhurst's Movement.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst was the guest of the Marquette Club most of to-day. At his request he visited Hull House in the morning, and was much interested in the working of the institution for the reformation of fallen women and the care of homeless children. In the evening he met representatives of all the local reform organizations and other institutions having the public welfare at heart. An informal conference was held as to the best methods for accomplishing municipal reform, and the doctor gave the delegates the benefit of his experience in New-York.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A WALL STREET PURCHASE BY THE DUCHESS DE DINO.

Large Attendance at the Sale by George R. Read of the Property of the Late Abner Bartlett.

The Verplanck estate has sold to the Duchess de Dino the property at 65 Wall Street, 26.7 by 106 by 22.5 by 91.6, with an old brick building, at about $135,000. Messrs. Horace S. Ely & Co. represented the Duchess, and Benjamin Richards the Verplanck estate. The Duchess already owned the adjoining property at 63 Wall Street, 28.11 by 106 by irregular.

Messrs. Schrag & Richtberg have sold for the Isaacs estate to John Wick the five-story brownstone flat 407 West Fiftieth Street, 25 by 100.

A large attendance greeted Mr. George R. Read at the Real Estate Exchange yesterday when he offered for sale the property belonging to the estate of the late Abner Bartlett, who was for many years in charge of the real estate of the Astors. Most of those present were, however, speculators looking for bargains, and they were very lukewarm in their bidding. It was hard work for the auctioneer to get an initial bid on a parcel, and when he did so it was always an absurdly low one. Pushing up the price was also a difficult task, because the increase bids were in sums of only $50 or $100. The property was offered in six parcels, and the total obtained was $218,450.

The first piece offered was the four-story iron and brick building 193 Front Street, east side, 55.6 feet south of Fulton Street, 20.1 by 75.3. It is mortgaged for $23,000 at 5 per cent., the mortgage expiring on May 18, 1895. The building is vacant, but would rent for about $2,800. It was sold to Thomas Matthews at $29,300.

The next offering was of the four-story brick dwelling 79 Clinton Place, north side, 156.6 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 48 by 93.11. This building is also vacant. Bidding began at $20,000. It was knocked down to N. H. Frost at $24,500.

The southeast corner of Rivington and Attorney Streets, 50 by 100, covered by a six-story store and lofts building, came next. This building when full rents for $8,270. At present the first loft, renting for $1,080, is vacant. Bidding began at $50,000. A. Cohn secured the property at $68,100. It is mortgaged for $55,000 at 4½ per cent. until July 11, 1895.

The auctioneer then put up 497 Third Avenue, east side, 102.9½ feet north of Thirty-third Street, a five-story brick double flat, with a 25 by 65 by 81.1. The first bid was $25,000, and the last $36,050, at which price it was knocked down to Philip H. Wallenstein. It rents for $3,500, and has a mortgage of $20,000 at 4 per cent., now past due.

The two five-story brick double flats 151 and 153 East Fiftieth Street, 107 feet west of Third Avenue, each 20.9 by 86 by 100.5, were sold at $30,000 and $30,500, respectively, to John Adler. They rent for $3,500 per annum each, and are mortgaged for $15,000 each, at 4 per cent.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, in foreclosure, the three four-story brownstone dwellings 47 to 59 West Ninetieth Street, north side, 250.2 feet east of Columbus Avenue, the first two 16.8 feet front each and the other 17 feet front by 100.8½. No. 47 was bought by Jacob Hirsh at $22,754.80, and the other two at $22,454.80 by Sigmund Gutwillig. The purchasers are partners in interest.

Messrs. Smyth & Ryan sold, under foreclosure, at $15,000, to Addison Brown and another as executors, plaintiffs, the five-story brownstone tenement 212 West Sixty-first Street, south side, 175 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5.

The following is the only sale at auction announced for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Anthony Gref, referee, two parcels, viz.: 442 West Fifty-eighth Street, south side, 400 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brownstone flat; also 209 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, north side, 154.9 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,840; on prior mortgage, $28,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

River Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, two-story frame coal pocket, by Clara L. Poillon of 127 East Seventieth Street; cost, $5,000.

Boulevard, southwest corner of Eighty-eighth Street, seven-story brick apartment house, by Arminthia Merritt of 359 Boulevard; cost, $300,000.

Robbins Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, two-story brick dwelling and store, by John F. Welch of 1,435 Amsterdam Avenue; cost, $3,000.

Broadway, northeast corner of Howard Street, eight-story brick store, by Boehm & Coon; cost, $350,000.

No. 138 West Fifteenth Street, one-story frame shed, by John Leslie; cost, $75.

No. 201 Greenwich Street, by Mahlon Apgar, alterations to four-story brick building, stores, and lofts; cost, $2,750.

Bulkhead, foot of Dey Street, North River, by Mayor & Co., alterations to freight shed, two-story, iron; cost, $3,000.

No. 10 Bond Street, by A. & M. Lehman, alterations to four-story brick factory and store; cost, $6,000.

No. 18 West Thirtieth Street, by John S. Metcalfe, alterations to five-story brick dwelling; cost, $12,000.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Messrs. C. N. Moody & Co. have sold for W. L. Dowling to F. R. Tripler the three-story brownstone dwelling 861 President Street, Brooklyn, 18 by 55 by 100.

At auction, in Brooklyn yesterday, Mr. T. A. Kerrigan sold, at $11,000, to the Union Dime Savings Institution, plaintiff, the two three-story frame buildings, with stores, 2,875 and 2,879 Atlantic Avenue, each being 47.8½ by 94.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Herkimer Street, south side, 200 feet west of Utica Avenue, two-story brick boiler and engine house, 25 by 22, $1,500; Hall Sash and Door Company, owner.

McDonough Street, northwest corner of Lewis Avenue, four-story brick apartment house, for four families, 22 by 69.4; John F. Laddington, owner.

Bay Thirty-first Street, east side, 67.11¼ feet south of Bath Avenue, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 36.8 by 35.8; $4,000; W. L. Johnson, owner.

East Twenty-first Street, east side, 220 feet north of Avenue D, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 21 by 28; $3,500; Germania Real Estate Company, owner.

East Twenty-first Street, east side, 160 feet north of Avenue D, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 32 by 30; $3,500; same as above.

Millford Street, east side, 90 feet north of Sutter Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, for two families, 20 by 39 6; $2,000; Charles Weismanter, owner.

Hart Street, south side, 130 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, for two families, 20 by 44; $2,500; John Broschard, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Jan. 24.

HENRY ST, s s, 258.11 ft e of Clinton St, 23.10x100; William Prager and wife to Rebecca Kalischer, 45-100 part $1

HENRY ST, s s, 120.7 ft e of Jefferson St, 25.9x100; same to same, 45-100 part 1

LOT 874, ¼ part, map of estate of Henry Rutgers; s s of Henry St, 271 ft e of Jefferson St, 23.10x100, 45-100 part; same to same 1

HENRY ST, n s, 47.6 ft e of Jefferson St, 24.1x87.6; same to same 1

LOT 1,001, map of estate of Hendrick Rutgers, 7th Ward; same to same, 45-100 part 1

LOT 1,000, same map, 45-100 part; same to same 1

SPRING ST, 114 and 166; Benjamin F. Cohen and wife to Jacob Hirsch. 46,500

SAME PROPERTY; Jacob Hirsch and wife to Charles L. Harrell .. 50,000

NORTH 3D AV, w s, 51.1 ft n of 139th St, 25x62 to e s of Morris Av, 28.6x52.5; John Demarest to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. 1

LOT 79, map of property of Metropolitan Real Estate Association, 24th Ward; Lucy A. A. Fisher to Edward Leavitt 1

LOT 35, map of Norwood, adjoining station at William's Bridge, New-York and Harlem Railroad, 24th Ward; Harriet A. Buchenberger and another to Giuseppe Calamari. 5,200

52D ST, s s, 256 ft e of 2d Av, 19x100.5; Jacob Wiehe and Magdalena Endholz to Emma Beubacher 18,000

MITCHELL PL, n s, 144 ft e of 1st Av, 18x80.10; James T. McManus to Philip Potash and another 10,000

57TH ST, n s, 78 ft e of 2d Av, 22x100; Antony Wallach and wife to Abraham Rosenberg 15,850

109TH ST, n s, 555 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Jefferson M. and L. Napoleon Levy to Lewis Z. Bach 13,500

130TH ST, n s, 271.3 ft w of 4th Av, 18.3x99.11; Frank S. Price to Sarah Hirschhorn 13,500

114TH ST, n s, 495 ft w of 5th Av, 75x100.11; William E. Stillings to Mitchell Valentine 56,500

1ST AV, s e corner of 116th St, 75.10 x95; Catharine F. and Patrick Donohue to William H. Hall 1

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 105th St, 75.11x100; the executors of Harkey Haigh and others to Charlotte F. Van Dusen, 1-12 part .. 1

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 200 ft s of 133d St, 75.6x100; Charles Kervan and wife to Thomas Reid 96,000

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 150th St, 40.11x157.10 to King's Bridge Road x51x148; Peter B. Olney, referee, to Fredericke D. Fricke 31,100

74TH ST, n s, 121.8 ft w of 10th Av, 21.3x102.2; Lilly W. Barney to John O. Baker 1

14TH ST, 514 East; Lizzie Muller to Yetta Hirschbein 1

29TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; David O. Bradley to Henry J. Fisher 8,000

122D ST, n s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Charles S. Simpson to Enoch C. Bell 125

122D ST, 331 and 333 East; John Schaible and others, executors, to Enoch C. Bell 10,000

LEWIS ST, 26; Yetta Scheib to Jennie Bloschkow 1

GOERCK ST, 62; same to same 1

16TH ST, n s, 119 ft e of 1st Av, 25 x92; Raphael Danziger and wife to James V. McManus 1

78TH ST, s s, 357 ft w of 9th Av, 18 x95.2; Isaac Guggenheim and wife to Leo Sonneborn 33,000

71ST ST, n s, 483.4 ft e of West End Av, 15.9x102.2; Louise H. and Nicholas P. Flouquet to Adolph Rusch 1

48TH ST, 27 West; John Bodine to Rachel F. Smith 1

83D ST, n s, 137.11 ft e of 3d Av, 20x102.2; Emma Beubacher to Jacob Wiehe 14,000

MADISON AV, n e corner of 76th St, 102.2x45; Samuel H. Ordway, receiver, Horgan & Slattery to Frederic L. Kurtz 1,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ALBRECHT, Theodore E. H., and wife to Hugh Slevin; 21 Morton St, bond $2,000

ADLER, Leopold, and wife to Alice Richard; n s of 7th St, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 4 years 5,000

BALDWIN, Frank S., and wife to J. D. Butler; w s of Amsterdam Av, 49.11 ft s of 141st St, demand 2,695

SAME to William J. Light and others, w s of Amsterdam Av, 24.11 ft s of 141st St, (four mortgages,) demand and 3 years 40,000

SAME to J. D. Butler; w s of Amsterdam Av, 24.11 ft s of 141st St, demand 2,695

BACH, Lewis Z., to Peter A. H. Jackson; n s of 109th St, e of 5th Av, 3 years 10,000

BELL, Enoch C., tn John Schaible and others, trustees; 331 and 333 East 122d St, 4 year 8,000

BEUBACHER, Emma, to Magdalena Endholz; s s of 52d St, 256 ft e of 2d Av, 4 years 4,000

BUTLER, Arthur K., to Harlem Savings Bank; s e s of Orchard Av, 145 ft w of Samuel St, (two mortgages,) 1 year 2,250

FRICKE, Frederick D., to F. J. Middlebrook; s e corner of Amsterdam Av and 159th St, 1 year 15,000

FISCHER, Henry J., and wife to D. O. Bradley; s s of 29th St, 150 ft w of 10th Av, demand 8,000

FOX, Hubert P., and wife to Thomas Lynch; e s of 10th Av, 24.8 ft n of 27th St, 1 year 2,600

FISCHER, Henry J., and others to D. O. Bradley; s s of 29th St, 150 ft w of 10th Av, demand 7,000

FRENCH, George, and another to E. W. Howland; s s of 60th St, 80 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years 25,000

FREEMAN, Peter, and wife to H. V. Deshler; s s of 42d St, 130 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year 5,000

HARRELL, Charles L., to Jacob Hirsh; 114 and 116 Spring St, 1 year 17,500

SAME to same; same property, 1 year 20,000

HAIGH, William, and others to the Equitable Life Association of the United States; 105th St, s w corner of Amsterdam Av, 3 years (five mortgages) 60,000

HUMPHREY, Andrew B., and wife to the Merchants' Exchange National Bank; e s of 7th Av, 63.5 ft n of 121st St, note 5,000

SAME to Emil Gabler and others, executors; e s of 7th Av, 63.5 ft n of 121st St, 5 years 38,000

HALL, William H., to C. F. Donohue; s e corner of 1st Av and 116th St, 1 year 22,500

KURTZ, Frederic L., to the Washington Life Insurance Company; n e corner of Madison Av and 76th St, 4 years 175,000

LEVY, Carrie, and another to Meyer Hecht; 111 East 95th St, 2 years .. 2,000

McKNIGHT, Thomas, to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; n s of 132d St, 20 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year .. 10,000

MYLES, Andrew, and wife to J. H. Bearns; n s of 17th St, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 5 years 15,000

McINTYRE, Thomas, and wife to A. E. Orr; s s of 75th St, 100 ft w of West End Av, 1 year 100,000

MONTGOMERY, Alice S. C., and another to H. Brooks; n s of 74th St, 272 ft w of West End Av, 3 years. 38,000

NORRIS, John G., and wife to M. C. Sire; n s of 20th St, 95.9 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year 3,000

NELSON, Charles E., and another, to E. H. Landon, trustee; n s of 35th St, 142.6 ft e of Park Av, 4 years. 1,000

POLASH, Philip, and another to James V. McManus; n s of Mitchell Place, 144 ft e of 1st Av, demand 6,000

RITTER, John G., and another to Morris Rosenberg; 20 and 22 Pell St, demand 4,395

REED, Lewis, to the Franklin Savings Bank; e s of 3d Av, 60 ft of 58th St, 1 year 5,500

ROSENBERG, Abraham, to M. G. Waters; n s of 57th St, 78 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years 11,000

SLOSSON, Josephine, to Elizabeth Dennis; n s of John St, adjoining No. 13, 1 year 5,000

WEST, Jennie, to James A. Helliker; n s of 37th St, 417.10 ft e of 8th Av, 2 years 5,000

WRIGHT, Jessie B., to the Franklin Savings Bank; s s of 55th St, 125.10 ft w of Broadway, 1 year 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

LIGHT, William J., to Murray Hill Bank (two mortgages) $4,000

MORAN, Charles A., trustee, to Simon Meyer 5,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to the New-York Security and Trust Company 15,000

ROSENBERG, Morris, to David Rothschild 4,000

SLOANE, John, and another, executors, to Frederick T. Brown 1

SPANNOCHIA, Libbie, to the Lawyers' Surety Company 1

TITLE Guarantee and Trust Company to F. C. Hewitt 17,000

SAME to Christopher Meyer 14,000

WIGGIN, Joseph N., to S. C. Wiggin and another 17,000

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SAME to Christopher Meyer 14,000

WIGGIN, Joseph N., to S. C. Wiggin and another 17,000

Recorded Leases.

HEYMAN, George, to Fred Heimsoth; 108 West 18th St, 10½ years. $5,500

MORRELL, Robert L., trustee, to Henry F. Wood; store, &c., 20 Reade St, 5 years $2,200 2,300

MULLER, Henry, to Domenico Frolano; 562 East 141st St, 5 years..$390 420

SCHWARZ, Nicholas, to Mrs. Nellie Butler; basement of 47 East 19th St, 2¾ years 420

Lis Pendens.

115TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of 8th Av, 25 ft front; Sarah J. Busby against George V. Clifford and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

115TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 8th Av, 25 ft front; Katherine B. Schultze against same, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

20TH ST, n s, 341.3 ft w of 6th Av, 22.6 ft front; John L. Brower, executor, against Bernard E. Donnelly and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

9TH AV and 52d St, n e corner; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Francis M. Hullihan, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

188TH ST and 12th Av, n e corner; same against Caroline M. Foster and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

3D AV, w s, 43.10 ft n of 48th St, 18.10 ft front; Justus Oesterlein against Herman Betz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

BATHGATE AV, w s, 100 ft n of 187th St, 18.4 ft front; Bathgate Av, w s, 196.1 ft n of 187th St, 19 ft front; Ronald K. Brown, trustee, against Henry C. Thompson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

BROADWAY and 58th St, s e corner; 30th St, s s, 383.7 ft e of 7th Av, 100 ft front; 6th Av, and 30th St, n w corner; 30th St, s s, 47 ft w of 6th Av, 26.3 ft front; the National Bank of Pittsburg, Kan., against Homer C. James and others, (notice of attachment.)

PINE ST,

THE DEATH OF CHURCHILL

Peaceful and Painless End of a Brilliant and Sad Career.

HE RENDERED TORYISM ATTRACTIVE

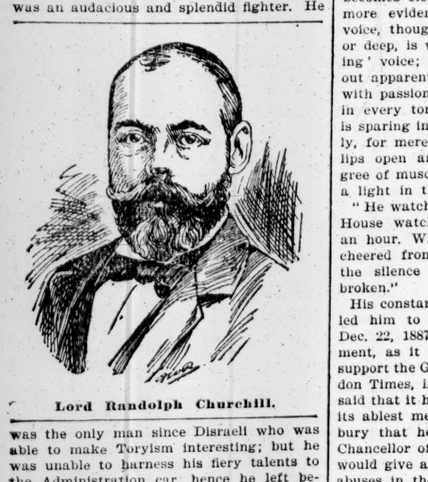
Phases of His Private and Political Life from Merton College at Oxford to the Chancellorship.

LONDON, Jan. 24.--Lord Randolph Churchill's death was peaceful and painless. Drs. Roose and Keith and all the members of Lord Randolph's family were at his bedside. Lord Randolph had been unconscious for thirty hours. His wife and mother remained with the dying man throughout the night. Early this morning he began sinking rapidly, and at 6 o'clock Dr. Roose was summoned. Fifteen minutes later he died. The body will be buried at Woodstock.

The Queen has telegraphed a message of condolence to the wife and mother of Lord Randolph Churchill.

It is understood that the funeral will take place on Monday next.

The Star says: "Lord Randolph Churchill was an audacious and splendid fighter. He



Lord Randolph Churchill.

was the only man since Disraeli who was able to make Toryism interesting; but he was unable to harness his fiery talents to the Administration car, hence he left behind him only the reputation of an adventurer."

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "The Conservative Party owes far more to Lord Randolph Churchill than he owed to it. His rare political insight, his unflinching courage, and his restless enterprise roused the party to a commanding position when its fortunes were at the lowest ebb." The Gazette attributes his defects of temper and judgment largely to physical infirmities, which troubled his whole life.

The Globe says: "Lord Randolph Churchill possessed in the fullest measure a magnetic charm which cannot be acquired. He was a born leader of men, and was destined for the highest position until his health, which had never been strong, broke down under the strain of ceaseless tiol and excitement."

Lord Randolph Henry Spencer Churchill, whose death was announced by The New-York Times yesterday, was the third son of the sixth Duke of Marlborough and of Lady Frances Anne Emily Vane, eldest daughter of Charles William, third Marquis of Londonderry, K. G.

He was born Feb. 13, 1849. He was educated at Merton College, Oxford, where he took his Bachelor's degree in 1870. He was first elected to Parliament in 1874, but it was not until after the general election in 1880 that he became a prominent member in Parliament.

Between 1880 and 1885 he demonstrated his ability to fight uncompromisingly for any measure that he approved, irrespective of the source from which it emanated.

He was a power to the party with which he allied himself at any time. He had popularity, and was credited with the desire that the affairs of the nation be conducted with economy and care. But the inability to determine when he would attack any measure that his party might advance made him suspicious to politicians.

He married Miss Jennie de Jerome, a daughter of the late Leonard W. Jerome of this city, while on a visit here in 1874, and it was largely owing to the aid which she gave him in 1885 that he was triumphantly returned to Parliament.

The entire power of his opponents was turned against him, and his brother, the Duke of Marlborough, was enlisted on their side. He had always represented Woodstock, but against him was pitted Mr. Corrie Grant in this constituency. Lord Randolph and Lady Churchill arrived at the little market town near Oxford some days in advance of the day of election.

Lady Randolph Churchill made so brilliant a canvass that she was declared to be the

Lady Randolph Churchill.

greatest electioneering helpmeet since the famous Duchess of Devonshire. Her tandem, decked with pink ribbons, was in every lane to a vote. She won the fourteen parishes, besides her brother-in-law's graceful resignation.

The election resulted in Lord Randolph Churchill's being returned to Parliament by a majority of 127 over Mr. Grant.

In 1885 he became a member of Lord Salisbury's Cabinet, as Secretary of State for India, and took a most prominent part in all Parliamentary matters.

In February, 1886, he went to Ireland and led a vigorous campaign against home rule. Wherever he spoke he had large audiences and great applause. His popularity seemed unbounded.

Mr. Parnell and other members of the Irish party threatened to have him arrested on a charge of inciting to riot. He had many quarrels with Lord Salisbury, but reconciliation followed reconciliation. Lord Salisbury badly needed Lord Randolph's aid. In August, 1886, he became Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader in the House of Commons. With the exception of Pitt the younger, he was the youngest Chancellor of this century.

He was a ready and forceful debater, quick to perceive and turn the effect of an argument against the Government and to utilize the attack to his own advantage. The following description of him, written at the time of his greatest power and popularity, gives a good idea of the man's personality and method in the House:

"His figure, below the middle height, is far from ungraceful. A powerful head, a short retrousse nose, large, prominent eyes, a pale and somewhat leaden complexion, a fair, heavy mustache, with pointed curled ends, dark hair, brushed close to the scalp and parted in the centre, give his face a striking impression.

"If he were still leader of the House he could not be more at his ease, more sure of himself, more ready to meet all comers; the foes at his back seem to give no concern, and if he has friends in front, their friendship is not of a kind which calls for expressions of gratitude. Slight as the figure is, the stamp of energy on it is as impressive as the stamp of elegance; and both are impressive. The first note of the voice has the ring of authority in it. The House is as still as death. The faces on the Treasury bench are the faces of men who wonder what is coming, and are getting ready to meet it. The scene, like so many scenes in the House, is dramatic. Mr. Gladstone looks eagerly across the table. Mr. Morley, Sir George Trevelyan, Sir William Harcourt, are all alert.

"Lord Randolph has more styles than one. In earlier days his favorite style was one of banter, clever and effective enough in itself, but hardly calculated to convey an impression of sincerity on the part of the speaker. To-day his tone is serious enough to suit the most serious-minded, and point after point is made with a rhetorical force to which the dullest cannot be insensible. As he proceeds the speech becomes closer in argument and more and more evidently hostile in purpose. His voice, though not very varied in its tones, or deep, is what the French call a 'carrying' voice; it penetrates everywhere without apparent effort. At times it is sibilant with passion; at all times there is meaning in every tone. He leans slightly forward, is sparing in gesture, cares little, apparently, for mere oratorical ornament. But the lips open and shut with an unusual degree of muscular energy, and the eyes have a light in them which burns.

"He watches the House as closely as the House watches him. He speaks for half an hour. When he sits down he is again cheered from the Liberal side, and again the silence of those about him is unbroken."

His constant quarrels with Lord Salisbury led him to resign the Chancellorship on Dec. 22, 1887. This caused political excitement, as it was thought that without his support the Government must fall. The London Times, in commenting upon his action, said that it had deprived the Government of its ablest member. He said to Lord Salisbury that he would resume the duties of Chancellor of the Exchequer if the Premier would give assurance to support reforms of abuses in the naval and military administrations. This assurance was refused, and Lord Randolph withdrew from the Cabinet.

In a letter explaining his resignation, on Jan. 14, 1887, he said that his object was to secure economy, combined with efficiency, and that he would gladly co-operate with any one in an endeavor to induce or compel the House to revert to the better financial principles which prevailed before 1874. His letter was a striking and powerful one, and met with hearty approval from Mr. Gladstone.

On the assembling of Parliament on Jan. 27, 1887, he explained his reason for resigning from the Government, declaring himself in opposition to its naval and military estimates, which exceeded £31,000,000. Amid loud Opposition cheers he declared against the policy of interfering in the affairs of other nations.

"The Government's estimates," he declared, were too great for a time of peace. "It has been said that I resigned in haste," he said. "The fact is that there were difficulties between myself and my colleagues in the Cabinet almost from the beginning of the present Government."

During 1887 he took an advanced position on fair trade and the Irish question.

After Mr. Gladstone's return to power he took but little interest in Parliamentary affairs, and at the next election refused to stand.

He then turned his attention to African affairs, and made a prolonged trip in certain sections of that continent and returned to England a much changed man. His former careful appearance was altered. He wore a rough, full beard, loose and shabby clothing, and walked with a bowed and slouchy gait.

In 1892 he was again returned to Parliament, but never gave attention to his Parliamentary duties. He seemed to have lost all vitality.

His return to Parliament, however, caused much speculation. His course was watched with interest. It was felt that he might regain his former political power.

He and Lady Churchill set out on a tour around the world last Summer. July 4 they arrived in New-York, and from here crossed the continent and went to Japan. At that time Lord Randolph said that he was seeking for rest and renewed health.

The children of the marriage of Lord Randolph Churchill and Miss Jerome are two sons, Winsted Leonard, aged nineteen, and John Winsted Churchill.

Winsted Leonard Churchill may possibly become Duke of Marlborough, as the present Duke is a young, unmarried man, who for years has been ill.

The present Duchess of Marlborough was formerly Mrs. Louis Hamersley of New-York, who was married to the late Duke of Marlborough, father of the present Duke, by Mayor Hewitt, in the New-York City Hall, in June, 1888.

Lady Randolph Churchill.

DROWNED HER TWO CHILDREN

Her Husband Had Threatened to Remove Them Because She Drank.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—Mrs. Margaret McBournie entered Police Station No. 10, in the Roxbury district, this noon, and said she had drowned her two children. The woman was detained, and officers were sent to her home, 627 Harrison Avenue. They found the children laid out on the bed. Both had been dead for some time, and on the closed eyelids of both rested copper cents, which had been placed there by their mother. The children, Clifford, a boy of four, and Clara, between two and three years old, were in their night dresses, and lay on their backs, with their hands crossed on their breasts.

Mrs. McBournie is the wife of James McBournie, a porter in a High Street store. She told the police that about three weeks ago her husband gave her $37 with which she was to pay bills, &c., and that instead of doing so she had spent it for rum and had neglected the wants of the children. Her husband had reproached her about the matter, and told her that if she did not leave off drinking he would deprive her of the children. She had often stated, she said, that she would rather the children were dead than to be separated from them, and had threatened that she would kill them first.

Dinner of the Holland Society.

The tenth annual dinner of the Holland Society of New-York will be given at Sherry's, on Jan. 29. About 300 tickets have already been sold, and the dinner promises to be a great success.

Among the speakers, besides President Warner Van Norden, are the Rev. Dr. Talmage, who will tell what he knows about the Dutch; Chauncey M. Depew, who will discourse on Holland; John C. Tomlinson, who will extol "The Dutch Inventor"; Tunis G. Bergen, who will portray the first settlers of New-Netherlands; Almet F. Jenks, who will speak of Holland's deeds, and Judge Henry E. Howland.

NOT TALKING OF A BOLT

Brookfield Men Not Ambitious to Do More Fighting.

THE HINT AS TO THE PATRONAGE

Mr. Lauterbach's Remark About "the Voice of the Committee" Construed as Defining Mr. Platt's Position.

The supporters of William Brookfield among the members of the Republican County Committee had very little fighting blood left yesterday. After their defeat by the Platt forces Wednesday night the ambition for further contest flickered and went out.

The talk of a bolt, which had been vigorous a week ago, was confined chiefly to declarations yesterday by several members that they would not bolt.

The Brookfield men had not put on the Platt collar by any means, but they simply felt that there was no use fighting the boss within the lines of the party organization.

One thing which a Brookfield man pointed out as the most significant part of the entire proceedings at the meeting Wednesday night was a portion of the speech made by Mr. Lauterbach in accepting the honor of permanent President. It was that portion in which Mr. Lauterbach spoke of the "voice of the committee" on matters of legislation.

"This was nothing more or less than Platt's declaration, that the Republican organization proposes to take a hand in the legislation at Albany," said the Brookfield man. "It is a back-handed slap at the Committee of Seventy, and a hint to the committee that it proceed to make a grab for as much partisan advantage in the way of patronage and legislation as can be had."

The portion of the speech to which reference was made was this:

"I recognize the fact that by the terms of the Constitution greed for patronage and undue interference with legislative methods are frowned upon, but believe that the true interpretation of the spirit of these enactments does not prevent a reasonable interest from being exercised in behalf of any member of the party whose merit entitles him to appointment and advancement, nor do I understand that the voice of the committee is to be hushed in respect of matters of legislation affecting the municipal welfare, but that the expression of the sentiments of the body, representative in character as it is and not self-constituted, is entitled to be heard and to receive due weight."

Mr. Lauterbach's speech, or what purported to be his speech, in full was published in a Republican afternoon paper, but this part of it had been omitted.

Some of the suggestions contained in Mr. Lauterbach's remarks, it is generally believed, will find a response in the breasts of the leaders of that faction which supported Platt. Doubtless Jacob M. Patterson will fall into line and exhibit "a reasonable interest" on behalf of any member whose "merit entitles him to appointment."

Mr. Patterson, it was generally believed by Republicans yesterday, would have no hesitation in manifesting this interest, even if he were himself the man who wanted the job.

Essentially the same feeling was manifested regarding Police Commissioner Charles H. Murray. His intimate friends said it would not be difficult to induce him to take this sort of an interest in appointments.

Frederick S. Gibbs has been known to manifest such an interest, even before Mr. Lauterbach's exhortation to help divide the spoils, and Cornelius Van Cott was put in the same list.

It was affirmed, too, as a safe proposition that none of these men named would insist that his voice be "hushed" to any great extent on matters of legislation.

Such measures as Mr. Platt has on hand looking to partisan advantage in the reorganization of the police and possibly other city departments it was felt could safely be put down as likely to receive the support which Chairman Lauterbach suggested.

The Brookfield men were not happy over the distribution of the minor positions in the committee. They had the Second Vice President, in the person of Columbus O. Johnson, and the Treasurer, in the person of Silas C. Croft, but these positions are not influential ones, in any sense, and they had come as gifts from a foe which had just whipped the faction receiving them, not as the result of any fighting.

Some felt it would have been more dignified if the Brookfield men had refused to take any of the places.

Chairman Lauterbach said he had not determined the composition of any of the standing committees. He would require some time to make them up.

THESES FOR THE COMMENCEMENT AT YALE

Announcement of Scientific Department Seniors Who Will Write Them.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 24.—The members of the senior class of the Yale Scientific Department who, by reason of high scholarship, will write theses for the commencement exercises next June were announced to-day. They are:

Civil Engineers—Alexander Kahn of New-Haven; Isaac W. Geer of Central Village, Conn.; alexander Johnson of Bridgeport, Conn.; H. Hollister Robinson of Hartford, Conn.; Ernest G. Schurig of New-Haven, Conn.

Electrical Engineers—Harry T. Clifton of Washington, D. C.; Harry A. Fields of New-York City, George W. Mixter of New-Haven, George H. Cox of Hartford, Samuel M. Israell of Hartford, Henry S. Hitchcock of Woodbury, Conn.; Frederick E. Newton of Buckingham, Conn.; Ernest A. Limburger of New-York City, Norman Leeds of Stamford, Conn.; Louis Saxen of New-Haven, Thomas Kernan of Poquonock, Conn.; William A. Whitcomb of Clinton, Ind.

Select Course—Thatcher M. Adams of New-York City; Henry V. Bergen, Bay Ridge, N. Y.; Sydney C. Borg, New-York City; Robert A. Hamlin, Chicago; George C. Clarke, Chicago; James B. Cutting, New-York City; Lewis D. Hopkins, Catskill, N. Y.; Robert Annigeman, St. Louis; Egbert Marsh, Bridgeport.

Chemical Course—Harry W. Foote, New-Haven; John J. Frederick, Syracuse, N. Y.; George M. Heard, Montclair, N. J.; Walter L. Mitchell, New-Haven; Herbert C. Reed, Stamford, Conn.

Biological Course—Howard R. Brownell, San Francisco; John S. Davis, San Antonio, Texas; Philip Dowell, P. G., Salva, Ill.; Frederick I. Jensen, Fonda, N. Y.; Robert W. Hall, New-Haven; Richard F. Rand, Meriden; Frederick H. Verhoeft, Louisville, Ky.; Harry G. Wells, New-Haven.

Property Clerk Objects to Chickens.

A policeman of the Sanitary Squad turned over to Property Clerk Harriot, at Police Headquarters, yesterday, two live chickens. The chickens belonged to Ching Sam, a Chinaman of 32 Pell Street, who was arrested for keeping them on his premises without a permit. Sam was held in $100 bail at the Tombs Court yesterday morning, and the Justice directed the policeman to turn the chickens over to the Property Clerk. Mr. Harriot took them under protest, as he has no chicken coop.

NARROW ESCAPE FOR SUPT. BYRNES

He Was in a Front Seat of a Cable Car That Was in Collision with a Fire Engine.

A Broadway cable car and a fire engine were in collision yesterday morning at Forty-first Street. The engine was on its way to the Hotel Vendome fire, and the horses were running at high speed.

The gripman did his best to stop the car, but could not check its speed in time to avoid the collision. The passengers who were standing were thrown down.

Superintendent Byrnes sat in one of the front corner seats. He jumped back before the crash came.

The engine was not damaged, although it was sent up against the curbing. The front dashboard of the car was battered in, but not even a window was broken.

"It was a remarkable accident," said Superintendent Byrnes, "and I consider it a narrow escape for the others who were in the car, as well as myself."

NO INDICTMENTS YET REPORTED

THE EXTRAORDINARY GRAND JURY MAY FILE SOME TO-DAY.

Many Members of the Police Force Have Lawyers and Bail Ready in Case of Arrest.

The Extraordinary Grand Jury which has investigated the Police Department through the testimony given before the Lexow committee and on evidence obtained by John W. Goff, his assistants and detectives, which was not submitted to the Senators, handed up no indictments yesterday.

Justice Ingraham said that he had received no communication from the jury since he administered the oath to the jurors on Jan. 7, but as he is frequently in consultation with Assistant District Attorney Lindsay, Col. Fellows's direct representative, he cannot be ignorant of the progress of the extraordinary inquisition.

The Grand Jury had a session yesterday morning, but no new witness was seen to enter the room devoted to the jurors and witnesses. As stated in The New-York Times, however, there are abundant facilities for introducing witnesses to the jury so that they may come and leave without fear of recognition.

It is possible that to-day some indictments may be handed to Justice Ingraham, but, unless Superintendent Byrnes dismisses the reserves, a large batch is not looked for, because a wholesale gathering in at this time would be embarrassing and demoralizing with all the rank and file on full duty.

One of the prophetic speculations yesterday was, "Look out for surprises. This jury has probed deeper than many imagine, and the outcome of the investigation may be more general and far-reaching than many supposed it would be."

Be this as it may, the result has been that nearly all the lawyers who have a police clientage have been retained to look out for the interests of members of the force, so that when the bench warrants for the indicted are served, nearly every prisoner will be ready to promptly secure liberty by giving bail. Assistant District Attorney Unger, who looks after bail proceedings, would not admit, however, that he had made any preparations to facilitate the work of his office in the event of a sudden arrival of many prisoners.

GERMAN LEGAL AID SOCIETY'S WORK

Nearly 8,000 Persons Applied to It Last Year for Assistance.

The nineteenth annual report of the President of the German Legal Aid Society shows a marked increase in the number of cases adjudicated through the instrumentality of this worthy organization during the last year.

The number of applicants who solicited assistance at the attorney's office of this society during 1894 was 7,835. This is an increase of over 1,500 cases as compared with the showing in 1893, and is a larger increase than has ever before occurred during one year. Since the organization of the society, in 1875, applicants to the number of 65,808 have applied to it for legal aid. To them $182,430.40 has been paid directly, and $250,173.90 indirectly, making a total of $432,604.30.

The society renders legal aid and assistance gratuitously to all who may appear worthy thereof, and who from poverty are unable to procure it. The society is not, as might be inferred from its name, for the exclusive benefit of Germans, but it is ready to aid those of all nationalities. It was originally started by Germans to assist Germans, but gradually those of other nationalities flocked to its office, and a feeling of human sympathy and fairness rendered it impossible to send away those not of German descent. The constitution, which originally provided that the legal aid and assistance should be given only to those of German descent who were worthy thereof, was in 1890 changed to read that the society would render legal aid and assistance to all who appeared worthy thereof. As a result, the proportion of Germans to the number of applicants has gradually decreased. During 1894, out of 7,835 applicants, 3,082 were Germans, equaling 39 per cent., while in 1893 the proportion of Germans to the total number was 52 per cent.; in 1892, 65 per cent.; in 1891, 65 per cent.; in 1890, 73 per cent. Over 500 of the applicants during the last wear were natives of the United States, over 1,800 natives of Russia, over 200 natives of Ireland, while the Latin races furnished 150 cases. Among the clients were natives of Palestine, Morocco, Persia, Turkey, Egypt, and Australia.

The increase of business last year made necessary an increase in the number of attorneys, who at present are: Robert Goeller, 35 Nassau Street; Mr. Henry Crofut White, 22 William Street; Robert Shaw Barlow, 45 Wall Street; Ernest C. Moore, 26 Delancey Street, (University Settlement Society,) and John Patterson, 64 Pine Street.

During the year 1894 the sum of $23,476.86 was paid to the clients of the society direct, and indirectly the sum of $37,447.41 was received by its clients.

The officers for the ensuing year are as follows:

President—Arthur von Briesen; Vice Presidents—F. W. Holls, Edward Salomon, Julius W. Brunn, Philip Bissinger, and Henry Villard; Treasurer—Robert Behr; Secretary—Charles F. Wiebusch.

Board of Directors—Arthur von Briesen, Frederick W. Holls, Robert Behr, Alexander Beckers, Carl Schurz, William Keuffel, Antonio Knauth, A. J. Dittenhoefer, F. Solinger, Charles F. Wiebusch, Franklin A. Wilcox, J. E. Graybill, Louis Stoiber, Louis Windmüller, and Henry Bischoff.

The Vice President Coming East.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 24.—Vice President Stevenson, who, with his wife and two daughters, accompanied the body of his daughter Mary from Asheville, N. C., will depart to-day for the East, accompanied by his younger daughter, Miss Letia, whom he will leave at Wellesley College, Massachusetts. The Vice President will go to Washington and Mrs. Stevenson and Miss Julia will remain here with relatives for an indefinite period.

A Low Record for Wheat.

This week's decline in wheat, on account of the break in the California market, resulted yesterday in a low record for May, the most active option. The price fell to 59¼ cents per bushel, closing at the lowest. Sales yesterday reached 6,400,000 bushels, of which May furnished 4,930,000 bushels.

Youngstown's Big Steel Works.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Jan. 24.—The Ohio Steel Company, which has spent nearly $2,000,000 in putting up works here, will probably start up the latter end of next week, with about 500 hands. The payroll will amount to about $40,000 a month. The works are owned by Youngstown men. It is expected at the start to make billets of all sizes and sheet and tin plate bars. Later it is the intention to make T rails and structural steel. The output of the plant will be from 1,000 to 1,500 tons a day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 26 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

FRIDAY.—At 11 AM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Vertigern; at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Fort William; at 2 PM for Newfoundland, per steamship Santa Domingo.

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India must be directed "per Lucania";) at 2:30 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne";) at 7 AM for Brazil, per steamship Bellova, via Pernambuco, Victoria, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Bellova";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla per steamship Alene, (letters for other parts of Colombia, via Savanilla, and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alene";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca,") at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Maurits, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curaçao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Maurits";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam";) at 1 PM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria";) at 1 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Delcomyn; at 1 PM for Jamaica and Savanilla, per steamship Kaffir Prince, (letters for other parts of Colombia, via Savanilla and Carthagena, must be directed "per Kaffir Prince";) at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Coptic, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. *28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Sikh, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. *30 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. *2 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania, with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 2 and up to Feb. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 10 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

Cook's Tours.

ESTABLISHED 1841.
Up-Town Office, 1,225 Broadway.
All Traveling Expenses Included.

MEXICO
AND THE
WEST INDIES.

A Grand Tour to **Mexico** and return by Ward Line Mail Steamer **"Yumuri"** from **New-York, February 9th, 1895,** visiting **Havana, Progreso, Vera Cruz, Pueblo, Cholula, Mexico City, Guadalajara, Guanajuato, Aguas Calientes, Tampico, Campeche,** etc.

A pleasant Cruise on the Gulf of Mexico, and a tour of Eighteen Days through the most interesting parts of Mexico by a **Special Pullman Train.**

THREE DELIGHTFUL CRUISES
to the **West Indies** by **Quebec Steamship Company's** fine steamships, visiting **Windward Islands, Trinidad,** etc., from **New-York February 2, 13, and 23.**
Independent Tickets Everywhere.
DESCRIPTIVE PROGRAMMES FREE FROM
THOS. COOK & SON,
Agents for **Pickford** and **Black** Steamship Line, only connection between **Cuba** and **West Indies.**
Official Ticket Agents for all trunk lines,
261 Broadway, New-York.

WINTER TOURS
TO THE
WEST INDIES
By the commodious passenger steamers of the
ATLAS LINE,
Weekly from Pier 55 N. R., carrying U. S. Mail.
S. S. ALENE
SAILS SATURDAY, JAN. 26,
For Jamaica Direct.
THE MOST PICTURESQUE AND HEALTH-GIVING WINTER RESORT IN THE WORLD.
SPECIAL TOURS
to the West Indies and the Spanish Main, costing about **$5 A DAY,** fully described in our Illustrated pamphlet, mailed free. Address
PIM, FORWOOD & KELLOCK,
Agents, 24 State St., New-York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE,
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf..Sat., Jan. 26, 6 AM
LA BRETAGNE, Rupé.....Sat., Feb. 2, 9 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Bandelon..Sat., Feb. 9, 5 A. M.
New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days. First-class, $160; second-class, $116.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

Grand Winter Excursion
TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT,
BY THE TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS FRENCH S.S. LINE STEAMER
LA TOURAINE.
From New-York Feb. 6, 1895, to the Azores, Lisbon, Gibraltar, Barcelona, Marseilles, (Nice, Monte Carlo, and Cannes,) Villefranche, Naples, Messina, Syracuse, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Tunis, Algiers, Gibraltar, (Tangier,) to New-York, &c. Duration of round trip two months.
Price of passage round trip, $500, $600, $700, and upward, according to accommodations.
For further particulars apply to A. FORGET, General Agent, 3 Bowling Green, New-York City.

WHITE STAR LINE.
*Majestic, Jan.30, 9 A.M. | *Majestic, Feb. 27, 9 A.M.
*Adriatic, Feb. 6, 2 P.M. | *Adriatic, Mar. 6, 1 P.M.
*Teutonic, Feb.13, 9 A.M. | *Teutonic, Mch.13, 9 A.M.
Britannic, Feb. 20, 3 P.M. | Britannic, Mch.20, 2 P.M.
No Cattle Carried by Passenger Steamers.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.
Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin of these steamers, $35 and $40. Steerage from New-York: On Britannic and Adriatic, $10; on Majestic, Teutonic, $15. Prepaid tickets $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
PERU.....Feb. 2, 3 P. M.
OCEANIC, via Honolulu.....Feb. 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....Feb. 21, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....March 5, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....March 14, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver.
TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA.**
EMPRESS OF JAPAN, Feb. 4; April 22; June 24.
EMPRESS OF CHINA, March 4; May 13; July 15.
EMPRESS OF INDIA, April 1; June 3; Aug. 5.
TO **HONOLULU, FIJI,** AND **AUSTRALIA.**
WARRIMOO, Feb. 16. MIOWERA, March 16.
Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Four times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E.A., W.R.HEBETT, Gen. Agt.
S.F.& W.R'y, 261 B'way. | Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A.
O.S.S.Co., N.Pier 35, N.R. F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. SORREL, Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.
Werra.....March 9...Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Fulda.....March 23..Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II..March 30.....Genoa
Werra.....April 13.....Genoa
Fulda.....April 27.....Genoa
Kaiser W. II...May 4.....Genoa
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I cabin, $80 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Lahn, Tu., Jan. 29, 9 A.M. | Ems, Tu., Mch. 5, 11 A.M
Ems, Tu., Feb. 5, 6 A.M. | Havel, Tu., Mch. 12, 9 A.M
Elbe, Tu., Feb. 12, 9 A.M. | Elbe, Sat., Mch. 16, 9 A.M.
Saale, Tu., Feb. 19, 6 A.M. | Trave, Tu., Mch. 19, 7 A.M.
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 26, 9 A.M. | Lahn, Tu., Mch. 26, 4 P.M.
NOTICE.
Beginning with S. S. Lahn, March 26, these steamers from New-York will land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. No transfer by tender.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Fast steamers between New-York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
Werra, Feb. 2, 10 A. M., Alg., Nap., Gen., Azores.
Normannia, Feb. 16, 11:30 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
Kaiser W. II., Feb. 23, 7 A. M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
All steamers stop at Gibraltar.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connections from Genoa, Naples, to Egypt by N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imp. Mail Strs.
North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., G. Agts., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

ORIENT. Winter Cruise to the Azores, Madeira, the Mediterranean, and the Orient,
by the magnificent twin-screw express steamer FURST BISMARCK. From New-York Jan. 29, 1895, to Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche, (Nice,) Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks. A LIMITED NUMBER OF **OUTWARD PASSENGERS ACCOMMODATED TO GENOA, ALEXANDRIA,** AND OTHER PORTS AT SPECIAL RATES. For illustrated pamphlet and further particulars apply to
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Lucania, Jan. 26, 5:30 AM. | Umbria, Feb. 16, 11 A.M.
Etruria, Feb. 2, 10 A. M. | Servia, Feb. 23, 4½ A.M.
Aurania, Feb. 9, 5 A.M. | Etruria, Mch. 2, 9 A. M.
From pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

International Navigation Co.'s Lines.
From Pier 14 North River, foot of Fulton St.
American Line for Southampton.
Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.
I. Cabin, $80 upward; II. Cabin, $30 to $50.
Berlin, Jan. 30, 11 A. M. | Paris, Feb. 6, 11 A. M.
Red Star Line for Antwerp.
Belgland, Jan. 30, 7:30 AM. | Rhyland, Feb. 13, 8 AM
International Navigation Company,
6 Bowling Green, New-York.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
IROQUOIS.....Friday, Jan. 25
CHEROKEE.....Monday, Jan. 28
YEMASSEE.....Wednesday, Jan. 30
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and P. Line via Jacks., Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger. Gen'l Agt., 379 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West